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PUBLIC ADDRESSES, LETTERS,  
AND PAPERS OF  
JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON



THE DOWD PRESS, INC.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



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Frederick Broughton

PUBLIC ADDRESSES, LETTERS,  
AND PAPERS  
*of*  
JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA  
1941-1945

*Edited by*  
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STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

RALEIGH  
COUNCIL OF STATE  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
1950





## FOREWORD

In publishing this volume of messages to the General Assembly, proclamations, addresses, statements and articles for the press and magazines, the same general method and procedure used in the publication of the letter books of Governors Bickett, Morrison, McLean, Gardner, and Hoey have been adopted. The material included in this volume was written by Governor Broughton or issued from his office during his four-year term.

Again a number of pictures of important persons or events connected with some phase of the duties and activities of his administration are included. It is believed that these pictures add interest and value to the book.

Governor Broughton usually spoke without written manuscript which means that many of his addresses are only press reports or excerpts which he prepared for preservation. As was customary, all of his messages to the General Assembly were written in full and are included. Even though many of his addresses are incomplete it is believed that they should be included.

In compiling the appointments an effort has been made to state the names, the addresses, and the terms of the appointees on the several boards and commissions, and to give citations to the laws authorizing these appointments. It is believed that this is pertinent and valuable information.

The biographical sketch, "Joseph Melville Broughton," was written by Judge Emery B. Denny at the request of Governor Broughton. Judge Denny managed Governor Broughton's campaign when he ran for governor and later Governor Broughton appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court filling the unexpired term of Judge Heriot Clarkson who died in office.

The funds for printing this volume have been provided by the Council of State as has been the custom in previous volumes.

The State Department of Archives and History authorized my services for the purpose of arranging the papers, writing the headings, preparing the table of contents, compiling the index, and supervising the printing and mailing of the volumes.

In some instances I have found it necessary to change the capitalization, punctuations, phraseology, and sentence arrangement, but in all cases I have endeavored to retain the original meaning.

Mrs. Hilda Pate Harris performed valuable service in typing the material for printing and compiling the list of appointments. Miss Eva J. Lawrence assisted in some research work necessary to explain certain items, copied the table of contents and the foreword, and prepared

the index. Mrs. May Davis Hill read the proof. The staff of the State Library as well as other persons have helped in supplying data. To all who have assisted me, I wish to express my appreciation.

D. L. CORBITT.

February 15, 1950.  
Raleigh, N. C.

pp. 12

## JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON

By EMERY B. DENNY

"Government in a democracy exercises its true and noblest function when it seeks to promote the welfare of all the people. In this democracy of ours, this commonwealth of the free, where love of individual liberty and protection of human rights mark the very spirit of our people, we have striven and will ever strive toward the attainment of this high ideal. This struggle, not without difficulty and over formidable opposition, has resulted in such attainments as the public school system, public roads and highways, aid to the farmer, laws tending to prevent unjust exploitation of labor and to assure humane treatment of women and children in industry, application of humanitarian principles to the care of the unfortunate and handicapped, hope for the prisoner and the forgotten man and security for the aged and unemployed. The task is not complete, but the trend is inevitable, and no reactionary group or force can long obstruct its path of progress. It is with such conception of government that I have taken the oath of this high office. In doing so, I have humbly pledged myself before God and my fellow-citizens that as your Governor and leader I will conscientiously and devotedly strive to serve all the people of our beloved North Carolina."

Thus spoke Governor Broughton as he began his inaugural address on January 9, 1941. For the next four years he gave himself unreservedly to the task of making North Carolina a more progressive and a greater State.

Governor Broughton's forebears, originally from England, settled in Eastern North Carolina in Colonial times. The first member of the family came to Wake County over a century ago.

Joseph Melville Broughton, who was to become the State's thirty-first elected governor and the first Raleigh native to occupy the Governor's Mansion, was born November 17, 1888.<sup>1</sup> His father, for whom he was named, was for many years head of J. M. Broughton & Company, a real estate firm. His father was also an outstanding Baptist layman and was one of the founders, with his brother, Needham B. Broughton, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Raleigh. His mother was Sallie Harris of Raleigh.

Fortunately young Broughton was given the opportunity to obtain an excellent academic education. He attended the public schools in Raleigh and graduated from Hugh Morson Academy in 1906. He graduated from Wake Forest College in 1910, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also studied law at Wake Forest and attended Harvard Law School in 1912-13. While he was Governor, three of North Carolina's outstanding educational institutions, Davidson Col-

<sup>1</sup>Senator Broughton died March 6, 1949, after this sketch was in the hands of the printer.



lege, Wake Forest College, and the University of North Carolina, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

On December 14, 1916, he was married to Miss Alice Harper Willson, daughter of the late William W. Willson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina. They have four children: Alice Willson, Joseph Melville, Jr., Robert Bain and Woodson Harris. Mrs. Broughton is one of the most attractive and charming women ever to grace the Executive Mansion as First Lady. Through the years she has been a tremendous asset, as well as an inspiration, to her husband. While she served as First Lady, the Executive Mansion was the center of extensive entertainment. Many distinguished guests and representatives of patriotic, civic, business, social and religious groups, as well as numerous service men and women, were the recipients of the warm hospitality of the Broughtons.

After Broughton graduated from college he was principal of Bunn High School in Franklin County for two years; and thereafter, for a short time he served as a staff reporter on the *Winston-Salem Journal*. He was admitted to the Bar in 1910, but did not begin to practice law until 1914. Since that time he has practiced continuously in Raleigh, except while he was Governor. He has had a large and lucrative law practice for a great many years. Even so, he has not depended altogether on his profession for income. He has a financial interest in a number of firms and corporations, and owns and operates an extensive farm near Raleigh.

Even though Broughton has been an unusually busy man through the years, he has always found time to participate actively and effectively in the civic, political and religious life of his community and State. He served as president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce in 1918; and as a member of the Raleigh School Board from 1922 until 1929. He was twice appointed to serve as City Attorney for the City of Raleigh. He was elected a member of the State Senate from Wake County in 1926, and re-elected in 1928. He was President of the Wake County Bar Association in 1933, and the North Carolina Bar Association in 1936. He was keynote speaker at the Democratic State Convention in 1936, which convention nominated him as a Presidential Elector-at-large in the 1936 campaign. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College continuously since 1918, except for the year 1947, due to the present provisions of the rotation system now in effect governing the eligibility of trustees of Baptist institutions in North Carolina. He has also been a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina since 1941; and a member of the Board of Trustees of Olivia Raney Library of Raleigh

since 1920. He has served continuously as a member of the Board of Trustees of Shaw University since 1918 and has acted as General Counsel of the University since his election to the Board. In 1913 he became Superintendent of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School of Raleigh, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1941; and for nearly twenty-five years he has taught a men's Bible class regularly.

As a member of the State Senate in 1927 and 1929, Broughton tried unsuccessfully to get the public school term increased from six to eight months. However, later on when he became Governor, the public school term had been extended to eight months; whereupon he recommended that the term be further extended to nine months and that the twelfth grade be added. The General Assembly adopted both recommendations. In 1929 he introduced and sponsored the Australian Ballot Act, which was passed by the General Assembly. He also introduced one of the bills providing for Workmen's Compensation and served as chairman of the joint committee which drafted the present North Carolina Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the campaign of 1940, Broughton made a vigorous fight not only for the nominees on the Democratic ticket for State and local offices, but for President Roosevelt in his bid for a third term. In view of world conditions at that time, and the opposition to a third term, many of the political leaders of the State felt that the Democratic majority would be very small. However, their appraisal of the attitude of the people of North Carolina proved to be inaccurate. Governor Broughton not only received the largest vote ever given a candidate for governor thus far in the history of the State, but his majority was more than fifty thousand greater than that of any other gubernatorial candidate.

It was apparent by the time Broughton assumed his duties as Governor, that the United States was to become the "Arsenal of Democracy," and before the end of his first year in office our own country had been attacked at Pearl Harbor. Naturally the state government was called upon to assume an important part in the war effort and to organize for Civilian Defense. The State was compelled to reduce its own program of construction and expansion to a minimum. But, notwithstanding the additional duties he had to assume as a war governor, he did not neglect his legislative program.

During the primary and general election campaigns, he told the people of North Carolina that it would be necessary to retain the sales tax in order to meet the obligations of the State; but, in conformity with previous pledges of the Democratic party, he committed himself to the removal of the sales tax on food for home consumption. The General Assembly promptly carried out his recommendations in this re-



spect. He likewise committed himself to the establishment of a reasonable retirement plan for all State employees, including teachers; an increase in compensation for teachers; increased appropriations for the mental institutions of the State; increased aid to agriculture and a more adequate health program.

A fine spirit of coöperation existed between Governor Broughton and the members of the General Assembly in 1941 and 1943. As a result of this coöperation all the major recommendations made by Governor Broughton to the General Assembly were approved and the necessary legislation enacted to carry out the Governor's recommendations.

Among the outstanding achievements of the Broughton administration were the following: The establishment of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System of North Carolina; the enactment of legislation adding the 12th grade in the public schools; and passage of an act requiring the State to operate the public schools for a term of nine months; the establishment of State aid to public libraries (being the first state in the South to enact such legislation); the re-organization of the State hospitals and the correctional institutions under consolidated boards; and the launching of the movement for a broad medical care and hospital program in North Carolina, and the appointment of a commission to recommend appropriate legislation, which recommendations were later enacted into law.

While Broughton was governor, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Governors' Conference. He was also chairman of the Post-war Planning Committee of the Council of State Governors for the Southern Region, and chairman of the Class Rate Freight Committee of the Southern Governors' Conference. In June, 1942, he was honored by being host governor to the National Governors' Conference, which met in Asheville, with a total of thirty-seven governors in attendance. During his term of office he was invited twice to address the National Governors' Conference and was invited to address several regional conferences of governors. He is unquestionably one of the ablest public speakers in North Carolina, and his reputation in this respect has spread far beyond his native State. During the past seven or eight years he has been invited to address Democratic Conventions, Chambers of Commerce, Bar Associations, Farmers' Conventions, Manufacturers' Associations, and similar groups in fifteen or twenty States.

In the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1944, he was nominated as a candidate for Vice President. He was given the solid support of

the North Carolina delegation, and of the sixteen nominees for Vice President, Broughton stood sixth on the first ballot.

A comprehensive and detailed discussion of the measures Broughton sponsored as governor is not essential here. But a careful perusal of the contents of this volume will reveal him as a great North Carolinian, one who served his State in time of national peril, with manifest ability and patriotic devotion. The outstanding achievements of our State under his leadership give him the right to a high place among those distinguished Governors of North Carolina who have served the State so well and so effectively in our day and generation.

On December 31, 1948, Governor Broughton took the oath of office as a member of the United States Senate. He therefore became a member of the 80th Congress. A few days later, on the 3rd of January, 1949, he began a full term of six years as North Carolina's junior Senator. The elevation to this high position by his fellow citizens of North Carolina is a finer testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people and the confidence they have in him than any praise he could be given here.





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MESSAGES TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MESSAGES TO THE  
CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED IN MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

RALEIGH

January 9, 1941

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

Government in a democracy exercises its true and noblest function when it seeks to promote the welfare of all the people. In this democracy of ours, this commonwealth of the free, where love of individual liberty and protection of human rights mark the very spirit of our people, we have striven and will ever strive toward the attainment of this high ideal. This struggle, not without difficulty and over formidable opposition, has resulted in such attainments as the public school system, public roads and highways, aid to the farmer, laws tending to prevent unjust exploitation of labor and to assure humane treatment of women and children in industry, application of humanitarian principles to the care of the unfortunate and handicapped, hope for the prisoner and the forgotten man and security for the aged and unemployed. The task is not complete, but the trend is inevitable; and no reactionary group or force can long obstruct its path of progress.

It is with such conception of government that I have taken the oath of this high office. In doing so, I have humbly pledged myself before God and my fellow citizens that as your governor and leader I will conscientiously and devotedly strive to serve all the people of our beloved North Carolina. I am free from any obligations or commitments that can hinder me in this high endeavor.

This State has made progress with measured tread. It has gone serenely along the sure-footed path of constructive achievement, refusing to be swayed from its traditional course by alluring but unsound proposals. While it may properly be classed as a conservative state, one would wholly misinterpret its spirit to say that it is reactionary or unresponsive to liberal impulses. It has not been "the first by whom the new is tried nor yet the last to lay the old aside." I respect and will strive to uphold this tradition. I have no panaceas to offer, no magic formulas to propose. Sound government is the truest liberalism; sane progress, the best conservatism.

Upon these tested principles our State has gone steadily forward. It has only this year emerged as eleventh among the states of the Union in population. This record has been attained not only by the influx of new peoples, but by the good old-fashioned North



Carolina custom of having large families. The 1940 census discloses that we still retain marked advantage over all other states in the average size of our families. In addition to population growth, North Carolina is first in so many important particulars, industrially, agriculturally, and otherwise, that the mere recital of the list makes us seemingly guilty of boasting. It is not too much to say, however, that our beloved commonwealth is unsurpassed by any state in the American Union in those things which are essential for greatness in any people; namely, the wealth, actual or potential, of our natural resources; the quality of our leadership in education, agriculture, industry, government and other activities; and the unfaltering spirit of our people.

In undertaking to discharge the duties resting upon me by virtue of my election as governor by the overwhelming vote of the people, I shall be actuated by no partisan or factional spirit. I shall endeavor to deal fairly, justly, and honorably with all, regardless of race, influence, or party affiliation. In saying this, I do not ignore the place and importance of political parties in our state life. I am a party man and believe intensely in the place and importance of political parties. I have observed that the first act of every dictator is to destroy all political parties. Party government is historically and essentially a vital part of our democracy. In our own State the Democratic party has by vote of the people been vested with leadership continuously for forty years. Under this leadership North Carolina has made remarkable progress. It has justified the faith of the people. Perfection is not claimed, but the record is a glorious one. I believe wholeheartedly in the constructive form of government given the people of North Carolina by the Democratic party. I proclaim it without apology and shall strive earnestly to uphold this traditional record.

We have fortunately come through an election year with less division and bitterness than has been experienced in any recent quadrennial political contest. On every hand there is manifested a spirit of harmony and public interest. I welcome this attitude and will earnestly undertake to discharge the duties of this high office in keeping with such a spirit. There will be no mandates issuing from my office, but, in coöperation with you gentlemen of the General Assembly and with the aid and counsel of all who love North Carolina and believe in her future, I shall endeavor to carry out a program of progress and construction that will carry our beloved State to new heights of achievement. If there are any feuds, factions, or blocs that will hinder or thwart the work of the General





Governor Broughton taking the oath of office as governor on January 9, 1941. *Left to right:* Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, Gov. J. Melville Broughton, Chief Justice W. P. Stacey, and Speaker of the House Odus M. Mill.



Assembly, I have not heard of them and do not believe that they exist. I believe in the freedom of discussion and recognize it as an instrumentality for shaping a finer and more durable democracy, and this General Assembly will reserve for itself the right to discuss freely and fully all proposals that may be submitted for its consideration. It is not believed, however, that there will be any bitter controversies of such a nature as will unduly prolong the session of your honorable body. With no desire whatsoever to hurry your deliberations, I venture the observation that in these days of grave crises and important business and industrial developments the people of the State would applaud a reasonably short session, and I therefore urge you, gentlemen, to begin your deliberations immediately and to conclude your session as early as may be expedient in keeping with the interest of the State.

It is, of course, quite impossible in an address of this character to present in detail the matters which should claim your attention as affecting the State and its various agencies and institutions. In later special messages I may desire to call your attention to some matters of particular moment, and through your appropriate committees there will be presented in complete review the needs and claims of all the units and agencies of our state government. It is customary and proper, however, that I should on this occasion and at this time call to your attention some of the problems and needs of our State in their broader aspects.

#### TAXATION

At the threshold of all your deliberations will lie the problem of taxation. Upon the General Assembly will rest the responsibility for providing adequately for our agencies and institutions and at the same time making provision by means of taxation for all such appropriations. In all history there has never been devised a pleasant tax. Nevertheless, progress has been made possible only by the exercise of this sovereign power.

There is one fundamental principle which should guide you in your deliberations with respect to the important matter of appropriations and taxes. It is this. Appropriations under no circumstances should be permitted to exceed in the aggregate the amount of revenue that may reasonably be expected to be derived during the biennium from the taxes which you shall levy. North Carolina operates on a balanced budget. We do not propose to deviate in the slightest degree from this sound policy. Adherence to the established principles of a balanced budget has not only enhanced



and preserved the credit of our State in a remarkable degree, but it has likewise given assurance and stability to all our institutions. I am fully committed to this policy and will strenuously oppose any appropriation, expenditure or commitment that will disturb the balanced condition of our budget or impair the credit of the State.

The 1939 session of the General Assembly enacted what is generally referred to as the permanent or continuing revenue act. It was designed to relieve business and industry and the citizenship of the State of a growing apprehension concerning biennial increases in the tax burden. I believe this was a wise departure from our previous custom. While amendments to the act may be desirable and it may be necessary to correct any inequalities or any inequities that may exist and to amend the administrative portions of the act, I do not recommend that there be any material or substantial additions or changes in the levies fixed by the 1939 Assembly. I shall later transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Advisory Budget Commission.

The sales tax has been a source of much controversy in our State. It was enacted as an emergency tax at a time when our agencies and institutions were threatened with disaster. Since that time increasing state services required and demanded by the people and additional burdens of a social and humanitarian nature have made the continuance of this tax inevitable. This condition still exists, and I therefore do not favor the repeal of the sales tax. However, in keeping with the declaration of the Democratic party in its platform of 1936 and in compliance with a pledge made by me in my campaign for the nomination as governor of North Carolina, I do recommend that the sales tax be removed from essential food for home consumption. The General Assembly of 1937, in pursuance of the party declaration and of the earnest request made by my distinguished predecessor in office, carried out this injunction in part and removed the tax from a substantial portion of food for home consumption. I ask now that this task be completed. Estimates of increasing revenue and the report of the Advisory Budget Commission will disclose unquestionably that this exemption can be allowed without jeopardizing the balanced budget, curtailing the reasonable requirements of state institutions or necessitating any new or additional tax levies. Furthermore, in my opinion the removal of the sales tax from the home table will eliminate the most irritating feature of this tax.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Supreme in importance among all our state activities and agencies are the public schools. Remarkable progress has been made in the schools of this State, and in many vital particulars our school system is unique and unsurpassed by that of any state in the American Union. Considering the wealth of our State and its citizens and measuring the progress made during the last decade upon the basis of a foundation well laid in previous years, our school system will compare favorably with that of any state in the Nation. We have yet a long way to go, but our progress is forward and upward.

For your consideration in connection with the public schools of the State, I recommend, among other things, the following:

(1) That an adequate and fair teacher retirement bill be enacted at this session of the General Assembly, including in its provisions likewise a provision for the retirement of state employees. I have been privileged to examine the report of the State Retirement Commission and I favor unqualifiedly the adoption at this session of an act based upon the principles incorporated in this excellent report.

(2) Vocational training is much in the minds of our people, and changing circumstances have given emphasis to the importance of a rational program of vocational training and guidance in our public school system. I recommend increased appropriations for this phase of our public school work, and I also recommend that the General Assembly will through some existing agency or specially designated group provide for a thorough study of the whole subject of vocational training and guidance to the end that the next session of the General Assembly may deal even more adequately with this important subject. In this connection I recommend that the teacher training institutions of our State should bend every effort toward making available to the high schools and other schools of our State an adequate number of teachers and instructors in the field of vocational education.

(3) Appropriate amendments to the School Machinery Act should be made of such a nature as to safeguard teachers against arbitrary, capricious, or political dismissal from service, so as to give reasonable continuity of employment to the teacher based on merit and service.

(4) While full opportunity should be given to local units of school administration to supplement and expand school services and facilities within the area of such unit by vote of the people, we should keep constantly before us the fact that we now have



a state system of schools and that logically under this system every child of school age in North Carolina is entitled to equal opportunities and benefits. To that end there should be set up as a goal at least for early attainment a nine-months term for all our schools and a twelfth grade for all high schools.

(5) In view of changes in our labor laws as to the minimum age for employment, consideration should be given to raising the age limit for compulsory school attendance from fourteen to sixteen years.

(6) Though great progress has been made and all agencies charged with the administration of our school system are entitled to the greatest praise, it is apparent that considerable duplication and overlapping of authority exist in the administration of the public school system of our State. If the General Assembly shall find that this exists to the extent of hampering our school development, consideration should be given to submitting to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment creating a representative and adequate state board of education, in which board will be vested all of the State's authority, power and responsibility for the administration of the state school system.

(7) In so far as it may be possible within available revenues reasonable increases should be made in the salaries of public school teachers, who are performing a great public service upon admittedly inadequate pay.

(8) Some remarkable results have been attained under our program of adult education in coöperation with Federal agencies. This important work which broadens the horizon of thousands of our fellow citizens beyond the school age is entitled to the most favorable consideration.

There are many other features of our public school system which should claim the attention of the General Assembly and which I need not discuss in detail. I may only add that we shall not make any retreat on the public school front in North Carolina.

#### OTHER EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

In our general program of education our institutions of higher learning occupy a strategic place. The Greater University of North Carolina is inseparably linked with the growth and welfare of the State. By every test it ranks with the greatest among the universities of America. Its growth and expansion are essential to the progress of the State. The Greater University and our splendid teacher-training institutions are engaged in the task of training



our leadership for tomorrow. Their need for adequate appropriations should be given most careful consideration.

No state in the Nation surpasses North Carolina in the quality of its Negro institutions of higher learning. In leadership, teaching personnel, and ideals, they are unexcelled and are rendering superb service not only to the Negro race but to the entire State.

The program of education must extend even beyond the walls of our great institutions. Extension courses and other facilities are making the advantages of training available to smaller communities and rural sections. A full opportunity for advantages of enlightenment cannot be made available, however, to these sections without libraries. North Carolina has been laggard in supplying for its citizenship public libraries, through which alone is afforded an opportunity for wide reading for all and enlargement of freedom and progress through intellectual maturity. More than a million and a half of the citizens of the State, largely in the rural areas, are without public library facilities and many more are inadequately served. Recognizing this demand, the Democratic party has solemnly pledged in its platform a recognition of the duty of the State to share in providing this essential service, and I earnestly trust that the General Assembly will fulfill this commitment.

#### PUBLIC ROADS

During the last twenty years we have built a great system of public highways in North Carolina. No other state in the Union has yet undertaken so complete a state system of roads as ours. We cannot, however, rest on our laurels. Other states are beginning to outstrip us in many important particulars of road construction. Roads that were built for relatively light traffic conditions and low speed transportation are proving inadequate for modern conditions. Much of our primary road system must be entirely revamped or rebuilt if we would meet the expanding business and traffic conditions of our State.

Of equal importance is our great secondary road system reaching into the heart of our rural sections. I urge upon the General Assembly and the Highway Commission that adequate provision be made for farm-to-market and home-to-school roads in all our rural sections, to the end that our farmers may have easy access to their markets and that the children of these areas may be served with adequate bus transportation to the schools.

Fortunately we are experiencing substantial increase in the collection of funds for road purposes. Such funds should be used

wholly for these objectives and not be diverted for uses unrelated to our road and highway program. Above all, we should adhere strictly to the principle of a state highway system.

#### AGRICULTURE

North Carolina is one of the great agricultural states of the Union. In many important particulars it leads the Nation in volume and value of agricultural products. More than half of our people live on the farm, and an even larger per cent are directly affected by farming operations. Nothing in our entire program of state activities will be more important in the next few years than our agricultural development.

In view of unprecedented world market conditions, it is apparent that many important changes must be made in our agricultural methods if we are to avert economic losses of such proportion as to endanger the standard of living in our rural areas. Of particular concern is the plight of the tenant farmer. This general situation is of such grave import that the governors of most of the Southern states, including our own, have during the last year given concerted attention to their solution. Out of such governors' conferences there has been promulgated a long range program designated as the "Decade of Progress Campaign for Balanced Prosperity in the South." The objectives of this endeavor are so wholesome and essential as to merit the heartiest coöperation of every state government in the South.

In view of the inevitable reduction in acreage of some of our most important crops, it is obvious that the program of diversified farming must be given even greater emphasis. Necessity is succeeding where exhortation has failed; and thousands of our farm people are now profitably engaged in raising a great diversity of crops where only one or two major crops were grown before.

In addition to diversification of farming we must turn to the growth of livestock, in which our State ranks in the lower brackets among the states of the Union. It has been demonstrated beyond any debate that livestock can be profitably raised and marketed in North Carolina. There is needed only the encouragement and impetus that can be given by our state agricultural agencies, with adequate appropriations for this purpose, to make our State one of the great livestock states of the Nation. Every possible assistance should be given to the farmer with respect to selecting and purchasing purebred livestock and in the marketing of this product. An adequate structure for displaying, judging, and marketing livestock



as recommended by the Department of Agriculture would in my opinion be of tremendous value in this field of agricultural activity.

If there remain any elements of friction as between agencies of the State engaged in agricultural activities, such should be terminated; if there is any overlapping or duplication, it should be eliminated. The appeal is too broad and the need too great to permit any petty differences of opinion or confusion of leadership to impede our agricultural progress.

### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Under our enlarged program of conservation and development great progress has been made in many lines. By a wise policy of conservation we have enormously increased and improved our game and fish supply as well as our timber resources. These phases of conservation are both important and should be adequately maintained. I recommend that provision for timber conservation and fire protection be made out of the general fund and that the entire proceeds of fishing and hunting licenses, less the necessary cost of administration, be applied to the propagation and conservation of fish and game.

Unfortunately, it must be recorded that we have suffered a general and serious shrinkage in our commercial fish and shell fish industry. Thousands of our citizens are dependent upon this industry which should be a source of great wealth to the State.

The European war and our own defense program have accentuated the demand for minerals and mining products. North Carolina, with a variety of indispensable mineral products in practically unlimited quantities, has the greatest opportunity of the State's history in this important field of activity. I recommend that the geological facilities of the State be largely supplemented and extended and that all agencies of the State dealing with the ceramic industry and other mining industries be closely coördinated with a view of giving improved and increased service to those engaged in this industry and to encourage a greater expansion of such work.

The division of commerce and industry should be greatly enlarged. The State in my opinion should maintain in Washington, at least during the period of the present defense activity, a fully equipped and well-manned office for the purpose of attracting new industries to the state of North Carolina and coöperating with our existing industries in the effort to get new business for this State. Our climate, water and power resources, transportation facilities, water-ways, and available high-class labor are such as to assure for us many new industries and



enormous increase in volume of business if we are alert to our opportunities.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND FREIGHT RATES

Transportation in all forms is vital to our development. Rail and water transportation, together with truck and bus transportation made possible by our highway system, have added enormously to the business and industrial expansion of the State. These methods are now being supplemented by air transportation, with the establishment of airports in every section of the State. Our harbor and terminal facilities should have every possible aid for development of new business.

North Carolina still labors under the handicap of freight rate discrimination. This is a matter of vital importance to agriculture and industry in this State. It is pleasing to report that a new and far-reaching investigation of this problem has been instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby our difficulties and disadvantages can be brought to light and removed. I have asked the Advisory Budget Commission to include in its recommendations an addition to the appropriation for the Utilities Commission in an amount sufficient to enable the State to participate actively in this investigation, to the end that we may obtain that equality of opportunity which has so long been denied us. Every reasonable remedy will be exhausted to remove these artificial and inequitable barriers which hinder the free flow of our agricultural and industrial commerce.

#### HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES

Every dollar wisely spent for public health is a sound economic investment. North Carolina has made remarkable strides in its public health program. This beneficent and indispensable work should not be retarded, and I urge the General Assembly to make adequate appropriations for its reasonable expansion.

Highly important also in our health program are the hospitals and institutions maintained by the State for the treatment of tuberculosis, schools for treatment of deaf, dumb and blind and the mentally infirm, and for the institutional and clinical treatment of crippled children. These institutions and agencies register the heartbeat of our State. It is urgent that adequate provision be made for all of them. I call to the attention of the General Assembly the fact that the last session of the Assembly enacted a measure for the creation of an Eastern Carolina Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, in pursuance of which a suitable site has already been acquired near the city of Wilson. It is hoped that this General Assembly can carry this much needed project forward to completion.

Throughout its long existence the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has made a splendid contribution to the welfare of the State. It is of the utmost importance that the State shall be able to take advantage of every Federal appropriation that will help us in our ministration of mercy to those large groups of our citizens who are handicapped and frequently helpless.

Humane and correctional treatment of the prisoners of the State is a part of the general welfare program of our State. Wise discretion in the use of probation and parole has accomplished notable results along this line. Of particular importance is the program for the rehabilitation and training of the prisoners in our penal institutions. Fifty-seven per cent of the prisoners are repeaters. This is indeed an appalling situation. In a large measure this is undoubtedly due to the fact that men released from prison are unable to find work and drift back into the channels of crime through apparent necessity. I urge that the General Assembly make some provision for training prisoners in useful trades, to the end that they may leave prison equipped to enter skilled trades and thus become law-abiding and productive citizens.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The relationship between capital and labor in North Carolina is remarkably harmonious. Increasing growth of our industrial establishments makes it important that such relationship shall continue. The State Department of Labor is coöperating toward that end, and its work deserves the fullest support of all groups.

Under authority of an act of the last General Assembly a commission of eminent citizens was appointed to study wage and hour legislation. The report of that commission will be made to this session of the General Assembly, and I urge the most careful consideration of this report.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS

As a state we do not enjoy an enviable reputation in respect to crime. The large number of violent crimes is appalling and the record is even more disturbing when we consider the amazingly large number of murders and other major crimes which are never solved and in which arrests are never made. This would be a serious problem under any circumstances. It assumes an even graver aspect in these critical times. Such conditions must be improved. Fundamentally, we must seek to remove those conditions which tend to breed and foster crime and must deal more vigorously with the enforcement of law. I urge the members of the General Assembly to give much at-



tention to the highly important question of law observance and law enforcement in North Carolina.

Serious accidents and deaths on our streets and highways continue at an alarming rate. More than one thousand people are being killed on our streets and highways every year, and thousands of others are receiving injuries. The State Highway Patrol and the program of the Highway Safety Division have brought about considerable improvement in this situation. There is room, however, for much more improvement. I am of the opinion that the highway patrol should be relieved of any tax-collecting duty and should devote its attention exclusively to patrolling the highways, preventing infractions of the traffic laws and regulations, apprehending those guilty of violating these laws, and rendering such other assistance in law enforcement as they may be called on to render in case of emergency or violence. I shall recommend to the General Assembly the enactment of appropriate legislation affecting the administration of the highway patrol and other agencies related to regulation of motor vehicles. I shall also urge that the highway patrol be put upon the highest possible basis of efficiency and that it be removed wholly from the realm of politics in its administration and in its personnel.

Sentiment for law enforcement and law observance was never stronger in this State than at present. This sentiment must be respected. The great majority of our citizens are home-loving, church-going people. I share and respect this attitude. We will not countenance or tolerate any practice which tends to lower or degrade the public morals. Whatever may be the ultimate solution of the liquor problem, it is evident that immediate laws should be enacted prohibiting the unrestricted and unregulated sale of so-called fortified wines, the sale of which under existing circumstances is doing incalculable harm. I also recommend that slot gambling machines be absolutely barred, with no loopholes in the law either for revenue or other purposes.

#### REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

Under the new census North Carolina is entitled to an additional member of the House of Representatives of the United States. I favor the creation of a twelfth district rather than a provision for a congressman-at-large. I recommend to the General Assembly that this be given early attention.

I likewise call to the attention of the General Assembly the mandate of our Constitution with reference to reapportionment of membership in the House of Representatives of the State and in the Senate on the basis of census returns. It is undeniable that reap-



portionment is a duty at the present time, and I urge the General Assembly to discharge this duty in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution which we are all sworn to support.

#### COÖPERATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

I urge upon the General Assembly and upon all the agencies of the State the fullest coöperation with the Federal government in those undertakings which affect the welfare and progress of our State. North Carolina believes in this program of social progress and has three times given its overwhelming vote in support of that great humanitarian and brilliant exponent of social reform, the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. I subscribe fully to that sentiment and shall coöperate in every reasonable way in the effort to obtain for North Carolina its fair share of such social and economic benefits as rural electrification, National Youth Administration activities, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, farm aid, social security benefits, including unemployment compensation and old age assistance, public welfare and relief contributions, and all other benefits properly available under the program inaugurated by the Federal government with the sanction of the people.

#### NORTH CAROLINA IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

In taking up the heavy responsibility of the government at this time I am profoundly conscious of the grave though uncertain problems that lie ahead of us as a state and as a nation. Approximately three-fourths of all the peoples of this earth are now involved in warfare. More men are in arms today than at any time since the dawn of creation. As we sit peaceably here, the fate of Europe, Asia and Africa—indeed, the fate of civilization itself—is trembling in the balance. Whether it be Armageddon or Renaissance, no mortal man can tell. Democracies throughout the earth are not only being challenged; they are being flaunted and overthrown. Not since the beginning of our national history has our own democracy been so gravely threatened. Acutely conscious of this danger, our Nation is girding itself for defense and preservation. The Congress of the United States under the leadership of our President in the session of 1940 appropriated for defense the largest sum of money ever before appropriated in a similar length of time by any nation on earth, in peace or in war. Such are the solemn circumstances of this hour. They make trivial and unworthy any motive other than public in-

terest and national honor. More meaningful than ever are the words of our beloved American hymn:

Our fathers' God, to Thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing.  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God, our King.

These, it is true, are national problems. But it is equally true that our own beloved State is deeply concerned with and will help in the solution of these problems. Our duty is clear and the spirit of our people is unmistakable. Our attitude and part in the present emergency may be summarized as follows:

(1) North Carolina with all its resources and manpower will unhesitatingly and gladly give wholehearted support to our National government in its program for the defense of our shores and the preservation of our democracy. In every emergency in our national history our State and its people have displayed the highest patriotism and rendered conspicuous service. From the time of the decisive battle of Kings Mountain in 1780, when the freedom of our republic was assured, to the battle of the Hindenburg Line in 1918, when the then existing power of autocracy was broken and shattered, the heroism of North Carolina has been attested by the blood of her sons who died in the front line of victory. In the present emergency, even before conscription was suggested, our young men were enlisting in the army and navy at a rate and in proportion far exceeding any other state. We are proud to have within our State such military training units as Fort Bragg, the Holly Ridge anti-aircraft firing unit, the Charlotte aviation training base, and the Elizabeth City coast guard air and seaplane base. Our unparalleled climate and our suitable terrain and waterways make this an ideal state for the location of military and naval training posts as well as for defense industries. We shall give the fullest coöperation to the establishment of such agencies within our State.

(2) North Carolina does not have any fifth columnists or communistic groups within her borders and we do not propose to have any. We believe in individual liberty, freedom of speech and press, as well as in political and religious liberty. We were as a state decisively influential in getting these sacred guaranties written into the Constitution of the United States as the Bill of Rights. We are a tolerant and a patient people; but we will not tolerate the actions, teachings or propaganda of individuals, high or low, in industry or in



our educational institutions, who may seek to undermine or overthrow our beloved Nation, whose existence and perpetuity were made possible by the blood, sacrifice, and faith of our forefathers. You gentlemen of the General Assembly may well consider whether any legislation is needed to fortify us in this high resolve.

(3) As a great industrial state in which many essential war and defense commodities are now being manufactured, we are interested in prompt and efficient production. Harmonious relationship between capital and labor is necessary for this result. Strikes affecting essential war or defense industries are properly under condemnation. On the other hand, there should be no attempt on the part of employers to exploit labor or to destroy the well-earned rights of labor under the guise of emergency or pretense of patriotism. I pledge my fullest coöperation to capital and labor in helping to preserve fair and harmonious relationships.

(4) In the strain and stress of our preparations for defense we must not neglect those things which have enriched our civilization and made our democracy worth fighting for. Let us highly resolve that enlistment shall not blight education; that armament shall not obliterate art; and that there shall be no blackout of the torch of Christian culture.

(5) In North Carolina, where the highest percentage and purest strain of Anglo-Saxon blood in all America exists, there is the warmest sympathy for our friends of the English-speaking race across the sea. We have watched with admiration their superb and heroic stand against a barbaric foe. Our people with remarkable unanimity support our President in his announced policy of furnishing England every possible aid short of armed intervention. We have the conviction that hers is a righteous cause. We know that defeat and slavery shall not be her fate. May God give her victory in the gravest hour of her glorious history! We recall the words of one of her own great poets who wrote:

All our past acclaim's our future!  
Shakespeare's words and Nelson's hand;  
Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust,  
In this our chosen and chainless land.  
Bear us witness! Come the world against her,  
England yet shall stand!

(6) In view of the attitude of our people whom you represent, it would not be inappropriate if this General Assembly as one of its first acts should pass a joint resolution commending the President and the Congress for the program of defense that will make America strong and keep her free and endorsing the policy of unlimited aid



to England, and pledging the full coöperation on the part of our State.

(7) The General Assembly will also in its discretion consider the need for any other particular legislation that may be essential in the existing emergency. Due note should be taken of the fact that all our national guardsmen are in training camps, mostly outside the State. An adequate home-guard is needed for emergencies and all our state and local law enforcement agencies should be strengthened. If legislation is necessary for these purposes, it should be given first attention.

#### CONCLUSION

Thus we face a period in which the progress and development of our State will be affected not only by our own State and local problems but by international events. Prudence, but not fear or apprehension, should dictate our course in these circumstances. We should go forward, not recklessly but courageously. There is no occasion for unduly restricting the work of any of our useful agencies and institutions; nor should any contingent misgivings cause us to deny to the youth of the State their day of opportunity. You, gentlemen of the General Assembly, will be confronted with many difficult problems. Yours is the responsibility not only of providing adequately for our agencies and institutions, but likewise for safeguarding the credit of the State. I have complete confidence in your judgment and your patriotism. The people of North Carolina may well be assured that the General Assembly will conscientiously perform its task in a manner worthy of the best traditions of our beloved State.

For my own part, I accept the responsibility of this high office with a deep sense of humility, and yet with a confidence that springs from an abiding faith in North Carolina. I believe in this great Commonwealth, in her glorious traditions, and in her proud destiny. Conscious of my own limitations, I take courage when I contemplate the spirit of our people, a spirit which has made us a great State and will carry us yet to nobler heights of achievement. Many difficulties and crises will undoubtedly confront us in the trying days that lie ahead, but with this spirit and with the guidance of Almighty God, we will not fail in our high resolve to make of this our chosen land an even greater North Carolina.

## BUDGET REPORT

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 14, 1941

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration and attention the budget of the state of North Carolina, as required by the executive budget act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1941. Also I transmit herewith the budget revenue bill and the budget appropriation bill, printed and submitted as required by law. There is not being transmitted any budget machinery bill for the reason, as will appear from the report of the Advisory Budget Commission, that no changes are recommended in the machinery act by the Commission. Accordingly, the machinery act of 1939, which was enacted as a permanent or continuing machinery act, would continue as the machinery act for the ensuing biennium, under the recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission, unless the General Assembly in its discretion should see fit to amend the same.

This budget report is the result of the painstaking, efficient, and intelligent efforts of the director of the budget and his assistants and the Advisory Budget Commission, all of whom have labored diligently and earnestly, with no thought except the public interest. The Advisory Budget Commission whose report is herewith transmitted is composed of eminent and experienced men who have served the state of North Carolina through many years with conspicuous ability. My distinguished predecessor, the Honorable Clyde R. Hoey, as governor and ex officio director of the budget, has signed this report and fully concurs in its provisions and recommendations. The report represents the unanimous action of the entire membership of the Advisory Budget Commission. As such it will deserve and receive at your hands the most considerate attention.

The General Assembly of 1939 departed from precedent to the extent of designating and enacting the revenue bill of 1939 as a continuing or permanent revenue act. In my opinion this was a wise departure. It was welcomed by business and industry as well as by the citizenship generally of the State. While such action, of course, is not binding on this General Assembly, it is believed that the interest of the State will be served by a close adherence to the purposes and provisions of such continuing revenue act. It will be observed that the budget revenue bill reported and recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission does not contain any provision for the levy of new



or additional tax on business or industry or individuals in this State. Certain administrative and procedural amendments are recommended, but no additional or new levies are provided for. I heartily commend such action and recommendation on the part of the Commission. I do not recommend the levying of any new or additional taxes by this General Assembly. Upon the basis of very careful and in my opinion accurate estimates of expected revenue for the ensuing biennium it will be possible to provide for all of the appropriations set forth in the budget appropriation bill without the levying of any additional or new taxes.

I call particularly to the attention of the General Assembly two recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission, these being the provision for retirement of public school teachers and other state employees and the recommendation that essential food for home consumption be exempted from the sales tax. The appropriation with respect to the retirement act is included in the budget appropriation bill; and the provision for exemption of essential food for home consumption from the sales tax is included in the budget revenue act as an amendment to the existing exemption section. In my campaign for the nomination and election as governor of North Carolina I definitely endorsed and committed myself to these two proposals. I am gratified that they come to you not only as my recommendations but with the unanimous approval of the Advisory Budget Commission, concurred in by my distinguished predecessor, Governor Hoey. I earnestly urge upon the General Assembly that these recommendations be accepted and enacted into law at this session. It is my considered opinion, supported by the estimates of the Commissioner of Revenue and by the judgment of the Advisory Budget Commission, that these provisions can be taken care of out of reasonably anticipated revenue during the next biennium on the basis of taxes levied in the 1939 act and without additional or new taxes.

It is noted that the Advisory Budget Commission recommends and has made provision for a contingent transfer of \$2,203,907 from the highway funds to the general fund for the second year of the biennium. It is reasonably believed that apart from some unexpected emergency, no recourse will have to be made to such fund and such contingent transfer will not in fact have to be made. In this connection it is recalled that the budget commission of 1939 recommended such a contingent transfer of two million dollars for the then current fiscal year and two and one-half million dollars for each year of the ensuing biennium, making a total contingent transfer in the sum of seven million dollars. Fortunately, not a dollar of this money thus



contingently transferred was ever in fact transferred or used for general fund purposes. The present Advisory Budget Commission has only recommended a contingent transfer of \$2,203,907, and this only for the second year of the next biennium. I am confident, upon estimates which may reasonably be relied upon, that if this contingent transfer as thus recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission should be approved by the General Assembly we would in all probability never have to resort to the fund thus contingently transferred, and the entire amount of this fund would in fact be available for highway purposes. Whether it is wise or necessary in these times of unusual problems and difficulties to provide for such contingent transfer as a margin of safety and as a protection to the credit of the State as unanimously recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission is a matter for the General Assembly in its wisdom to decide.

On every hand there are indications of good business for the coming months and for the next biennium. Current revenue collections are gratifying, and there is every reasonable prospect that such will continue. It is upon the basis of such reasonable expectations that the Advisory Budget Commission has been able to recommend substantial additional appropriations, including teacher and employee retirement, and large additions to the public school fund and other additions without the necessity for any additional tax levy. I desire to call this fact seriously to the attention of the General Assembly. It would in my opinion be extremely unwise for the General Assembly to presume further upon expectations of good business. The Advisory Budget Commission has already gone as far in this direction as prudence would dictate. To go further in the way of additional appropriations would in my opinion make it mandatory upon the General Assembly either to strike out some of the appropriations already recommended in the budget report or to levy new and additional taxes. I believe that either course would be unwise.

This report of the Advisory Budget Commission and the accompanying revenue and appropriation bills are in keeping with the requirements and the spirit of the budget act of North Carolina. Upon this act has been founded the sterling credit of the state of North Carolina. Under no circumstances must we depart from the sound principles of a balanced budget.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE  
INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

SPECIAL MESSAGE DELIVERED BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA HELD IN MEMORIAL HALL  
CHAPEL HILL

January 30, 1941

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly  
of North Carolina:*

For the first time in its one hundred and forty-eight years of existence, the University of North Carolina is today host to the General Assembly of the State. It is indeed appropriate that the law-making body of the State should hold this unique and interesting meeting at an institution which has played so conspicuous a part in the development of our great State. It is interesting to note that two years from now the University will observe its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and I propose that we begin at once to make plans and preparations for the suitable observance of so notable an event.

This meeting here today is significant in many particulars, and in behalf of the entire state of North Carolina, I wish to express gratification and pleasure in connection with this interesting and, I believe, historic occasion.

There is significance in the fact that such a meeting as this should be held in the oldest State University in the United States. May I add, Mr. President and gentlemen, that in our opinion, it is not only the oldest of our state universities but the best; and speaking for myself, and in so far as I may for the General Assembly, I wish to say that we propose to do all that we reasonably can to advance and extend the work of this great institution. To our friends from South America, I may say that no more suitable a location and setting could be found for conducting this interesting Inter-American Institute. The University of North Carolina has had a notable part in the history of this State and of the Nation. In times of war its sons have been found always in the front line, where they have achieved glory and, in many instances, made heroic sacrifice of life for great principles and purposes. In peaceful times they have been found as pioneers and pathfinders in all fields of intellectual endeavor. Democracy, liberalism, culture, and religion are the cornerstones of this ancient institution. Proud of its record and its traditions, we are confident that it has a future of even greater service.



The occasion of this meeting is likewise one of significance. This Inter-American Institute, attended as I am informed by one hundred and ten visitors of South American nations, is the first of its kind ever attempted in this country. I commend its purposes and wish to express to our friends from South America a most cordial greeting. The relationship existing between the United States and the countries of South America was never more friendly or harmonious than now. These times of crisis have drawn us closer together. It is pleasing to note that commercially, socially, and in a cultural way, there is every indication of a closer bond of friendship between our country and yours. Our own country extends to you not the mailed fist of force or threat, but the open hand of fellowship and brotherhood.

The day on which we meet is in keeping with the significance of the event. It is the birthday of our great President and magnificent leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. All over the United States today there will be an observance of the birthday of this great Champion of democracy and liberalism. His voice sounds in the earth today as the strongest note on behalf of freedom and democracy and Christian culture. It is indeed fitting that a meeting of this kind should be held on such a day.

It is pleasing to report that the interest of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in this unique event was today manifested by the unanimous action of that Board, requesting the General Assembly to grant six scholarships, to be available to the citizens of South American countries represented in the institute now being conducted here. It is hoped that provision will be made for these scholarships and that they will serve to increase the friendly relations that are existing. This institution believes in the policy formulated by the President of the United States in collaboration with his great Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull. The action of the Board of Trustees is in keeping with this policy.

To our friends from South America who are here today, I wish to say that you are invited to visit our state institutions and other places of interest. We give you glad welcome to our State, to our institutions, to our homes, and to our hearts.



FAIR LABOR STANDARDS  
COMMISSION REPORT

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

February 13, 1941

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

In pursuance of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of 1939, my distinguished predecessor, Governor Clyde R. Hoey, appointed a commission of five members to make a study of the maximum hours and minimum wages for employment of male and female persons in North Carolina and to report to the next General Assembly its findings and recommendations with regard to the enactment of a Fair Labor Standards Act for this State. The commission appointed by the Governor is composed of the following: Forrest H. Shuford, state commissioner of labor, as chairman; Capus M. Waynick, High Point; H. P. Taylor, Wadesboro; Hugh Horton, Williamston; and Henry C. Dobson, Elkin.

This Commission, which is designated as the Fair Labor Standards Act Commission, filed its report with me on the afternoon of Saturday, February 8, 1941. The report is addressed jointly to the Governor and to the members of the General Assembly, and I transmit the report herewith to the General Assembly. I have delayed transmitting this report until now in order that it could be printed in such numbers as to be available for distribution to the members of the General Assembly at the time of its transmittal. It will be observed that the printed report contains the report of the majority of the Commission and likewise a minority report signed by two members of the Commission. I urge the General Assembly to give careful consideration both to the report of the Commission and to the minority report.

It will be noted by the General Assembly that while the Commission is of the opinion that no necessity or demand exists in North Carolina for the enactment at this time of a minimum-wage and maximum-hour law to supplement the fair labor standards act of 1939 and that the enactment of such law at this time would not be to the best interest of employers and employees or to the State as a whole, it does make specific recommendations for the adoption of a substantial number of amendments to the existing labor laws. These proposed amendments, which are listed in detail in the report of the Commission and as to the adoption of which both the majority and minority are in accord, are most desirable. I earnestly urge upon the General

Assembly the adoption of these proposed amendments. A bill will be introduced incorporating these amendments and I earnestly hope that it will be approved and enacted by the General Assembly.

There will of course be differences of opinion among the members of the General Assembly as to the divergent views of the majority and minority of the Commission or other features of the report. The Commission has performed its task painstakingly and thoroughly. The differences between the majority and the minority have been honest and friendly differences of opinion and there has been evidenced throughout the deliberations of the Commission a fine spirit of respect and cordiality on the part of the majority and the minority. I desire to commend each member of the Commission for the excellent public service that has been rendered in connection with the hearings and consideration of this important matter.

While I have the fullest sympathy for the views of the minority as expressed in their report and sincerely believe that the proposals which are, in many respects, unprecedented, I believe it will be for the best interest of the State at this time that the recommendations of the majority be followed. In this connection it may be observed that up to now no state in the American Union has adopted as a state law any minimum-wage and maximum-hour law supplementary to or coördinate with the Federal wages and hours act. It is quite evident that the sentiment of this State is unfavorable to the adoption of such legislation in North Carolina at this time.

I therefore urge the General Assembly to enact into law the specific recommendations contained in the report of the majority of the Commission, including the repeal of those laws specifically set forth in the report of the majority of the Commission as constituting undesirable exemptions to existing labor laws in this State. These recommendations, if adopted, will adequately provide that no employer shall employ a female person for more than forty-eight hours in any one week or nine hours in any one day, or on more than six days in any period of seven consecutive days; and that no employer shall employ a male person for more than fifty-five hours in any one week, or more than twelve days in any period of fourteen consecutive days or more than ten hours in any one day. It is my opinion that such enactment will be well received by capital and labor, business and industry, and by the people as a whole. Thus the splendid spirit of harmony in respect to matters of labor in this state will be preserved and enhanced.



## APPOINTMENT OF UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 14, 1941

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of Senate bill No. 188, which has been enacted by this session of the General Assembly and duly ratified, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, is authorized and empowered to appoint two commissioners to serve as members of the North Carolina Utilities Commission, one for a term of two years and one for a term of four years. The act itself designates the present Utilities Commissioner as chairman of the Commission to serve for a term of six years.

In pursuance of the power and authority given me under said act, I herewith transmit the appointments which I have made, subject to the consent of your Honorable Body as follows:

(1) For commissioner for a term of two years, Fred C. Hunter of Mecklenburg County.

(2) For commissioner for a term of four years, Harry C. Tucker of Raleigh, Wake County.

For the information of the members of the Senate I append hereto a memorandum concerning the qualifications of these appointees. I respectfully ask that the Senate give its consent to the appointments herewith transmitted.

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BIENNIAL MESSAGE

DELIVERED BEFORE JOINT SESSION

OF

SENATE AND HOUSE

January 7, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

One hundred and fifty years ago the seat of government for the state of North Carolina was established at Raleigh. Since that time the chosen representatives of the people have met in the Capital City for annual, biennial, or special sessions, and for more than one hundred years such sessions have been held in this historic Capitol Building. In all that period no session of the General Assembly of North Carolina has met under circumstances so fateful or critical as now confront the world of which we are a part. For the first time



in all recorded history truly global war exists in which there is involved the fate and destiny of "every kindred, every tribe on this terrestrial ball."

Every county, town, and city, indeed every home, in North Carolina is feeling the impact of this unprecedented struggle. Hardship, deprivation, sacrifice, and tragedy are a part of our common experience. Over one hundred and fifty thousand North Carolinians are now in the armed services of the Nation. Sons of Carolina are to be found at all the far-flung battle fronts of the world today and their heroic exploits are adding new chapters of glory to state and national history. The winged messenger of death on land or sea has already saddened the homes and hearts of hundreds of our citizens, and the end is not yet.

Under these circumstances there can be no place for non-essential, experimental, or petty legislation. The one thought uppermost in the minds and hearts of the people whom you and I represent is to win this war. It is our duty, in so far as we can, to see to it that North Carolina shall do its full part, and more, towards the consummation of victory and peace; and any legislation that may be essential for these purposes should receive preferred consideration. Furthermore, it may well be observed that critical and emergency conditions throughout the State, the anxiety of mind on the part of all our people and other circumstances incident to war are such as to make it desirable that this session of the General Assembly shall not be unduly prolonged.

#### WAR LEGISLATION

The selective service system is a Federal function that is wisely being administered through state and local coöperation. Too much cannot be said in praise of these local boards, appeal boards, and advisory committees who, without compensation and under difficult circumstances, are faithfully discharging a high responsibility. If any legislation, either state or local, is needed to facilitate the work of these boards, I urge that such be given favorable action.

Under the leadership of the State Council for Defense there has been set up in the State a civilian defense program, with local units in every city and county of the State. Operating within a budget substantially lower than that of most of the states for such work, this organization has performed a notable public service and has won the high approval of regional and national authorities. While this program has been conducted on almost a wholly volunteer basis, there is required a reasonable amount for the maintenance of state and

divisional staffs and expenses, and I urge that adequate provision be made for the financial requirements of this important agency.

Pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of 1941, the North Carolina State Guard has been organized with forty units, comprising a total of approximately two thousand officers and enlisted men. More adequate provision should be made for the equipment and training of the State Guard and for the establishment of additional units if such should be found reasonably necessary. The officers and men of this indispensable branch of service, all of whom are serving without compensation, are deserving of the highest praise.

Since the declaration of war the Governor and Council of State have been called upon by national and military authorities to promulgate rulings and regulations of an imperative nature resulting from emergency conditions. A number of these requests have emanated from the President of the United States and were urgent in the highest degree. The Governor and the Council of State have sought promptly to comply with all such requests in the interest of the national safety. In many instances the authority to take such action was doubtful and in several situations there was definitely no authority under the law for the requested action. With no attempt at usurpation of power and in all instances making clear their lack of authority where such existed, the Council of State and the Governor have felt it imperative to take prompt and favorable action on all such matters. While the response on the whole has been gratifying, there have been many instances in which the technical lack of authority has largely defeated the purposes of highly essential regulations. Such matters as use of highways, load regulations, handling and transportation of explosives, labor regulations as involving hours of work and conditions under which women and young persons may be permitted to work, school regulations as related to adaptation of the school program to the requirements of war, health regulations of emergency character, emergency and unusual activities of highway forces and highway patrol, and transportation and utility problems are among the functions of government which have been affected by unprecedented and emergency conditions. These conditions will undoubtedly continue and increase and cannot fully be anticipated by normal legislative acts. Many states of the Union, in fact, a majority of the important industrial and seaboard states, have found it desirable to enact a general war powers bill conferring upon the Governor and Council of State the full authority to deal with all such emergencies and to pass effectually such regulations as may be deemed essential for state and national welfare. The highest Federal and mil-







Governor Broughton receiving the Great Seal of State from retiring Governor Hoey, January 9, 1941.

itary authorities have recommended such action and the National Council of State Governments has unanimously approved such course. The Attorney General of the State has been requested after study of similar legislation in other states to prepare for submission to this General Assembly of a bill conferring upon the Governor and Council of State special war powers.

#### REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

While the war emergency will properly claim preferred attention at the hands of this General Assembly, it will of course be remembered that the normal functions of the State must be carried on. Fortunately, the State is in financial condition to carry on these services without abatement and with such supplements as to keep pace with growing needs. The State is in the best financial condition in all its history. The general fund cash surplus is several times larger than ever before recorded, and will exceed thirty million dollars by the expiration of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. While this surplus, which is exceeded by those of only two other states in the American Union and not approached by any others, is a comforting circumstance, it should in no sense be deemed a green light for reckless or unnecessary spending. Great care and sound conservatism should be exercised in dealing with the fiscal problems of the State. I specifically recommend for your consideration the following:

1. That taxes be not increased. There may be some existing inequities or omissions that should be corrected by remedial legislation, and the Tax Research and Revenue departments will make recommendations as to such corrective legislation.

2. That not less than twenty million dollars of the general fund surplus now existing or accruing during the present fiscal year be appropriated and set aside as a post-war reserve fund, to be invested wholly in state and government bonds or securities and to be subject only to such action as may be taken with respect thereto by subsequent sessions of the General Assembly. I ask that the General Assembly give immediate consideration to this recommendation so that such portion of the existing idle surplus may be immediately invested in such interest-bearing securities. I have asked the Attorney General to prepare for your consideration a bill providing for the creation of such a post-war reserve fund.

3. That provision be further made that the Governor and Council of State shall from time to time during the next biennium invest in state and government securities any accruing surplus which will manifestly exceed the requirements of the appropriations made for such



period. Such action will authorize and direct the conversion of idle surpluses into interest-bearing securities.

4. After the setting up of the post-war reserve fund herein recommended there will in my judgment be ample funds, taking into consideration the balance of the existing surplus and anticipated revenues in the next biennium, to meet all the reasonable needs of our state agencies, institutions, colleges, universities, and public schools. Reasonable and adequate provision can and should be made for all of these agencies and functions, taking into consideration such limitations and economies as may properly be observed by reason of war or other conditions.

5. The very conditions which have contributed towards our unprecedentedly favorable financial condition have at the same time greatly increased the cost of living and created genuine hardship on the part of public school teachers, including teachers in colleges and universities, and the employees of the State, for whom no general increase of pay has been made in a number of years. Therefore, as a matter of economic justice and fair dealing with these faithful teachers and employees, I recommend reasonably substantial increases or supplements to compensation; and I recommend that such increases or supplements be made effective as of January 1, 1943. Since conditions are unprecedented and unpredictable, it is probably desirable that such increase should be deemed in the nature of a war bonus or supplement, to continue to the end of the year 1944, at which time the next succeeding General Assembly can deal with the matter in the light of circumstances then existing. The Advisory Budget Commission has carefully studied and will recommend an equitable schedule for such increases of pay, and I urge the adoption and enactment of these recommendations.

6. The General Assembly of 1939 designated the revenue act then enacted as a permanent revenue act. The next succeeding session wisely accepted this revenue status and imposed no additional taxes, but made certain equitable reductions that were then found to be feasible and desirable. The policy of having a continuing revenue act has been stabilizing in its effect. I strongly recommend the continuance of such policy.

#### HIGHWAY COMMISSION

War conditions have had an adverse effect upon our highway funds. Gasoline and tire rationing, sharp limitations in the use of passenger cars and trucks, and other circumstances have brought about the most drastic cut in highway revenues experienced since the crea-



tion of the Highway Commission. The curve is still downward, and highway revenues for the coming biennium will probably be substantially less than fifty per cent of normal. Fortunately, the Highway Commission at the end of the last fiscal year had to its credit a cash surplus in excess of thirteen million dollars. Such surplus and accruing revenues have been wisely administered by the Highway Commission. We are therefore in a safe position for the next biennium with respect to meeting principal and interest on bonds, operation and overhead requirements, and reasonable maintenance of existing highways and public roads. New construction is virtually impossible except where directed and authorized by military and naval authorities.

It is quite impossible to make any dependable prediction as to highway revenues for the ensuing biennium. This much, however, is certain. By the end of the present emergency period our highways will be badly in need of repairs and improvements and much new construction of bridges, causeways and additional highways, as well as widening and straightening many existing highways, will be quite essential. Furthermore, at such time a program of public works of this character will be needed to give employment to thousands of our people who will otherwise be unemployed. Unless some provision is made in advance, we may at the end of the war, with all of these needs existing, with building materials of all kinds fully available and labor crying for employment, find ourselves without funds for such new work and therefore under the necessity of waiting for many months or even for a year or more until normal highway revenue collections are attained.

In addition to its cash surplus, the Highway Commission has wisely built up a reserve fund which has largely been and can easily be invested in outstanding highway bonds of the State. This is not a sinking fund, because the outstanding highway bonds totalling at the present time sixty-two million six hundred fourteen thousand dollars are serial bonds, and no sinking fund is required and the principal and interest are payable out of current revenues.

In view of these contingencies, I recommend that the Legislature confer upon the Governor and Council of State full authority at the expiration of the present war to cancel highway bonds owned by the State and held in such reserve fund, thus reducing to that extent the outstanding highway indebtedness, and to issue within the constitutional limits new highway construction bonds to the extent of two-thirds of the bonds canceled and redeemed during the biennium. Such new bonds, of course, could be issued at probably less than one-

half the present interest rate of outstanding bonds. Such plan put into effect at the end of the war would immediately give to the Highway Commission a fund of approximately fifteen million dollars, plus available Federal funds, for new and badly needed highway construction and improvements and afford employment to thousands of our people.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public education is essential for the preservation of a democracy. In keeping with this philosophy we have built up in North Carolina a system of public schools of which we are justly proud. In spite of emergencies, wars and hardships, this program must go on. We shall not make any educational retreat in North Carolina. I therefore urge that adequate appropriations be made for our public schools and for our institutions of higher learning. Specific recommendations for these and other appropriations are incorporated in the biennial budget report which will be transmitted to the General Assembly by me within the next few days. Previously in this message I have referred to the urgent need for increase in the pay of our teachers, and this will likewise be embodied in the recommendations of the Budget Commission.

We have a state public school system, the only truly state system in America. The philosophy and logic of such a system demand that every boy and girl in North Carolina be given equal educational opportunities. Under this system the boy or girl in the most rural or remote section of the State has the same right to educational opportunities as the boy or girl in our largest or richest municipalities or counties. The capacity to pay is not the test. The supplemental local tax is not the answer. We operate on a state basis, and there can be no real justification for difference in school term or quality of teaching in various sections of the State. We have yet a long way to go educationally in North Carolina and we must climb toward these higher goals together. In my inaugural address on January 9, 1941, I made the following statement:

There should be set up as a goal at least for early attainment a nine-months term for all our schools and a twelfth grade for all high schools.

The Legislature of 1941 set up the machinery and appropriations for the twelfth grade and this is now an established part of our educational procedure, and wisely so. The time has now come in my opinion when we should take the next step and provide a nine-months term for every child in every county of the State in our public school system. We are financially able to take this progressive step,







The inaugural reception at the Mansion on January 9, 1941. *Right to left:* General John Van B. Metts, Governor and Mrs. Broughton, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. R. L. Harris, Ambassador and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Senator and Mrs. Josiah W. Bailey, and Senator Robert R. Reynolds, partially shown.

both political parties are definitely committed to it, and I strongly urge that this session of the General Assembly make adequate provision for the nine-months term. It is well recognized that many agricultural and some industrial communities may find it expedient or desirable at least for the duration of the present emergency not to accept the benefits of a nine-months term. Therefore, such enactment should be on an optional basis so that those communities desiring a nine-months term may have it, and with the further provision that any community may by reduction in holidays and by teaching on Saturdays adjust the nine-months term to meet local conditions. Full authority likewise should be given to the State Board of Education during the period of the war emergency to order general and, if necessary, extended recesses or adjournments of public schools in any section of the State where the planting and harvesting of crops or other emergency conditions make such action reasonably necessary.

I recommend that the enforcement of compulsory school attendance be placed under school authorities and that the age limit for compulsory attendance be increased from fourteen to sixteen years.

A broad program of vocational, health, and physical education in our public schools is imperative and I recommend adequate appropriations for such purposes.

The people of the State by very large majority in the last election adopted a constitutional amendment setting up an inclusive and authoritative state board of education. In the course of the debate on this subject I publicly stated that in the event of the adoption of the amendment I would recommend to this General Assembly that certain modifying amendments which were stated in definite terms be submitted to the people for ratification at the next general election. I urge the enactment and submission of such proposal.

I further recommend that the Legislature pass such enabling legislation as may be necessary in pursuance of the school amendment that was adopted at the last election.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

During the year just elapsed disturbing disclosures were made concerning inadequate facilities and supervision and questionable practices in respect to the treatment of patients at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morganton. In the light of a shocking portrayal of conditions that had existed over a period of years I appointed a board of inquiry, composed of five outstanding citizens of the State.



This board conducted full hearings and a thorough investigation and submitted a report that ranks among the most significant and important reports ever made concerning any state agency. The report revealed many inadequacies and a large number of improper practices. Acting under the full sanction of the Council of State and of the board of trustees of the institution, I immediately proceeded to carry out all recommended improvements that could be effected without legislation. In addition to the conditions at Morganton, the report revealed a general condition applicable to other institutions, and the attention of other boards was promptly called to the same. The board of inquiry made specific recommendations for certain legislation, which recommendations I fully endorse and the enactment of which I recommend.

These recommendations include, among other things, the setting up of a unified board of directors, or board of control, to supervise and administer the operations of all four of the existing state institutions for the treatment of insane or mentally defective persons, these being the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital for colored insane at Goldsboro, and Caswell Training School at Kinston for mentally deficient children. Such unified board method has been followed by the State with great success in respect to our hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, of which there are three located in widely separated sections of the State, and has likewise been followed in many states with complete satisfaction in respect to treatment of insane or mentally handicapped people.

I also recommend substantial increases in the appropriations for all of these institutions so as to bring them at least in line with the national average in maintenance provision and so as to provide an adequate number of competent physicians, nurses, and attendants.

#### OTHER AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture and industry in North Carolina have made enormous strides in recent years, and the administration of these two departments of state government affects the welfare and economic standards of a very large majority of our people. In my opinion the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and the position of Commissioner of Labor of the State should be placed on a plane of equal dignity, authority, and compensation with that of other elected officials of state departments. I also recommend that a constitutional amendment be submitted making the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Labor members of the Council of State.



In connection with the operations of the Revenue Department, it was reported to me something over a year ago that certain shortages existed, most of which had been running over a period of years. I immediately recommended that every person guilty of misappropriation or misapplication of funds or participation in such action should be prosecuted. As a result, ten persons were indicted in the Superior Courts of the State. All ten were convicted and sentenced to prison. While these experiences have been disturbing, the soundness of the policy cannot be questioned, and such policy will be followed in every case. In addition to such prosecutions, all officials whose negligence made possible the continuance of such practice over a considerable period of time, though not themselves guilty of any participation, were dismissed from service. The efficiency of the Revenue Department has been immeasurably improved by reason of these acts and the installation of improved methods and additional auditing facilities and personnel. I recommend that adequate provision be made to give to the Revenue Department immediately competent auditing and accounting personnel necessary for prompt and efficient handling of all tax accounts and tax collections.

We may well anticipate that the burden of welfare work will fall more heavily upon the state and local units of government in the coming years. The enormous increase in the national debt and other factors will inevitably involve a sharp reduction in Federal expenditures for such purpose. I recommend that adequate provision be made for essential welfare work in this State, but I urge that this program be carefully scrutinized to the end that no sort of public aid be rendered to any individual who is able to work in this period of unprecedented employment and who seeks to live on a dole rather than by the sweat of his brow. The greatness of our State and Nation rests upon an independent, liberty-loving, self-reliant citizenship and not upon a system of unmerited and unnecessary doles or "hand-outs." North Carolina cannot become a Santa Claus for those who may have to abandon the Federal Christmas tree.

Many departments of state government have found need for certain amendments in the laws respecting such departments, arising out of new and changed conditions, and such proposals in due course will be submitted for your consideration.

I call particular attention to the work of the mining and minerals divisions of the Board of Conservation and Development and to the divisions of commerce and industry and advertising of that department of state government. Activity in mining operations is increasing enormously and much of it has vast significance as relating

to the wealth and industrial progress of this State. Adequate appropriations to further the work of this department are most important. Equally significant is the expansion of the commerce and industry division, supplemented by the advertising program. During the past year some notable new industries were opened in this State through the activity of this department, and some even larger are immediately in prospect. The type of industries that have been obtained and others that are being sought are such as will in all likelihood continue after the war is over. These activities mean new business, additional revenue, and employment for thousands of our citizens. This is all-important and should be adequately financed.

The Historical Commission, in addition to its normal duties, is wisely undertaking to collect full records of the present war in so far as North Carolina is related or concerned. This can best be done while events are occurring, and adequate provision should be made for such work.

The agricultural extension service and the State College experiment station along with other agricultural agencies are more highly important now than ever before in view of the imperative demand for production of food and feed. There should be no curtailment of the activities of these agencies.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that the appropriation for state aid to public libraries, first made by the last session of the General Assembly, be continued in at least the same amount. Results have more than justified the wisdom of such action.

A commission appointed under authority of the last General Assembly has filed its report, recommending the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro girls. Already the State has such institutions for white girls and for white and Negro boys. We cannot longer justify the failure to provide such facilities for delinquent Negro girls, and I recommend that this General Assembly make such provision.

The recommendations of other commissions that were appointed by virtue of legislative action will be transmitted for your consideration. In certain instances the intervention of war has made futile, if not impossible, the inquiry proposed, and it will be recommended that the time for such commission's study be extended and report made at a subsequent session.

The State Board of Elections has made two important recommendations which will be transmitted to your Honorable Body. One re-



lates to the absentee ballot act and the other to the enactment of a penal statute dealing with persons having official ballots in their possession prior to election. I fully endorse these recommendations. I also recommend that adequate provision be made under the supervision of the State Board of Elections for the distribution of absentee ballots to all men in military and naval service in such time as will enable them to receive and return these ballots for election purposes.

Under the supervision of the Attorney General and by authority of a previous act of the General Assembly, there has been prepared a compilation and codification of the laws of this State in a new code, to be known, if adopted, as "The North Carolina Code of 1943." This work has been admirably done and I recommend the adoption of this code by legislative enactment.

The last General Assembly, recognizing the evils of unregulated and unrestricted sale of so-called "light wines" and "fortified wines" in the State, undertook by legislation to deal with this situation. While such legislation was designed to combat existing evils, there were certain amendments adopted during the consideration of the bill that created ambiguities and confusion; and these together with other circumstances have tended to make the law largely ineffectual so far as the greater portion of the State is concerned. I recommend a complete review of this situation by the General Assembly and the enactment of such legislation as will provide for the abatement of such evils and insure an adequate regulation and supervision of the sale of wine wherever the same may be sold or handled in the State.

The sentiment of this State is overwhelmingly in favor of decency, sobriety and law enforcement. Ours is a God-fearing, home-loving people. This sentiment is even more emphasized by the fact that in our midst nearly three hundred thousand soldiers and marines are in training. Every reasonable effort by legislation and otherwise should be made to keep our State and its communities free from degrading influences and practices.

A state planning board has heretofore been authorized by legislative act, but no funds have ever been appropriated or otherwise provided for this board, which has thus necessarily been inactive during this emergency period. With a view to post-war planning, however, it is apparent that such board could play a vital part in the progress of the State, and it is recommended that authorization be given to the Council of State to allocate from the contingency and emergency fund such funds as may reasonably be necessary to implement and effectuate the work of this board, such allocation to be at such time and in such amount as the Council of State may find actually neces-



sary for the reasonable prosecution of the work of such board within the provisions of the statute creating the board.

I concur fully in the recommendations of the State Treasurer as chairman ex-officio of the Local Government Commission, to the effect that legislation be enacted authorizing local units of government to provide for and set up reserve funds for post-war purposes.

I recommend that all regulatory boards engaged in licensing and regulating trades or business under authority of the State and collecting money in the name of the State shall be required to deposit such money as collected with or to the credit of the treasurer of the state of North Carolina, and that the expenditure of such fund shall be in conformity with the provisions of the state budget act.

A report of the Advisory Budget Commission together with revenue and appropriations bills and machinery act recommended by the commission will be transmitted for your consideration within the next few days.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, permit me to say as a one-time member of the General Assembly, that I have the greatest respect for the legislative branch of our state government and desire in every proper way to render such assistance as I can during the period of your deliberations. My own services and the facilities of my office are available to you at all times. What I said to the former session I repeat after two years of experience in the office which I hold, namely: "Yours is the responsibility not only of providing adequately for our agencies and institutions, but likewise for safeguarding the credit of the State. I have complete confidence in your judgment and your patriotism. The people of North Carolina may well be assured that this General Assembly will conscientiously perform its task in a manner worthy of the best traditions of our beloved State."

It is our privilege to be living in the most challenging period of our national existence. We may well take pride in the fact that North Carolina in this emergency, as in all previous national crises, is living up to its highest traditions. As we gather here to deliberate about matters of fiscal and domestic concern we cannot be unmindful of the fact that tens of thousands of our young men are on the blazing fields of action. Many of them will not return. To those who do return and in loving memory of those who do not may we be able truthfully to say, "We, too, have kept the faith!"

## BUDGET REPORT

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 12, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the budget of the state of North Carolina, as required by the executive budget act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943. Also, I transmit herewith the budget revenue bill and the budget appropriation bill, for the ensuing biennium, printed and submitted as required by law.

It will be observed that the budget revenue bill of 1943 as recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission and herewith submitted is in no sense a general revenue bill, but deals almost wholly with procedural and corrective provisions. The General Assembly of 1939 enacted what was then designated as the permanent revenue act and the next succeeding General Assembly accepted this status as to the revenue act and continued the same in effect subject to certain modifications and amendments as embodied in the revenue act of 1941. I join with the Advisory Budget Commission in recommending the continuance of this sound policy which has resulted in a stability in our tax situation that has been gratifying to the taxpayers of the State and to business in general. Certain corrective amendments and procedural improvements are deemed necessary, however, and these are incorporated in the budget revenue bill herewith submitted. Also, for the reasons set out fully in the budget report, the bill provides that tax on intangibles shall not hereafter be levied by the State, but with certain modifications and within prescribed limits may be levied by the counties at their option.

There is not being submitted any general machinery act for the reason that the machinery act of 1939 was enacted as a permanent or continuing machinery act, and the Advisory Budget Commission is of the opinion that there is no necessity at the present time for any general changes in the machinery as relating to the collection of revenues in the State. It is, however, the opinion of the Commission that certain amendments are essential and these amendments are incorporated in a bill herewith transmitted entitled, "Amendments to the Machinery Act." The principal provision of the amendments herewith transmitted and recommended for enactment strikes out the exemption from property tax heretofore allowed as to real property indirectly owned by the Federal, State, or local governments. This amendment is in conformity with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the state of North Carolina.



There is also herewith transmitted a supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942-1943, as recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission. The purpose of this supplemental appropriation bill is to make effective as of January 1, 1943, and for the period ending June 30, 1943, certain recommended supplements to compensation of teachers in the public schools and other state institutions and for all state employees. The general appropriation bill deals with such supplements for the period beginning July 1, 1943, and ending December 30, 1944. It is felt by the Advisory Budget Commission that these teachers and employees are fairly and justly entitled to reasonably substantial supplements in their compensation on account of unusual economic circumstances beyond their control, which have subjected them to undue hardships arising from the increase in the cost of living. These teachers and employees have had no general increase in compensation for a number of years and it is quite difficult, if not impossible, for them to make ends meet on the basis of present compensation and in the face of unquestionably heavy increase in the cost of living. Since these conditions have been going on for some time, it is felt by the Commission, and in which view I fully concur, that the proposed supplements to the compensation of these teachers and employees should not be delayed until the next biennium, but should be made effective as of January 1, 1943. Since such proposed supplements, if enacted, would affect the payrolls and remittances for the present month, it is suggested that this proposed supplemental appropriation bill be given immediate consideration.

In connection with the proposed supplemental appropriation bill, as pointed out in the budget report, the proposed supplement of compensation is at a higher percentage for these in the lower salary brackets than for those in the upper brackets. For example, those making only \$900 per year or under would receive under this bill an increase of twenty per cent. Teachers and employees earning \$1,200 per year would under this bill receive an increase of fifteen per cent. These references are by way of example, as the full statement of increased percentages is set forth in the budget report. The same percentage prevails in the proposals made for the next biennium, as will appear from the budget appropriation bill and from the budget report.

I call particular attention to the appropriations proposed for our state hospitals for the treatment of the insane. The appropriations herewith recommended are substantially higher than ever before recommended or enacted in the history of the State. The investiga-



tion made during the past year by the highly capable board of inquiry appointed by the Governor revealed serious inadequacies with respect to the number and quality of attendants, the number of nurses and doctors, and as to subsistence provisions for the patients in these institutions. The proposed appropriations, coupled with what has already been done in recent months, would put these institutions on a plane with the best in the United States. These institutions are close to the hearts of the people of North Carolina and I earnestly trust that the recommendations of the Commission will be favorably received by the General Assembly.

In my general message to the General Assembly I touched on many of the fiscal problems of the State and therefore do not deem it necessary to comment in any greater detail upon the budgetary requests.

The budget report herewith submitted is the result of the painstaking, efficient and intelligent efforts of the assistant director of the budget and his aides, and the Advisory Budget Commission, all of whom have labored diligently and earnestly, with no thought except the public interest. The report represents the unanimous action of the entire membership of the Advisory Budget Commission. As such, it will deserve and receive at your hands the most considerate attention.

The uncertainty of the times and the unpredictable circumstances of the next two-year period present many difficulties in the matter of estimating revenue. The Commission has sought the aid of experts and of the heads of the responsible departments in arriving at estimates of revenue set forth in the budget report. They have sought to be neither unduly conservative nor unwisely liberal in these estimates. The General Assembly will of course exercise the right to review and inquire into these estimates and determine for itself whether they are too high or too low.

On the basis of the estimates of income made by the Commission, the proposed budget herewith submitted to the General Assembly represents a balanced budget. In fact, on the basis of these estimates and taking into consideration the appropriations recommended, including supplements to salaries of teachers and employees, and after setting aside the recommended post-war fund of \$20,000,000.00, there is reflected in this report a surplus at the end of the next biennium, June 30, 1945, in the amount of \$2,309,493. Of course, if the revenue yields during the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the biennium should be higher or lower than the Commission has

estimated, this indicated balance would be affected by such condition.

This report of the Advisory Budget Commission and the accompanying revenue and appropriation bills are in keeping with the requirements and the spirit of the budget act of North Carolina. Upon these principles is founded the credit of the state of North Carolina, which is unsurpassed by that of any other state in the American Union. Under no circumstances should we depart from the sound policy of a balanced budget.

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## JUDICIAL AND SOLICITORIAL DISTRICTS

### SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 15, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of 1941, I appointed a commission of nine members as therein provided to make a study of the judicial districts of the State and to make to the General Assembly of 1943 such recommendations as in the opinion of the Commission would facilitate and improve the work of the courts in the state of North Carolina.

I appointed a commission composed of the following: Wilkins P. Horton, *Chairman*, Pittsboro; E. T. Sanders, Burlington; John D. Larkins, Jr., Trenton; J. A. Pritchett, Windsor; H. I. McDougale, Charlotte; Hubert C. Jarvis, Asheville; W. B. Rodman, Jr., Washington; Willis Smith, Raleigh; and Fred Hutchins, Winston-Salem.

The Commission made a full study of the situation as affecting judicial districts and has filed with me its report, which I transmit herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Following the enactment of the constitutional amendment in the election of 1942 relating to solicitorial districts I requested this commission to make a study of the situation in the State as affecting solicitorial districts in pursuance of the provisions of the recently adopted amendment. The Commission has made such study and has filed with me its report on the matter of solicitorial districts. I likewise transmit this report for the consideration of the General Assembly.

## USURY LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 18, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 23 of the General Assembly of 1941 the Governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission for the special purpose of studying the usury laws of the state of North Carolina and to make a report and recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly. I appointed as members of this commission the following: Shelly B. Caveness, R. E. Kerr, George R. Uzzell, Roy Rowe, and W. Hays Simpson.

This commission has submitted its report and I transmit the same herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.

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## VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR NEGRO GIRLS

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 28, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 31 passed by the General Assembly of 1941, the Governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission for the purpose of studying the needs for the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro girls in North Carolina and to make report of their findings to the Governor and the General Assembly. In pursuance of this resolution I appointed a commission composed of the following: Dr. W. A. Stanbury, *Chairman*; Bishop Edwin A. Penick; A. B. Stoney; Irving Carlyle; and Mrs. Lula Kelsey.

This Commission made a thorough inquiry and investigation and has filed its report, which I transmit herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.

As will be noted from the report, the Commission definitely recommends a vocational training school for delinquent Negro girls in domestic science, commercial laundry work, gardening, poultry raising and other trades and crafts, and other types of training deemed essential for purposes of rehabilitation and subsequent useful employment. I concur fully in these recommendations.

The General Assembly will take note of the fact that the State has



heretofore by legislative enactment made provision for delinquent white boys, delinquent white girls, and delinquent Negro boys. No provision, however, has been made for delinquent Negro girls. The need for such provision is urgent and it is my opinion that we can no longer justify a lack of provision for this group of delinquents. I therefore strongly urge that this General Assembly make adequate provision for such a vocational training school for delinquent Negro girls.

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### APPOINTMENT OF FRED C. HUNTER

SPECIAL MESSAGE

February 3, 1943

*To the Honorable Senate of North Carolina:*

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Chapter 97 of the *Public Laws of 1941*, relating among other things to the appointment of the members of the North Carolina Utilities Commission upon the expiration of each member's term of office, I hereby reappoint, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, the Honorable Fred C. Hunter as a member of the Utilities Commission for a term of six years, expiring February 1st, 1949; and I do hereby confer upon him all the rights, privileges, and powers necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of his appointment.

I hereby request that the Senate confirm this reappointment as required by the aforesaid act.

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### THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

SPECIAL MESSAGE

February 11, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

I desire to bring to the attention of the General Assembly urgent matters of importance with respect to the affairs of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. These matters demand attention and action at the earliest possible moment.

On July 1, 1942, the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, the principal amounting to \$295,500.00, of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company became due and are now in default. Foreclosure action has been withheld by the bondholders pending

the convening of the General Assembly, and such provision, if any, as may be made by it with reference thereto.

Negotiations have been conducted with the holders of the bonds to ascertain the most favorable basis of settlement which might be agreed upon. Through their attorney, Honorable Marshall T. Spears, a proposition has been submitted in a letter to Honorable Charles M. Johnson, state treasurer, which is as follows:

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company has outstanding first mortgage six (6%) per centum bonds in the total principal sum of \$295,500.00. These bonds are owned and held by the following:

Duke University .....	\$129,500.00
The Fidelity Bank .....	130,000.00
Trustees Watts Hospital .....	34,000.00
Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore (Trust Department) .....	2,000.00
	<hr/> \$295,500.00

On June 25, 1940, Duke University, Trustees of Watts Hospital, and The Fidelity Bank agreed to accept a rate of interest of three (3%) per centum on the coupons of the bonds that fell due on July 1, 1940, and January 1, 1941, in lieu of six (6%) per centum.

On December 17, 1940, Duke University, Trustees of Watts Hospital, and The Fidelity Bank agreed to accept a rate of interest of three (3%) per centum on the coupons of the bonds that fell due on July 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942, in lieu of six (6%) per centum. The agreement to reduce the interest was based on certain conditions set out in letters to Harry Jacobs, secretary and treasurer of said railroad.

On or about September 12, 1941, \$500.00 was paid on the principal of one of the bonds held by Duke University. The interest on this bond was paid to and including December 31, 1941.

According to my computation, which may be subject to correction if I have made an error therein, the interest on the bonds in the principal sum of \$295,000.00 is now due, as follows:

Six per cent coupons due January 1, 1940.....	\$8,850.00
Six per cent coupons due July 1, 1940 (interest reduced by agree- ment to three per cent).....	4,425.00
Six per cent coupons due January 1, 1941 (interest reduced by agreement to three per cent).....	4,425.00
Six per cent coupons due July 1, 1941 (interest reduced by agree- ment to three per cent).....	4,425.00
Six per cent coupons due January 1, 1942 (interest reduced by agreement to three per cent).....	4,425.00
Six per cent coupons due July 1, 1942 .....	8,850.00
Six per cent coupons due July 1, 1942 (on one bond on which there is a balance of principal of \$500.00).....	15.00
Six per cent interest of \$295,500.00 from July 1, 1942, to April 1, 1943 .....	13,297.50
	<hr/> 48,712.50

You inquired of me about ten days ago if Duke University, Trustees of Watts Hospital, and the Fidelity Bank would be willing to waive all accrued interest on said bonds and accept the principal of the said bonds in full payment thereof. I took this matter up with each of said bond holders and after giving due consideration thereto they stated that they could not waive all the accrued interest on said bonds. They informed me, however, that they would be willing to re-



duce the interest rate to three (3%) per centum, provided the bonds were paid off on or before April 1, 1943. According to my figures this would reduce the interest in the amount of \$15,506.25. In other words, if my figures are correct, the total interest due on April 1, 1943, would be \$33,206.25. In agreeing to reduce the interest to three (3%) per centum, the said bond holders do so on the condition and with the distinct understanding and agreement that such reduction shall not in any manner be considered or construed directly or indirectly as an extension of the time for the payment of any coupon or coupons and shall in nowise affect or impair the validity of said bond and coupons or the security therefor. This offer is also made on the conditions that the said bonds and the interest thereon at the rate of three (3%) per centum shall be paid on or before April 1, 1943.

By reason of the financial condition of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and the history of the outstanding bonds, it is apparent that these bonds could not be re-issued and sold at any reasonable rate of interest, if they could be sold at all. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the State to determine whether or not it is wise to make some provision for payment of these bonds. If this is to be done, it should be arranged prior to April 1, 1943, in order to effect the saving of interest offered by the bondholders.

At the same time that this matter is considered by the General Assembly, there is another thing of equal importance which should be taken into consideration. The Federal government is directly and vitally interested in the successful operation of this railroad, and particularly that part of same from New Bern, North Carolina, to Morehead City, North Carolina, by reason of the location of the United States Marine Air Base at Cherry Point, and the war activities now being carried on at Morehead City. The location of these things on the line of this railroad has enormously increased the business of the railroad and imposed a heavy load on the railroad tracks and equipment. It is recognized by the Federal authorities that this abnormal load is incident to the existing state of war and military operation which have been and will be carried on in that vicinity, and which, to an extent, will be reduced at the conclusion of hostilities. By reason of this fact and the necessity of maintaining the proper railroad facilities for existing installations and those that may be made in the future, the Federal authorities have caused a survey to be made of the estimated cost of putting the roadbed, bridges, and structures in good condition from New Bern to Morehead City. According to the estimates made, this cost will be in excess of \$635,000.00. This cost does not include a laying of heavy rail, as this cannot be obtained at this time. The present rail is 60-pound rail and would serve the purpose, provided the necessary improvements are made to the track, in the way of ballast, crossties, and structures.

The Federal authorities have indicated that, if the Atlantic and



North Carolina Railroad Company can provide as much as \$200,000.00 of the cost of this construction, the balance, or \$435,000.00, or such sum in addition hereto as may be required, will be provided by way of a grant to the Railroad Company, to be taken care of in part by such concessions as may be made in rates on government-hauled freight.

This presents an important emergency situation which may properly be considered by the General Assembly in connection with the financial affairs of the Railroad Company.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad properties were leased to the Atlantic and East Carolina Railway Company by lease which became effective on September 1, 1939. Under the terms of this lease, the lessee railroad pays the minimum rental of \$60,500.00 a year, with a percentage on railroad operating revenues in excess of \$475,001.00, ranging from 1½ per cent on railroad operating revenues between \$475,001.00 and \$499,999.00, to 4 per cent on railroad operating revenues in excess of \$600,001.00. The excess rentals for the year ending December 31, 1941, amounted to \$10,539.96. For the fiscal year 1942, the excess rentals will amount to a very substantial figure, due to the large operating railway revenues received from the heavy movements of freight during the year.

Under the terms of the lease, the lessee railroad is required to maintain the railroad property in good condition, and among other things, to install a minimum of 40,000 new crossties each year.

The General Assembly of 1941, by Chapter 170, *Public Laws of 1941*, authorized the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to make loans not exceeding \$200,000.00 to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, to be, in turn, loaned by it to the operating railroad, to rehabilitate the railroad properties by installation of crossties in excess of the number required by the terms of the lease, in order to put the railroad in such physical condition as to handle the large increase of business anticipated from the construction of the Marine Air Base at Cherry Point. Enactment of this statute and the authority to make these loans made it possible to secure the location of this base at Cherry Point. Acting under authority of this statute, loans have been made to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company which, in turn, were loaned by it to the lessee railroad company, amounting to a total of \$151,107.91. In addition thereto, on January 12, 1942, a loan was made to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, under authority of this act, amounting to \$24,000.00, evidenced by a note bearing 2 per cent interest, payable in 22 equal annual installments, the first

due September 1, 1942, and the others annually thereafter. The lessee railroad company had constructed a railroad track leading from Havelock to the Marine Air Base at Cherry Point, a distance of 1.43 miles. It was deemed necessary for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company to own this spur track, and, accordingly, an agreement was made with the lessee railroad by which the property was conveyed to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company at the actual amount invested in it by the lessee company, this sum being \$24,059.00. This amount does not include the cost of the right of way which is to be determined in a pending condemnation proceeding. This track was, in turn, leased to the lessee railroad company at a rental which will reimburse the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company for the entire cost, with payments falling due at maturity of the installments of the loan and corresponding thereto.

It is anticipated that all the loans made for the installation of crossties will be repaid by the operating railroad to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company in time to meet the installments due on loans made to it. The money for these loans has been advanced out of the general fund. Of this amount, there has been paid back, \$52,952.90 in principal, and, in addition thereto, accrued interest, practically all of this amount being paid in advance of the maturity of the notes given therefor.

In the event that a plan is worked out whereby advantage may be taken of the offer of the Federal authorities to recondition the railroad track and structures between New Bern and Morehead City, a proper adjustment should be made with the Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad Company to reimburse the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, over a reasonable period of time, for the installation of crossties and other maintenance, which, under the terms of the lease, the operating railroad would be required to provide.

In addition to the above mentioned loans made under authority of the 1941 act, a loan was made from the State Sinking Fund of \$26,500.00 on June 29, 1942, bearing interest at 3 per cent, and payable \$1,204.55 in equal annual installments, the last installments being due on June 29, 1964. This loan was made for the purpose of paying for the improvements on the warehouse property of the Railroad Company located in Goldsboro. A ground lease had been made of this land to a firm in Goldsboro with the provision that, in the event the lease was not renewed, the railroad would pay for the warehouses built thereon after the date of the lease. If the parties were unable to agree as to the value of the improvements, the amount was to be settled by arbitration. An arbitration was had, and follow-



ing that, an agreement was reached by compromise fixing the value at \$26,500.00. As the railroad company had no funds with which to meet this obligation, it was deemed necessary by the Governor and Council of State that the payment be provided as hereinbefore mentioned. It is anticipated that these properties will be rented for a sum sufficient to pay the amount borrowed during the life of the loan.

On July 1, 1942, a loan was made by the Governor and Council of State to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company of \$45,000.00, evidenced by 5 notes of \$9,000.00 each, bearing interest at 3 per cent, payable in annual installments, the first due July 1, 1943. This loan was made for the purpose of enabling the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company to purchase locomotives, which were necessary in order to operate the railroad to meet the demand on it for motive power. The loan is secured by a mortgage on the locomotives and, it is anticipated, will be promptly repaid by the operating railroad. This loan was made from the State Sinking Fund under authority of Chapter 146 of the *Public Laws of 1935*, which amended Chapter 62 of the *Public Laws of 1925*, creating the State Sinking Fund Commission.

Under the authority of this act, a loan was made by the State to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company on September 6, 1935, amounting to \$104,900.00. This note bears interest at 5 per cent, and is past due, and no payments have been made on it. This loan was made at the time that the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was turned back to the company for operation following the repudiation of the lease by the receivers of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company. At this time the railroad was in such bad physical condition, it could not be operated without the immediate expenditure of funds on its roadbed and the track, to make operation possible. The money was loaned by the State for the purpose of rehabilitating the railroad properties, which appeared essential at that time.

The loans above mentioned amounting to a total of \$176,400.00, which were made by the state sinking fund to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, are now outstanding. It may be reasonably anticipated that the \$26,500.00 and the \$45,000.00 loans will be repaid by revenues received and reimbursements provided by the lessee railroad. The loan of \$104,900.00 with accrued interest can be



paid by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company only from receipts from rentals. A recapitulation of these loans is as follows:

Sinking fund No. 6

September 6, 1935, interest rate 5 per cent, due September 6, 1937 \$104,900.00

Sinking fund No. 2

June 29, 1942, interest rate 3 per cent, due June 29, 1943, installments of \$1,204.55 each year through 1963 and \$1,204.45 due June 29, 1964, for improving land of Railroad Company in Goldsboro ..... \$26,500.00

July 1, 1942, interest rate 3 per cent, due July 1, 1943, 5 notes of \$9,000.00 each for the purpose of buying locomotives \$45,000.00 \$ 71,500.00

Total for sinking funds ..... \$176,400.00

Total notes purchased by general fund ..... 175,170.91

Grand total Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company notes .... 351,570.91

Less principal sum payments ..... 52,952.90

Balance principal ..... \$298,618.01

There is attached hereto a copy of the report of the stockholders by the president and secretary-treasurer at the last annual meeting of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad held on August 6, 1942, which report contains a balance sheet as of July 31, 1942, and other information which will be of value and interest to the General Assembly. Attention is called to the balance sheet as of July 31, 1942, which is included in this report. Listed are the current liabilities of Federal, state and local taxes payable, amounting to \$92,580.89. This item includes a large amount of franchise taxes due the state of North Carolina for the years 1935 to 1938, inclusive. Consideration may well be given to a substantial reduction of this tax liability to the State.

More than ever before, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad constitutes an important link in the railroad system of the State, by reason of the fact that it is now serving the great Marine Air Base at Cherry Point and the military installations at Morehead City. It has become a vital link in the defense plans of the Nation. The increased importance of this railroad justifies the hope that its operations may continue to be successful and profitable, and that, eventually, it may liquidate its liabilities and become a profitable investment for the State and the other stockholders therein. The present financial situation demands the immediate attention of the General Assembly, to the end that the Governor and other state officers may be advised as to the course of action which should be taken.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is, therefore, recommended that a special committee be appointed by the Senate and that a special committee be appointed by the House of Representatives, to give prompt consideration to the

financial problems confronting the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and that such legislation be adopted as may be found desirable to protect the State's interest in this property and the public served thereby.

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## RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF STATE AGENCIES

### SPECIAL MESSAGE

February 18, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of joint resolutions 27 and 34 of the General Assembly of North Carolina, session 1941, the Governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission for the special purpose of studying the rules of practice and procedure of the various state administrative agencies, with the view in mind of formulating certain uniform rules of practice and procedure for the various administrative agencies, and to make a report and recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly. I appointed as members of this commission the following: I. M. Bailey, R. P. Reade, W. I. Halstead, Irving E. Carlyle, Thomas J. Gold, J. Hampton Price, and Julius C. Smith.

The commission has filed its report, setting forth the need for uniformity of practice as affecting the administrative agencies of the State, but further reporting that in view of the magnitude of the task involved, the unusual conditions existing, and the lack of time essential for the task it is desirable that the commission have further time to study this subject and be permitted to report its final conclusions to the next session of the General Assembly. The commission further recommends that an act be passed at this session requiring all of such administrative agencies to file within ninety (90) days with the Secretary of State a copy of all regulations and rules of procedure, to the end that the same may be available to the commission for full examination.

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## NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE FOUNDATION

### SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 2, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

During recent months there has been created and established by leaders of the textile industry in North Carolina a foundation known as North Carolina Textile Foundation, Incorporated, designed to



aid and promote, by financial assistance and otherwise, all types of textile education and research at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina. This movement has received enthusiastic support and already more than \$300,000.00, in cash, has been donated to the Foundation to promote its objects and purposes. I am informed that there is every probability that within the next few months this total will exceed \$500,000.00.

Those who have promoted this useful foundation are among the ablest and most patriotic of the citizens of our State. They express the hope that this agency will help to advance very substantially the program of instruction and experiment in the textile division at State College. It is confidently expected that this important school of textile engineering will become the greatest school of its kind in all the world.

This is such a significant and far-reaching plan, related to one of the greatest of our institutions, as to merit in my opinion the thanks of the State as expressed by formal resolution of the General Assembly. I therefore take the liberty of transmitting for the consideration of the General Assembly a resolution of appreciation to all who have had a part in this signal achievement.

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## APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

### SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 4, 1943

*Mr. President, and Members of the State Senate:*

Under the existing statutes relating to certain institutions and agencies of the State it is required that the Governor shall appoint boards of trustees or directors as terms expire or as vacancies may occur and that such appointments so made shall be submitted to the Senate at the next succeeding session of the General Assembly after such appointments are made.

In conformity with such statutory provision, I submit herewith a list of appointments to membership on the boards of the various institutions or agencies required by statute to be confirmed by the Senate. All of these appointments were made to fill vacancies by resignation or expiration of term occurring since the 1941 session of the General Assembly and prior to the beginning of the present session.



I respectfully ask that these appointments be confirmed by the Senate.

Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee

Name	Address	For term expiring
Mrs. D. H. Tillett.....	Andrews .....	May 1, 1945
Harry E. Buchanan.....	Hendersonville .....	May 1, 1945
Mrs. J. S. Silversteen.....	Brevard .....	May 1, 1945
D. Hiden Ramsey.....	Asheville .....	May 1, 1945
Glenn C. Palmer.....	Clyde, Route No. 1 .....	May 1, 1945
Mrs. E. L. McKee.....	Sylva .....	May 1, 1945
E. E. Wheeler.....	Asheville .....	May 1, 1945
Frank Hyatt.....	Bryson City .....	May 1, 1945
Morgan Cooper.....	Forest City .....	May 1, 1945

Pembroke State College for Indians, Pembroke

S. A. Hammonds.....	Lumberton, R. F. D. ....	April 1, 1945
Zeb A. Lowery.....	Pembroke .....	April 1, 1945
John R. Spalding.....	Rowland, R. F. D. ....	April 1, 1945
J. Oliver Brooks.....	Fairmont .....	April 1, 1945
John L. Carter.....	Pembroke, R. F. D. ....	April 1, 1945
Carl L. Maynor .....	Pembroke, R. F. D. ....	April 1, 1945
Braxton Sampson.....	Pembroke, R. F. D. ....	April 1, 1945
Elias Harris.....	Pembroke, R. F. D. ....	April 1, 1945
Edmond Lowery.....	Elrod .....	April 1, 1945

Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone

G. P. Hagaman.....	Boone .....	April 1, 1945
Eugene Transou.....	Sparta .....	April 1, 1945
T. C. Bowie.....	W. Jefferson .....	April 1, 1945
Hugh Cranor.....	Wilkesboro .....	April 1, 1945
Mrs. E. F. Reid.....	Lenoir .....	April 1, 1945
Virgil D. Guire.....	Lenoir .....	April 1, 1945
Wade E. Brown.....	Boone .....	April 1, 1945
William J. Conrad, Jr.....	Winston-Salem .....	April 1, 1945
W. M. Moore.....	Statesville .....	April 1, 1945

State Home and Industrial School for Girls, Samarcand

Dr. W. A. Stanbury.....	Winston-Salem .....	April 15, 1945
Mrs. J. R. Page.....	Aberdeen .....	April 15, 1945
Capt. G. H. Maurice.....	Eagle Springs .....	April 15, 1945
F. M. Redd.....	Charlotte .....	April 15, 1945
Mrs. J. Wilbur Bunn.....	Raleigh .....	April 15, 1945
Dr. A. M. Proctor.....	Durham .....	April 15, 1945
W. Carl Buchanan.....	Broadway .....	April 15, 1945
Mrs. Mary Green Johnson.....	Lillington, R. F. D. No. 1 .....	April 15, 1945
Mrs. Wilkins P. Horton .....	Pittsboro .....	April 15, 1945
Mrs. T. L. Caudle, Sr.....	Wadesboro .....	April 15, 1945

Caswell Training School, Kinston

Leonard L. Oettinger.....	Kinston .....	April 1, 1945
E. David Dodd.....	Norlina .....	April 1, 1945
S. H. Hicks.....	Snow Hill .....	April 1, 1945
Dr. W. C. Sutton.....	Richlands .....	April 1, 1945
Hugh G. Horton.....	Williamston .....	April 1, 1945
Dr. David J. Rose.....	Goldsboro .....	April 1, 1945
Sam Clark.....	Tarboro .....	April 1, 1945
Ben F. Pollock.....	Tarboro .....	April 1, 1945
Mrs. R. L. McMillan.....	Raleigh .....	April 1, 1945

## North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham

Name	Address	For term expiring
Dr. R. L. Flowers.....	Durham .....	April 1, 1945
Robert M. Gantt.....	Durham .....	April 1, 1945
W. Frank Taylor.....	Goldsboro .....	April 1, 1945
Roy Rowe.....	Burgaw .....	April 1, 1945
J. T. Pritchett.....	Lenoir .....	April 1, 1945
Dr. Edgar W. Knight.....	Chapel Hill .....	April 1, 1945
J. W. Noell.....	Roxboro .....	April 1, 1945
Ralph W. Gardner.....	Shelby .....	April 1, 1945
F. E. Wallace.....	Kinston .....	April 1, 1945
Capus M. Waynick.....	High Point .....	April 1, 1945
Oscar G. Barker.....	Durham .....	April 1, 1945
C. C. Spaulding.....	Durham .....	April 1, 1945

## Winston-Salem Teachers College for Negroes, Winston-Salem

H. E. Fries.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
John C. Whitaker.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
W. A. Blair.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
A. H. Eller.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
Robert W. Gorrell.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
Gordon Gray.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
Richard J. Reynolds.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
Harmon Linville.....	Kernersville .....	June 5, 1945
Robert M. Hanes.....	Winston-Salem .....	June 5, 1945
O. A. Kirkman.....	High Point .....	June 5, 1945

## Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, Concord

Luther T. Hartsell.....	Concord .....	April 10, 1945
Mrs. R. O. Everett.....	Durham .....	April 10, 1945
Mrs. Geo. E. Marshall.....	Mount Airy .....	April 10, 1945
W. A. Brown.....	Concord .....	April 10, 1945
Gordon C. Hunter.....	Roxboro .....	April 10, 1945
John T. Wall.....	Lilesville .....	April 10, 1945
John W. Wallace.....	Statesville .....	April 10, 1945
B. V. Hedrick.....	Salisbury .....	April 10, 1945
O. J. Sikes.....	Albemarle .....	April 10, 1945
Mrs. D. B. Smith.....	Charlotte .....	April 10, 1945
Herman Cone.....	Greensboro .....	April 10, 1945

## North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton

W. W. Neal.....	Marion .....	April 1, 1945
W. M. Shuford.....	Concord .....	April 1, 1945
F. H. Coffey.....	Lenoir .....	April 1, 1945
H. L. Wilson.....	Morganton .....	April 1, 1945
Dr. Fred E. Motley.....	Charlotte .....	April 1, 1945
Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler.....	Winston-Salem .....	April 1, 1945
Otis A. Betts.....	Goldsboro .....	April 1, 1945

## North Carolina School for the Blind and Deaf, Raleigh

E. J. Britt.....	Lumberton .....	May 1, 1945
Alfred Williams, Jr.....	Raleigh .....	(Resigned Oct. 9, 1942)
William A. Graham.....	Kinston .....	May 1, 1945
Mrs. W. H. Sullivan.....	Greensboro .....	May 1, 1945
Dr. W. A. Rogers.....	Franklin .....	May 1, 1945
W. G. Enloe.....	Raleigh .....	May 1, 1945
Dr. B. E. Reeves.....	W. Jefferson .....	May 1, 1945
Carroll W. Weathers.....	Raleigh .....	May 1, 1945
J. Edward Allen.....	Warrenton .....	May 1, 1945
George R. Bennette.....	Greensboro .....	May 1, 1945
Dr. Michel Saliba.....	Wilson .....	May 1, 1945



## State Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh

Name	Address	For term expiring
W. G. Clark.....	Tarboro .....	April 28, 1945
Mrs. Rivers D. Johnson.....	Warsaw .....	April 28, 1945
Dr. W. R. Stanford.....	Durham .....	April 28, 1945
J. Dwight Barbour.....	Clayton .....	April 28, 1945
V. M. Dorsett.....	Siler City .....	April 28, 1945
N. Edward Edgerton.....	Raleigh .....	April 28, 1945
Dr. J. B. Cranmer.....	Wilmington .....	April 28, 1945
Dr. John J. Bender.....	Red Springs .....	(Granted leave absence)
C. Wayland Spruill.....	Windsor .....	April 28, 1945
Roscoe D. McMillan.....	Red Springs .....	April 28, 1945

North Carolina Sanatoriums for the Treatment of Tuberculosis,  
Sanatorium, Black Mountain, Wilson

Dr. C. Eric Bell.....	Wilson .....	April 29, 1945
Robert M. Hanes.....	Winston-Salem .....	April 29, 1947
L. Lee Gravely.....	Rocky Mount .....	April 29, 1947
Carl C. Council.....	Durham .....	April 29, 1947
Ernest V. Webb.....	Kinston .....	April 29, 1947
Dr. Paul Ringer.....	Asheville .....	September 26, 1944
Edwin Pate.....	Laurinburg .....	April 29, 1945
Dr. John R. Terry.....	Lexington .....	April 29, 1945
Dr. J. N. Britt.....	Lumberton .....	May 12, 1943

## Eastern Carolina Teachers College, Greenville

John Herbert Waldrop.....	Greenville .....	June 30, 1942
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## State Hospital for the Insane, Morganton

Harry L. Riddle.....	Morganton .....	July 27, 1945
J. H. Beall.....	Lenoir .....	July 27, 1945
Dr. G. S. Kirby.....	Marion .....	July 27, 1945
Harley B. Gaston.....	Belmont .....	July 27, 1945
Mrs. C. R. Bailey.....	Asheville .....	July 27, 1945
Dr. R. H. Cranford.....	Rutherfordton .....	July 27, 1945
Rex Gass.....	Winston-Salem .....	July 27, 1945
J. Luther Snyder.....	Charlotte .....	July 27, 1945
Dr. Chas. C. Poindexter.....	Greensboro .....	July 27, 1945

## Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville

John H. Cook.....	Fayetteville .....	October 1, 1945
Maurice Fleishman.....	Fayetteville .....	October 1, 1945
Emil Rosenthal .....	Goldsboro .....	October 1, 1945
R. M. Lilly.....	Fayetteville .....	October 1, 1945
Dr. R. R. Taylor.....	Wilmington .....	October 1, 1945
Terry A. Lyon.....	Fayetteville .....	October 1, 1945
W. E. Horner.....	Sanford .....	October 1, 1945
Dr. W. L. McRae.....	Red Springs .....	October 1, 1945
J. L. Emanuel.....	Raleigh .....	October 1, 1945

## Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys, Rocky Mount

Richard T. Fountain.....	Rocky Mount.....	June 30, 1945
J. C. Braswell.....	Rocky Mount.....	June 30, 1945
J. L. Horne, Jr.....	Rocky Mount.....	June 30, 1945
Mrs. R. S. McCoin.....	Henderson .....	June 30, 1945
Dr. C. F. Strosnider.....	Goldsboro .....	June 30, 1945
J. H. Blount.....	Greenville .....	June 30, 1945
Clyde A. Dillon.....	Raleigh .....	June 30, 1945
W. N. Harrell.....	Wilson .....	June 30, 1945



APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD  
OF EDUCATION

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 5, 1943

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the constitutional amendment creating a State Board of Education, submitted under the provisions of Chapter 155 of the *Public Laws of 1941* and ratified by the voters of the State in the general election in November, 1942, it is stipulated that such board shall consist of the lieutenant governor, state treasurer, the superintendent of public instruction, and one member from each congressional district, to be appointed by the Governor. It is further provided that the appointive members of such State Board of Education shall be subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The amendment stipulates that the first appointments shall be members from odd-numbered congressional districts for two years and members from even-numbered congressional districts for four years.

In pursuance of the provisions of this amendment and subject to confirmation of the joint session of the General Assembly, I have appointed one member from each congressional district, for terms designated in accordance with the amendment. The appointments herewith submitted by me, together with brief biographical data with respect to each appointment, are as follows:

First District: William C. Dawson, Pasquotank County, for a term of two years.

(Business man; member of school board of Elizabeth City for about ten years; Episcopalian; home address, Elizabeth City.)

Second District: Alonzo C. Edwards, Greene County, for a term of four years.

(Farmer; graduate of Duke University; member of State Farm Bureau; Trustee Junior Order Children's Home; member of House of Representatives sessions of 1941 and 1943; Methodist; home address, Hookerton.)

Third District: Archibald McL. Graham, Sampson County, for a term of two years.

(Lawyer; native of Duplin County; graduate University of Virginia; formerly mayor of Clinton; member of House of Representatives in several sessions of the General Assembly; member of State School Commission from 1935 to 1943; Presbyterian; home address, Clinton.)

Fourth District: Dr. L. M. Massey, Wake County, for a term of four years.

(Dentist; graduate of Wake Forest College; member of State School Commission since 1941; Baptist; home address, Zebulon.)

Fifth District: Santford Martin, Forsyth County, for a term of two years.

(Editor; native of Yadkin County; graduate of Wake Forest College; formerly principal of high schools in Franklin and Wake counties; Private Secretary to Governor Thomas Walter Bickett; editor of Winston-Salem Journal; Baptist; home address, Winston-Salem.)

Sixth District: Henry R. Dwire, Durham County, for a term of four years.

(Educator; vice-president and Public Relations Representative of Duke University; member of State School Commission 1935 to 1943; Methodist; home address, Duke University, Durham.)

Seventh District: Horace E. Stacy, Robeson County, for a term of two years.

(Lawyer; native of Scotland County; graduate of University of North Carolina; chairman Lumberton School Board 1930-1940; president State Association of School Boards 1938-1940; member of Governor's Commission on Education 1938; member of State Senate 1919 and 1941; Methodist; home address, Lumberton.)

Eighth District: Ryan McBryde, Hoke County, for a term of four years.

(Farmer and lumber dealer; native of Hoke County; graduate of Davidson College; member of Hoke County Board of Education 1918-1924, and of Raeford School Board 1930-1933; member of State Senate, sessions of 1933, 1937 and 1941; chairman of Finance Committee of the Senate in 1941, and member of the State Advisory Budget Commission; Presbyterian; home address, Raeford.)

Ninth District: Harry E. Isenhour, Rowan County, for a term of two years.

(General insurance and real estate business; instructor at Jackson Training School 1914-1918; employee of Southern Railroad 1918-1920, during which period he was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and secretary of the Central Labor Union of Salisbury-Spencer; Chairman of Rowan School Board 1934-1940; president Salisbury Insurance Exchange; president North Carolina School Board Association 1940-1941; member of Lutheran Church and former president of National Lutheran Brotherhood of the United States; home address, Salisbury.)

Tenth District: Julian S. Miller, Mecklenburg County, for a term of four years.

(Editor; native of Mecklenburg County; graduate of Erskine College; editor of Charlotte Observer; member of State School Commission 1941 to 1943; member Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; home address, Charlotte.)

Eleventh District: Carl A. Rudisill, Gaston County, for a term of two years.

(Textile manufacturer; native of Lincoln County; graduate of Lenoir College and of North Carolina State College; Director Cotton Textile Institute; member

of House of Representatives in sessions of 1939 and 1941; sponsor of measure creating Textile Vocational School; trustee Lenoir-Rhyne College; Lutheran; home address, Cherryville.)

Twelfth District: Mrs. E. L. McKee, Jackson County, for a term of four years.

(Native of Jackson County; graduate of Peace Institute; Chairman of Jackson County Board of Education 1933-1935; has served as trustee Western Carolina Teachers College, Peace College and Brevard College and the University of North Carolina; member of the North Carolina State Senate sessions of 1931, 1937 and 1943; Methodist; home address, Sylva.)

Under the act of the General Assembly the State Board of Education as herein appointed, if confirmed by the General Assembly, will assume its duties April 1, 1943.

I respectfully ask the confirmation of these appointments by the General Assembly in joint session.



## PROCLAMATIONS



## MILITARY MANEUVERS

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

April 29, 1941

Whereas, the military authorities of the government of the United States have expressed the desire to hold maneuvers of the First American Army within the counties of Moore, Hoke, Scotland, Richmond, Anson, Union, Stanly, and Montgomery of this State, during the period of October and November, 1941; and

Whereas, in these times of grave public danger, these maneuvers are essential to the development, instruction, and training of the field forces of the army of the United States and its welding into an effective combat force for adequate defense of the Nation; and

Whereas, the citizens and property owners of this State, residing within the counties enumerated, are confronted with an opportunity to perform a patriotic duty, thereby participating personally in the national defense, by coöperating with the government in aiding and assisting in the essential training of our armed forces; and

Whereas, these maneuvers will bring to this State a large number of troops of all branches of the service, including motorized and other equipment, necessitating the expenditure locally for supplies of all kinds, of large sums of money by the government and by the military personnel involved, thereby materially benefiting the farmers and businessmen of the community, and, by centering the eyes of the Nation upon this State, in its capacity as host to the First Army, it will result in publicity of great advantage to the State itself and to the communities affected, and redound to the honor of the people thereof in their support of our army in this great crisis; and

Whereas, all proper claims for damages suffered by owners of property incident to the conduct of the maneuvers, will be paid by the United States government under existing legislation and appropriate regulations:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby call upon and request all good citizens and residents of this State, and especially the citizens, businessmen, and property owners within the counties in which the maneuvers are to take place, to extend a gracious welcome to the officers and enlisted men comprising the military forces, to aid and assist them in all respects, and, especially, to grant to the army through the State



and county agencies indicated hereinafter the right to go upon and to cross their lands or to use and occupy the same to the extent deemed necessary in the conduct of the maneuvers, subject to payments for damages incident to the maneuvers and for rentals; and, as evidence of the desire of the authorities of the state of North Carolina to participate in this national defense effort, and to obtain the consent of the people of the counties mentioned in this proclamation to the use of their land in the maneuver set forth, I do hereby designate and appoint Col. John W. Harrelson of Raleigh as State Maneuver Director, with full powers to organize and administer the necessary state and county machinery for this purpose.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh,  
[SEAL] North Carolina, this the twenty-ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 12, 1941

Whereas, the entire cotton industry, both raw cotton interests and manufacturers, are in the midst of a concerted effort to increase the consumption of American cotton and cottonseed products; and

Whereas, an impending all time record surplus brought about by the wartime loss of virtually all foreign markets for cotton makes increased domestic consumption more vital than at any time in the past; and

Whereas, the livelihood of so many millions of our fellow Americans is directly dependent upon cotton, this being particularly true in our own state of North Carolina and in the other states of the cotton belt; and

Whereas, the National Cotton Council, the Cotton Textile Institute, and other coöperating agencies have united to make the period

May 16th—24th inclusive the year's greatest cotton merchandising event;

Now, therefore, as governor of the great state of North Carolina, I do hereby proclaim the period May 16th—24th inclusive to be National Cotton Week in the state of North Carolina, and I urge all my fellow citizens to join with me to the fullest extent in making National Cotton Week the outstanding success this worthy event so greatly deserves.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

[SEAL]

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## DAIRY MONTH

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 26, 1941

Whereas, North Carolina's great farm industry is closely allied with the dairy cow and her products; and

Whereas, scientists have long recognized the high nutritional value of milk and its products, to wit: butter, cheese, ice cream, etc., and from youth to old age these goods occupy a primary position in the diet of our people as nourishing, refreshing, appetizing, and health building foods; and

Whereas, the consumption of milk in North Carolina is only four-tenths of a pint per capita per day, or approximately one-half of the national average; and

Whereas, today milk and dairy products are relatively cheap and offer the most valuable and economical portion of the diet of the average family; and

Whereas, farmers, distributors, merchants, and consumers are all vitally concerned and interested in this vast agricultural industry:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Caro-

lina, do hereby proclaim June as Dairy Month in this State and urge upon our entire citizenship more consideration of the importance of the dairy industry and of the nutritional value of milk and its products as wholesome, healthful, and strengthening foods for human consumption, and bring to the attention of the people of the State the immense economic benefits which would result from an increased consumption of milk and its products, in the hope of stimulating the use of more milk, butter, cheese, and other dairy products in the daily diet, to the end that the health of the State may be enriched and added stability may be given to this important industry.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
[SEAL] hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 30, 1941

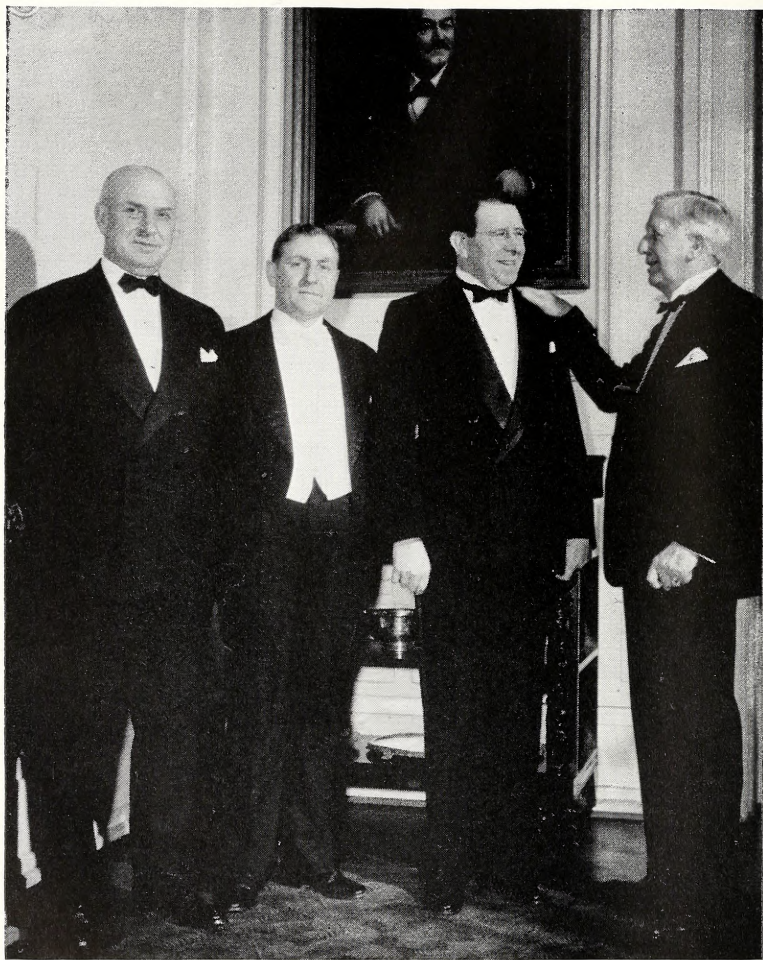
Whereas, the people of our entire State have been deeply concerned over the consequences of this year's almost unprecedented drought and are impressed with the need of coöperative thought and effort to meet, in so far as is humanly possible, the situation thus created; and

Whereas, the tremendous losses caused by forest fires during this period have been such as to cause grave concern on the part of our people and those particularly concerned with the preservation of our forest resources; and

Whereas, it is deemed important at this time that the attention of the people of the State be called to the fact that about 69 per cent of our State's privately owned forest land is benefited by a measure of organized forest fire control under supervision of the State. On this area alone fires, since the first of the year, have burned over some 470,000 acres of woodland with damage estimated at some \$800,000. The situation on these areas without organized protec-







Former governors of North Carolina at a dinner, on January 1, 1941, at the Governor's Mansion honoring Governor-elect Broughton. *Left to right:* O. Max Gardner, governor, 1929-1933; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, governor, 1933-1937; J. Melville Broughton, governor, 1941-1945; and Clyde R. Hoey, governor, 1937-1941.

tion is equally acute and represents many thousands of dollars in additional damage. By way of comparison, it is estimated that forest fires in the entire State during the whole of 1940 burned over about 426,000 acres and caused a damage of some \$725,000.

In 1938 North Carolina ranked first among all the states in the number of operating sawmills and fourth in total lumber production.

The forest products industries, according to census and other reports, rank third in importance among the industries of our State, being exceeded only by textiles and tobacco. And also, the textile industry provided more employment in 1939 for North Carolina workers than the forest products industry.

Forest land represents about 59 per cent of our State's total land area, and only five states in the Union have a larger total forest area which should have organized forest fire protection by the state than does North Carolina.

Only about 1 per cent of this State's forest fires are caused by lightning, the other 99 per cent resulting from the acts of man; and

Whereas, the forest is one of the most important of our resources and its preservation is especially timely in this period of a national defense program; and in view of the emergency of the problem created by the tremendous losses through forest fires, a conference was held in the office of the Governor of North Carolina on May 28th, 1941, for the purpose of considering ways and means of meeting this emergency; which conference was attended by members of the Board of Conservation and Development, representatives of the state universities and its forest products industries and railroads, and at such meeting it was the consensus of opinion that as a part of the announced plan of action in this connection the Governor of the State should issue a proclamation designed to bring the attention of the people of North Carolina to the above condition, calling upon them for their efforts and coöperation in responding to the program designed to meet the aforesaid emergency;

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate and proclaim the week of June 2-8, 1941, as Forest Protection Week. I call upon all public officials, agencies of the press and radio, the State's various law enforcement agencies, schools, and the general public; upon the American Legion, the women's clubs and all other organized groups whose objectives are a better State and better community; I call upon you to lend your utmost efforts, not only during this designated week but throughout this and succeeding years, to the end that North Carolina may Keep Her Green Woods Green. Let us face this forest fire problem with



courage and with firm purpose—a fire that is prevented from starting is a fire that does not have to be fought!

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL] and forty-one and the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## BANKING HOLIDAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 5, 1941

Whereas, July 4, 1941, a state and national holiday, falls on Friday; and

Whereas, by general consent, many businesses will enjoy Saturday, July 5th, as a holiday; and

Whereas, a request has been made by representatives of the banking interests of the State that Saturday, July 5, 1941, be declared a banking holiday:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, by virtue of authority contained in Chapter 120 of the *Public Laws of 1933*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, do hereby name and set apart as a banking holiday Saturday, July 5, 1941; and on said day, all the ordinary and usual operations and business of all banking corporations, state or national, in this State, shall be suspended, and during such period no banking corporation shall pay out or receive deposits, make loans or discounts, transfer credits, or transact any other banking business whatsoever except such acts as are authorized by the aforesaid law.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## SECOND REGISTRATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 18, 1941

Whereas, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service; and

Whereas, said act authorizes the President of the United States to designate a day or days for the registration of all persons required to register pursuant to the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; and

Whereas, the first registration took place in the continental United States on October 16, 1940, and the President of the United States in a proclamation issued on May 26, 1941, has declared that a second registration is required in the interest of national defense and has designated July 1, 1941, as the day upon which such second registration shall be held; and

Whereas, it becomes the duty of the governors of the several states, in accordance with the act of Congress and under the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish the effective and complete registration of all those required to register on this second registration day:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and in the proclamation of the President of the United States, and by virtue of the power vested in me as governor of the state of North Carolina, do proclaim the following:

1. That Tuesday, July 1, 1941, is hereby designated as Second Registration Day.

2. That every male citizen of the United States who resides in the state of North Carolina and every male alien residing in North Carolina (other than persons excepted by Section 5(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or by section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 who are already in some branch of



military service) who, on or before July 1, 1941, and subsequent to October 16, 1940, shall have attained the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, is required to present himself for and submit to registration at his duly designated registration place between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. on July 1, 1941.

3. Persons subject to this registration shall register at the office of the local board having jurisdiction over the area of their permanent residence, or at such place as may be designated by said local board. If a person required to register is on registration day so far removed from the place of his residence that he cannot, except at great expense and inconvenience, return to his home to register, he may present himself for and submit to registration at the office of the nearest local board. Special provisions will be made for the registration of those who, on account of sickness or other causes beyond their control, are unable to present themselves for registration at the duly designated place on registration day.

4. This registration shall be in accordance with selective service regulations. Every person subject to registration, under the President's proclamation, is required by the law itself to familiarize himself with the rules and regulations governing registration and to comply therewith. Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or refuse to register.

5. I call upon all employers of labor in the State to arrange for their employees who are required to register to be released from work on registration day for a sufficient length of time to enable them to discharge their duty of registering. And I call upon all state, county, and municipal agencies to coöperate in this regard.

The people of North Carolina have responded nobly to every call for service heretofore made upon them. We take pride in the fact that this State has been singularly free of recalcitrance, malingering, and subversive activities. More than 450,000 of our young men marched up to the places set apart for registration and registered October 16, 1940, with hardly a murmur of dissatisfaction or complaint. I feel that those who are required to register on this second registration day will do so in the same spirit and good will. North Carolina has never failed to do her full duty in any crisis and will not fail now.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this eighteenth







Mrs. J. Melville Broughton (January, 1941), Hostess at the Mansion during the Broughton administration.

[SEAL] day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## PEACH WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

July 21, 1941

Whereas, North Carolina this season is blessed with a bountiful crop of peaches of excellent quality; and

Whereas, it now appears that the peaches grown this season are coming on the market in volume in direct competition with those from several other of the peach producing states under circumstances tending to impose unusual pressure upon the distribution system established for moving the crop of this season; and

Whereas, the state of North Carolina through its Division of Markets desires to coöperate to the fullest extent with the peach growers of our State in the campaign which has been inaugurated for a greater home use of peaches; and

Whereas, the peach is recognized as one of the most delightful and nutritious foods, containing most of the vitamins essential to body growth and development, and also recognized as one of the most versatile of fruits in its adaptability to various uses; and

Whereas, the conservation of summer fruits and foods is given an added impetus at this time on account of the ever expanding defense program; and

Whereas, the proper marketing, handling, and utilization of this season's peach crop is a matter of importance and concern to the citizenship of our State:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim the week of July 27th-August 3rd as Peach Week in the state of North Carolina, and urge upon the citizenship of our State special consideration of the importance of the peach industry and of the value of the peach as one of the most delightful, nutritious, and wholesome fruits, and bring to their attention the



economic benefits which would result from an increased consumption of the peach as a fresh fruit and also for canning and preserving, to the end that the health of the State may be enriched and added stability given to this important industry.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

July 23, 1941

Whereas, the President of the United States, by communication with the Governor of North Carolina, has called attention to the fact that the country is faced with a serious shortage of electric power, which is impeding the national defense, which shortage is now particularly acute in the southeastern portion of the United States, and that studies indicate that the extension of Daylight Saving hours to the areas where it is not now in effect would result in a reduction of peak loads and a saving of electrical energy which could be diverted to national defense; and

Whereas, the President of the United States has called attention to the seriousness of the present situation in the southeastern states, including the state of North Carolina, and has made the statement that this situation makes it imperative that action be taken to alleviate the shortage of electrical energy at the earliest possible moment, and has requested that the governors of the southeastern states, including the state of North Carolina, issue proclamations calling attention to the necessity of establishing Daylight Saving Time in those states to the full extent that the same may be legally done:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do by this proclamation order and direct that all offices, departments, and agencies of the state of North Carolina shall, from 12:00 o'clock midnight, Sunday, July 27th, through 12:00 o'clock midnight Sunday, September 28, 1941, operate on the basis of

Eastern Daylight Saving Time; that is to say, that during said period the standard time shall be advanced one hour for the purpose of conducting all of the business of the state of North Carolina and its several offices, departments, agencies, and institutions. The Budget Bureau will issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying this proclamation into effect with respect to the several offices, departments, agencies, and institutions of the State; and

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do by this proclamation call upon the governing bodies of all cities, towns, and counties within this State to take like action with respect to the activities of all cities, towns, and counties carried on in this State; and

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, by this proclamation do hereby call upon all banks, state and national, and all persons, firms, and corporations engaged in industry and commerce, in patriotic coöperation with the desires of the President of the United States, by voluntary action to conduct their businesses and activities on the basis of Eastern Daylight Saving Time, all for the purpose of saving electrical energy in the interest of national defense; and

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do by this proclamation call upon all other persons, firms, and corporations within this State to use all available means of reducing and conserving the consumption of electrical energy in this State, to the end that the same may be diverted to national defense purposes.

[SEAL] Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## WILDCAT VETERANS DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 18, 1941

Whereas, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, October 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1941, the Eighty-First or "Wildcat" Division will hold in Raleigh,



North Carolina, its national reunion of the veterans of this combat division who saw active service overseas during 1918; and

Whereas, approximately 7,200 brave sons of North Carolina served in this historic division; and

Whereas, the citizens of our Capital City and of our glorious State desire to welcome appropriately those veterans who will attend this reunion not only from North Carolina, but from many of our sister states as well; and

Whereas, North Carolinians everywhere wish to do honor to these courageous men whose deeds we cherish as an inspiration to those of this and future generations:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 6th, 1941, as Wildcat Veterans' Day, and I hereby respectfully call upon the citizenry of our Capital City to display the Flag of our Country and to decorate their homes and places of business in honor of this eventful day; and I do respectfully call upon all civic, fraternal, and patriotic organizations to join in the patriotic parade which will be staged on this occasion.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
[SEAL] hundred and forty-one and the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 30, 1941

Whereas, the industrial, agricultural, and economic resources of the Nation are now being mobilized in the national defense program; and

Whereas, the destruction of the production facilities of our country by fire originating from preventable causes is a matter of concern to our entire citizenship; and

Whereas, the President of the United States has officially proclaimed October 5th to 11th as Fire Prevention Week, and all states of the Union are coöperating in this movement by setting aside and designat-



ing the said week of October 5th to 11th as Fire Prevention Week in the respective states:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, for the purposes aforesaid and in accordance with the authority vested in me, do hereby designate the week of October 5th to 11th as Fire Prevention Week in North Carolina, and urge the people to the proper observance of this week and specifically call upon the Insurance Commissioner of our State to bring this proclamation to the attention of the officials of the municipalities of North Carolina, calling upon them to arrange suitable programs for the proper observance of this week; and upon the superintendents and principals of the schools of North Carolina to consider such programs as shall be most useful in emphasizing the purposes of this week, including fire drills in schools, and other educational features; and I do call upon the entire citizenship of the State to lend their best efforts to this program designed to reduce fire losses in our State and Nation.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## CIVILIAN DEFENSE WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 30, 1941

Whereas, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation designating the period commencing on Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11th, 1941, and continuing through Sunday, November 16th, as Civilian Defense Week in this Nation; and

Whereas, it is the purpose of Civilian Defense Week and the important program of activities arranged in connection to carry to all the people the meaning of civilian defense and the various oppor-

tunities for service it affords to every man, woman, and child in our country; and

Whereas, it is the manifest duty and desire of every person to participate in measures essential to civilian defense, and the local Defense Councils, agencies, and organizations have assumed the duty and responsibility of carrying out the plans and purposes of this week; and

Whereas, the people of North Carolina have always responded promptly and with patriotic zeal to every call to service, in keeping with the proud traditions of our State:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate the period commencing on Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11th, and continuing through Sunday, November 16th, as Civilian Defense Week in North Carolina. In this period I do call upon every person within our State to become better informed as to the many vital phases of our civilian defense program and with his or her opportunity for service in this great voluntary effort, and to devote especial attention to the stimulation of interest in this important phase of our national defense.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 13, 1941

In our calendar there is no day in the year so wholly American in its historical associations as Thanksgiving Day. Around it cluster undying memories of the men and women who founded our Republic.

One hundred and fifty-two years ago George Washington, the first President of the United States, issued the first thanksgiving proclamation at the request of the first Congress of the United States. The preamble of this proclamation sets forth that "it is the duty of all

nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor."

In this hour of international crisis, when many parts of the world are suffering the wreckage and devastation of war, the people of this Nation should observe this day of thanksgiving with a special significance and with a finer sense of appreciation of the gracious blessings of a divine Providence. Our Nation has been bountifully blessed with abundant crops and overflowing harvest, with better wages and more employment, with larger provisions for public health and greater hospital facilities for the afflicted. The plea of old age and the cry of the orphan have been heard, the underprivileged ministered unto, the weak protected and the poor provided for. There is every reason for a general expression of thanks and gratitude on the part of our people.

Therefore, in the spirit of our first national thanksgiving, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do proclaim and set aside Thursday, November 20th, 1941, as a legal holiday in North Carolina and a day of general thanksgiving, to be set apart for religious and patriotic consecration; and I do call upon the people of our State to renew their allegiance to the ideals and principles upon which our Republic was founded; to reconsecrate themselves to the cause of popular government and free institutions; to acknowledge anew our dependence upon Almighty God; and to rekindle their devotion to everlasting spiritual values.

It is also urged that earnest prayer be made for an early peace throughout the world, based upon justice, freedom, and democracy.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.



## BANKING HOLIDAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 29, 1941

Whereas, December 25th, 1941, Christmas Day, a state and national legal holiday, falls on Thursday; and

Whereas, by general consent many of the banks, firms, and corporations engaged in industry and commerce have also set apart Friday, December 26th as a holiday; and

Whereas, request has been made by representatives of the banking interests of North Carolina that Friday, December 26th, 1941, be declared a banking holiday:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, under and by virtue of authority of Chapter 120 of the *Public Laws of 1933*, do hereby designate Friday, December 26th, 1941, as a banking holiday. During such period of holiday, all of the ordinary and usual operations and business of all banking corporations, state or national, in this State, shall be suspended, and during such period no banking corporation shall pay out or receive deposits, make loans or discounts, transfer credits, or transact any other banking business whatsoever except such acts as are authorized by the aforesaid law.

[SEAL] Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## NORTH CAROLINA CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

January 19, 1942

Whereas, the year 1942 marks the 150th anniversary of the selection of the City of Raleigh by the General Assembly as the site of the

capital of North Carolina, and the laying out of the capital on land purchased from Joel Lane; and

Whereas, Raleigh, like the nation's capital at Washington, was selected and developed for that specific purpose, and, therefore, was built along plans that would not have been possible had the capital been set up in a city already established; and

Whereas, the General Assembly by act duly ratified has approved observance of the sesquicentennial in manner deemed most suitable by a commission selected from the citizenship of the State at large, and that such a committee has decided upon the week of April 26th to May 1st as the proper time for the observance and has determined upon a suitable program; and

Whereas, it is the opinion of the majority of the commission and of other citizens consulted that it would be beneficial from the standpoint of civilian morale to proceed with the celebration at this time, that it may be held without interference with the activities of military or civilian defense, and without undue consumption of materials vital to the Nation's victory campaign; and that it might, in fact, react unfavorably psychologically and give unwarranted satisfaction to our enemies were the people of the State deprived of this opportunity of celebrating this historic anniversary:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim the week of April 26th to May 7th, North Carolina Capital Sesquicentennial Week, and commend to all citizens of North Carolina the patriotic observance of the anniversary of the establishment of the capital of which they are so justly proud.

[SEAL] Done at the City of Raleigh, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

### THIRD REGISTRATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

January 20, 1942

Whereas, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, approved September 16, 1940, has been amended to provide for the extension



of liability for military service and for the registration of additional age groups; and

Whereas, the President of the United States approved this amendment on December 20, 1941, and in compliance with its provisions has proclaimed Monday, February 16, 1942, as the day upon which the third registration shall be held; and

Whereas, it becomes the duty of the governors of the several states, in accordance with the act of Congress and under the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, to do and perform all services necessary to accomplish the effective and complete registration of all those required to register on the third registration day:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended on December 20, 1941, and in the proclamation of the President of the United States, and by virtue of the power vested in me as governor of the state of North Carolina, do proclaim the following:

1. That Monday, February 16, 1942, is hereby designated as Third Registration Day. All registration places in North Carolina shall remain open from 7:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. on said date.

2. That the several local Selective Service Boards in North Carolina are hereby designated as the officials charged with the responsibility of conducting this registration, and are hereby directed to provide all necessary facilities for the registration of those men required to register in their respective local board areas.

3. That every male citizen of the United States residing in North Carolina and every male alien residing in the State (other than persons excepted by section 5(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and by section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941), who, on December 31, 1941, has attained the twentieth anniversary of the day of his birth and who, on February 16, 1942, has not attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of his birth and has not heretofore been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is required to present himself for and submit to registration at his duly designated registration place between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. on February 16, 1942.

4. That persons subject to this registration shall register at the place duly designated by the local board having jurisdiction over the area of their permanent residence. If a person required to register is on registration day so far removed from the place of his residence that he cannot without great inconvenience return to his home to register,



he is authorized to present himself for and submit to registration at the most convenient registration place. Special provision will be made for the registration of those who, on account of sickness or other causes beyond their control, are unable to present themselves at the regularly designated registration place on registration day.

5. That persons who, on account of circumstances beyond their control, are unable to present themselves and submit to registration on this third registration day, may be registered after February 16, 1942, but such registration must be accomplished as soon as possible after the cause of such inability ceases to exist.

6. That this third registration shall be in accordance with the selective service regulations. Every person subject to registration is required to familiarize himself with such regulations and to comply therewith. Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or refuse to register.

I call upon all employers of labor, all educational institutions, and the heads of all government agencies in this State to give those under their charge sufficient time to enable them to discharge the duty of registering. And I call upon all state, county, and municipal agencies to give full coöperation to those charged with the duty of conducting the registration, to the end that the registration in North Carolina may be successful in every respect.

A state of war now exists between the United States of America and Japan, Germany, and Italy. In order to fight this war to a successful conclusion, the Congress has decided that it is necessary to register the manpower of the Nation and thereafter induct men into military service in accordance with a fair and just system of selection. Registration is the first step toward selection. I feel that those of our citizens who are required to register on this third registration day will do so without complaint and in the knowledge that in doing so they are discharging one of the first obligations and privileges of citizenship.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, this the 20th day of January, 1942, and in the one hundred sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

[SEAL]

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

January 31, 1942

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has passed an act to promote the national security and defense by establishing Daylight Saving Time, by the terms of which, beginning at two o'clock A. M., February 9, 1942, the standard time for the various zones in the United States shall be advanced one hour; and

Whereas, it is thought that it is for the best interest of the citizens of this State and of the Nation that the standard time in effect in this State be advanced in accordance with the said act of Congress, and will greatly aid in the promotion of national security and defense during the present national emergency:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do by this proclamation order and direct that all offices, departments, and agencies of the state of North Carolina shall, from and after two o'clock A. M., the 9th day of February, 1942, operate on the basis of Eastern Daylight Saving Time; that is to say, that from and after said time and date, the standard time shall be advanced one hour for the purpose of conducting all of the business of the state of North Carolina and its several offices, departments, agencies, and institutions. The Budget Bureau will issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying this proclamation into effect with respect to the several offices, departments, agencies, and institutions of the State, and

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do by this proclamation call upon the governing bodies of all cities, towns, and counties within this State to take like action with respect to the activities of all cities, towns, and counties carried on in this State; and

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, by this proclamation do hereby call upon all banks, state and national, and all persons, firms, and corporations, engaged in industry and commerce, in patriotic coöperation with the desires of the President of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, by voluntary action to conduct their businesses and activities on the basis of Eastern Daylight Saving Time, all for the purpose of saving electrical energy in the interest of national defense; and

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina,



do by this proclamation call upon all persons, firms, and corporations within this State to use all available means of reducing and conserving the consumption of electrical energy in this State, to the end that the same may be diverted to national defense purposes.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine [SEAL] hundred and forty-two, and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## AMERICANISM WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

February 2, 1942

Whereas, the North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce, in accord with the program of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, in the interest of developing a greater appreciation of true Americanism, has undertaken the sponsorship of an observance in this State of National Americanism Week; and

Whereas, the people of this State, proud of the heritage left to us by our forefathers who established this Nation as a sterling example of democratic government by, for, and of the people, are desirous of exalting the spirit of true Americanism:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in coöperation with this worthy movement, do hereby proclaim the interim between the days of Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday, February 12th to 22nd, 1942, as Americanism Week and urge that every citizen, young and old, give due consideration to his duties and privileges as such and renew his pledge of allegiance to the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this second [SEAL] day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand



nine hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

March 7, 1942

Whereas, for the defense and protection of those liberties which we as citizens of North Carolina and the United States of America enjoy and are pledged to defend, a permanent reservoir of natural resources is essential; and

Whereas, the forests of North Carolina constitute one of our most valuable resources from which materials for the construction of barracks, ships, planes, wharves, and other military and civilian essentials can be obtained; and

Whereas, the forests products industries of our State rank third in importance, being exceeded only by tobacco and textiles; and the forest land represents about 60 per cent of our State's total land area, our State ranking first among all the states in the American Union in the number of operating sawmills and fourth in total lumber production; and

Whereas, during the year 1941, 728,947 acres of privately owned forest land in North Carolina was burned over by fire; and

Whereas, only 1 per cent of the State's forest fires are caused by lightning and the remaining 99 per cent resulting from the acts of man and classified as preventable; and the interest and welfare of the citizens of this State and the cause of national defense are involved in the reduction of fire losses and the preservation of our national resources:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, for the purpose of bringing the matters above mentioned to the attention of the people of North Carolina, and for the purpose of stimulating more interest in the efforts to protect and preserve the forest resources of our State, do hereby designate and proclaim the week of March 15th-21st, 1942, which includes Arbor Day on Friday, March 20th, as Forest Pro-

tection Week, and call upon all public officials, agencies of the press and radio, the State's various law enforcement agencies, the schools, the American Legion and Auxiliaries, the civic clubs, woman's clubs, and all other organized groups, to lend their efforts during this designated week and throughout the ensuing year to the protection and preservation of North Carolina's forest resources.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two,  
[SEAL] and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## CANCER CONTROL MONTH

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

March 26, 1942

Whereas, April has been designated by Congressional enactment and by Presidential proclamation as National Cancer Control Month; and

Whereas, the General Assembly, session of 1941, under resolution No. 50 has designated the month of April as State Cancer Control Month; and

Whereas, cancer is the second highest cause of death in the United States, taking an annual toll of 158,000 lives, a majority of which cases are recognized by the medical profession as curable by early diagnosis and treatment; and

Whereas, during the month of April the Women's Field Army conducts its enlistment campaign and other programs designated to educate the public concerning cancer and its treatment and to assist and encourage the establishment and maintenance of cancer clinics and the extension of cancer research; and

Whereas, the efforts of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer are worthy of the support and interest of the people of our State:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby designate and set apart the month of April, 1942, as Cancer Control Month, in recognition of the importance



of conveying educational information to the people of our State concerning cancer and its treatment; and do call especial attention to the Sixth Annual Enlistment of the North Carolina Division of the Woman's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and commend the same to the people of our State as worthy of their interest and support.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-sixth day of March,  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two,  
[SEAL] and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American  
Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## WAR BOND WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

April 9, 1942

Whereas, the Treasury Department of the United States has planned for a nation-wide campaign to secure from every person having regular income a voluntary pledge assuring the regular purchase of United States Savings Bonds in an amount to be designated by the pledgor; and

Whereas, the need of our government is great and the success of this campaign depends upon a full understanding thereof and a wholehearted individual response; and

Whereas, War Bond Week will be conducted in each city and town during the period from May 4th to May 9th under the direction of the local Defense Savings Committee; and

Whereas, the success of War Bond Week is dependent upon enthusiasm, effort, and pride, and merits the active coöperation of every citizen:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim this War Bond Week an undertaking of great national import and urge the full and prompt coöperation of all citizens in signing a voluntary pledge for the purchase of United States Savings Bonds.



[SEAL] Done at the City of Raleigh, this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## FOURTH REGISTRATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

April 10, 1942

Whereas, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was amended by chapter 602 of *Public Law 360*, 1st session, 77th Congress, by providing for the extension of liability for military service and for the registration of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male person residing in the United States, between the ages of 18 and 65, on such days as may be designated by the President of the United States; and

Whereas, by proclamation the President designated October 16, 1940, as the First Registration Day; July 1, 1941, as the Second Registration Day; February 16, 1942, as the Third Registration Day; and has now, by proclamation dated March 19, 1942, proclaimed Monday, April 27, 1942, as Fourth Registration Day; and

Whereas, the President in said proclamation has called upon the governors of all the states of the Union to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish the effective and complete registration of all those who are required to register on this Fourth Registration Day:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended by the act of December 20, 1941, and in compliance with the directive contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States dated March 19, 1942, and by virtue of the power vested in me as governor of the state of North Carolina, do proclaim the following:

1. That Monday, April 27, 1942, is hereby designated as Fourth Registration Day.

2. That the several local Selective Service Boards in North Carolina are hereby charged with the responsibility of conducting this registration in their respective areas, and they are hereby directed to provide all necessary facilities for the registration of those men required to register on said date. In deciding upon places to conduct the registration, local boards are cautioned to remember that men up to the age of 65 will be required to register and some of them may be sick and infirm, and therefore registration places should be carefully located throughout the area and sufficient registrars provided so that registrants will not face transportation difficulties or long delays at the registration places.

3. That all male citizens of the United States residing in North Carolina and all male aliens residing in the State (other than persons excepted by section 5(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and by section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941) who were born on or after April 28, 1877, and on or before February 16, 1897, and who have not heretofore been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby required to present themselves for and submit to registration on April 27, 1942, between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

4. That persons subject to this registration shall be required to register at the place duly designated by the local board having jurisdiction over the area of their permanent residence. If a person required to register is on Registration Day so far away from the place of his residence that he cannot without great inconvenience return to his home to register, he is hereby authorized to register at the most convenient place of registration. Special provision will be made for the registration of those who, on account of sickness or other cause beyond their control, are unable to present themselves at the regularly designated place of registration on Registration Day.

5. That persons who are required to register on April 27, 1942, but who, on account of circumstances beyond their control are unable to register on said date, may register after April 27, 1942, but such registration must be accomplished as soon as possible after the cause of such inability ceases to exist.

6. That this Fourth Registration shall be conducted in accordance with Selective Service Regulations. Every person required to register should familiarize himself with applicable regulations in order to comply therewith. Very severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or refuse to register.

I call upon the heads of all governmental agencies, all educational

institutions, and all employers of labor in this State to give those under their charge sufficient time to enable them to discharge the duty of registration. And I call upon all state, county, and municipal agencies to give full coöperation to those whose duty it is to conduct this registration. The three previous registrations have been successfully conducted in North Carolina. Let every citizen whether called upon to register or called upon to assist in conducting the registration, respond freely and without complaint, to the end that this Fourth Registration will be as successful as the first three.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh,  
[SEAL] North Carolina, this the 10th day of April, 1942, in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## EMPLOYMENT WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

April 28, 1942

Whereas, the complete mobilization of labor is essential to the defense movement; and

Whereas, there is in this Nation a vast source of labor available among the older workers who have heretofore been refused employment by industries on account of age; and

Whereas, there is an important place for men who have passed the age of 40 in the gigantic war production in which we are engaged, places for which they are already fitted and opportunities for service in the job-training courses designed to improve the skill and efficiency of the Nation's manpower; and

Whereas, the United States employment service is making special efforts in behalf of workers past the age of 40 and training facilities have been made available by the state and Federal governments for the particular benefit of this group; and

Whereas, in view of the fact that an increasing number of the



younger workers in our industries will be called for service in the armed forces and the place of the older workers becomes increasingly important:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do proclaim the week beginning May 3rd, 1942, as Employment Week, and call upon all civic groups, employers, public spirited citizens, and other organizations to make a special effort to have every person who is possessed of skills and qualifications to register with one of the employment offices and also to enlist the registration of all those who desire training for skill or semi-skilled jobs in the war industry, special observance to be given to the efforts to provide opportunity to our unemployed men and women over 40 years of age to take their place and add their efforts to the war production program of our country.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-two, and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## MOVIE WAR STAMP AND BOND DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 19, 1942

Whereas, the motion picture theatres of the United States will on the thirtieth day of May, 1942, undertake an energetic and continuous campaign for the promotion of sales of United States War Bonds and Stamps; and

Whereas, the motion picture industry will use its facilities for the sale and distribution of bonds and stamps at the theatre box offices, using the employees of the theatres as salesmen:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do proclaim Saturday, May thirtieth, as Movie War Stamp and Bond Day and urge the thousands of citizens who attend the moving pictures to buy the war stamps and bonds on sale at such theatres often and generously; and I do call upon the people of our State for

their coöperation with the moving picture industry in this most worthy undertaking.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-  
[SEAL] two, and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE RECIPROCITY DURING WAR

Executive Department  
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 25, 1942

Whereas, a state of war exists and an unhampered flow of commerce throughout the United States is of vital importance to the effective prosecution of the war effort in our determined drive for victory; and

Whereas, the agencies of the Federal government engaged in the conduct of the war effort have brought to the attention of the governments of the respective states of the Union the extreme importance of such an unhampered flow of commerce and the difficulties of certain obstructions to transportation in motor vehicles; and

Whereas, the President of the United States has recognized the situation and has appointed a special committee to act in the matter; and

Whereas, the unusual and emergency transportation requirements make it essential that motor vehicles be used on the highways of states in which they do not customarily travel and in which they are not licensed:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, at the request of the President of the United States and upon the advice and approval of the Council of State, do hereby proclaim that for the duration of the war all state, county, and city officials shall permit the operation within this State of any motor vehicle engaged in the transportation of freight, or being used by a worker in a war industry, even though said vehicle is not licensed under the laws of this State, provided only that said vehicle is properly licensed under the laws of the state of its origin, and that the governor of



said state has issued a similar proclamation to this one to which we give full reciprocity for the duration of the war.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-fifty day of May,  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two  
[SEAL] and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American  
Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

This is to certify that the above is a true copy of a proclamation issued by Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, upon the advice and approval of the Council of State at a meeting held on the 25th day of May, 1942.

Witness my hand, this the 26th day of May, 1942.

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

Witness:

Alma J. Corbitt, *Executive Clerk*.

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## FIFTH REGISTRATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 16, 1942

Whereas, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, authorizes the President of the United States to designate the times and places for the registration of the persons required to register by the provisions of said act; and

Whereas, the President of the United States duly designated October 16, 1940, as the First Registration Day; July 1, 1941, as the Second Registration Day; February 16, 1942, as the Third Registration Day; April 27, 1942, as the Fourth Registration Day; and has now, by proclamation dated May 22, 1942, designated Tuesday, June 30, 1942, between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. as the Fifth Registration Day; and

Whereas, the President in said proclamation has called upon me, as the governor of the state of North Carolina, to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish and effect the complete registration in this State of all those required to register according to said proclamation:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of



North Carolina, in response to the call made upon me as contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States referred to above, and by virtue of the power vested in me as governor of this State, do proclaim the following:

1. That every male citizen of the United States residing in North Carolina and every male alien residing in the State, except those persons exempt from registration by the terms of said act, who were born on or after January 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, and who have not heretofore registered, are hereby required to register at the duly designated registration place for the area where said persons reside on June 30, 1942.

2. That the several Local Selective Service Boards in North Carolina are hereby charged with the responsibility of conducting this registration in their respective areas, and they are hereby directed to provide the necessary facilities for the registration of the men required to register on said date. They are urged to designate a sufficient number of registration places to be located throughout their respective areas, and to provide sufficient registrars, to the end that the persons required to register may do so with the least possible inconvenience and delay.

3. That if a person required to register is on Registration Day so far away from the place of his residence that he cannot return to his home to register, he is authorized to register at the most convenient place of registration. If a person required to register finds it impossible, due to circumstances beyond his control, to present himself for registration on the designated day, he is required to present himself for registration at the earliest possible date after the cause for such inability ceases to exist.

4. That this registration shall be conducted in accordance with Selective Service Regulations. Every person required to register should familiarize himself with applicable regulations in order to comply therewith. Severe penalties are provided in said act for those who neglect or refuse to register.

I call upon the heads of all governmental agencies, all educational institutions, and all employers of labor in this State to give those under their charge sufficient time to enable them to discharge the duties of registration. I call upon all state, county, and municipal agencies to give full coöperation to those whose duty it is to conduct this registration. And I call upon all citizens of this State to render such services as they may be requested to perform in the conduct of this registration. If every citizen who is required to register and every citizen who is called upon to assist in conducting the registration will respond freely

and without complaint, the Fifth Registration will be as successful as the first four.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, [SEAL] North Carolina, this the 16th day of June, 1942, in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## RUBBER CAMPAIGN WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 18, 1942

Whereas, North Carolina has assumed a place of leadership among the states of the American Union in the all-out effort to defeat the enemies of democracy; and

Whereas, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, has called upon all the people of this Nation for their untiring efforts in collecting for defense purposes the Nation's unusable scrap rubber; and

Whereas, the campaign for the collection of rubber will result in great benefit to the Nation in providing supplies of this essential war material:

Now, therefore, in full coöperation with the program inaugurated by the President of the United States, for the purpose of stressing the importance of this campaign and urging every citizen to make some contribution to its success, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do proclaim the week of June 22nd-30th as Rubber Campaign Week in North Carolina and call upon the men, women, and children of the State, in the cities, towns, and in the country to collect every available pound of scrap rubber including tires, tubes, hard rubber tires, crepe rubber soles, boots and overshoes, hot water bottles, tennis shoes, rubber belting, rubber gloves, rubber sheeting, pads and matting, raincoats, rubber heels, bathing caps, jar rings,







Governor and Mrs. Broughton in the library of the Mansion on  
January 10, 1941.

plumbers' suction cups, sample tire sections, rubber ash tray tires, and any other articles made of rubber.

All rubber collected may be sold at the filling stations for one cent per pound or donated to the government through courtesy of filling stations. "If it's made of rubber, take it to your nearest filling station."

According to present estimates there are one billion tons of scrap rubber available in the United States and diligent coöperation by every citizen in the campaign for the collection of this rubber will result in a tremendous impetus to our war program.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, [SEAL] North Carolina, this the 18th day of June, nineteen forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## AMERICAN HEROES' DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 18, 1942

Whereas, Friday, July 17, 1942, has been designated as American Heroes' Day by the President of the United States, and a grateful Nation is sponsoring appropriate observances honoring the heroes of all wars; and

Whereas, the American Heroes' Day committees of various cities and towns in the state of North Carolina have made plans to participate in the national observance; and

Whereas, American Heroes' Day has as one of its chief objects and purposes the stimulation of an increased buying of war bonds and stamps, by calling upon all people for their loyal and unselfish coöperation with the United States Treasury Department in the attainment of its unprecedented quota of one billion dollars for July:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim July 17th as American Heroes' Day in North Carolina, and call upon the people of our State for active participation



in the observance honoring our national heroes, including men from all parts of the state of North Carolina, and do urge all people to honor and support these heroes by purchasing war bonds and stamps, in order that the needs and essentials of warfare may be amply provided and the men in uniform be urged on to victory by the full support from the home front.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, [SEAL] North Carolina, this the 18th day of June, nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## CHEESE WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

August 6, 1942

Whereas, the United States Department of Agriculture has designated cheese as the victory food special from August 17th to 29th and has requested the governors of the various states to join in the national movement for increased consumption of cheese by setting apart and designating the week of August 22nd to 29th as Cheese Week throughout the country; and

Whereas, North Carolina ranks as a leading dairy state and dairy cattle and dairy products are among the leading agricultural interests of our people; and

Whereas, the dairy industry of North Carolina has undertaken to increase cheese production to a large degree for supplying our armed forces and for lend lease shipment to our allied nations:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in conjunction with the national movement for increased consumption of cheese as a concentrated, nutritious, and abundant food, important to our national nutrition program, do join the governors of other states in proclaiming the week of August 22nd to 29th, 1942, as Cheese Week in America, and call upon our citizens for full co-



operation in the observance of this week, designed to stimulate public interest in this important dairy product and its vital role in the war-time food requirement of our State and Nation.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 22, 1942

Whereas, the development, preservation, and utilization of the industrial, agricultural, and economic resources of the entire Nation is vital to the war effort; and

Whereas, a substantial percentage of the wealth of the Nation is annually destroyed by fire which retards industry and development and inflicts a tremendous loss upon individuals and upon the Nation; and

Whereas, each year since 1910 the governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation designating a week as Fire Prevention Week, urging upon the people of the State fire prevention precautions in an effort to reduce losses by fire; and

Whereas, during this emergency, when it is necessary that the economy of the State and Nation be geared to the war effort, it becomes increasingly important that the entire resources of the State be preserved to meet the needs at home and abroad and necessary for all citizens to exert every precaution to prevent the destruction of property and other resources by fire, which losses can be as serious as those sustained by air raids and other devastating instrumentalities of war:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in full coöperation with the national program for Fire Prevention Week, do hereby designate the week of October 4th-10th as Fire Prevention Week in North Carolina and call upon

the people of this State for their full coöperation and efforts in the campaign to reduce fire waste in the State and Nation.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, [SEAL] North Carolina, this the 22nd day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## NEEDLEWORK GUILD WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 23, 1942

Whereas, the people of the United States have responded generously to the calls from the Red Cross and other agencies working for the relief of our allies in the war-torn countries; and

Whereas, it is vital that the home defenses be maintained by providing among other things suitable warm clothing for the families of service men, for the aged and infirm, for the school children and babies with the same generous impulses which inspire our war efforts; and

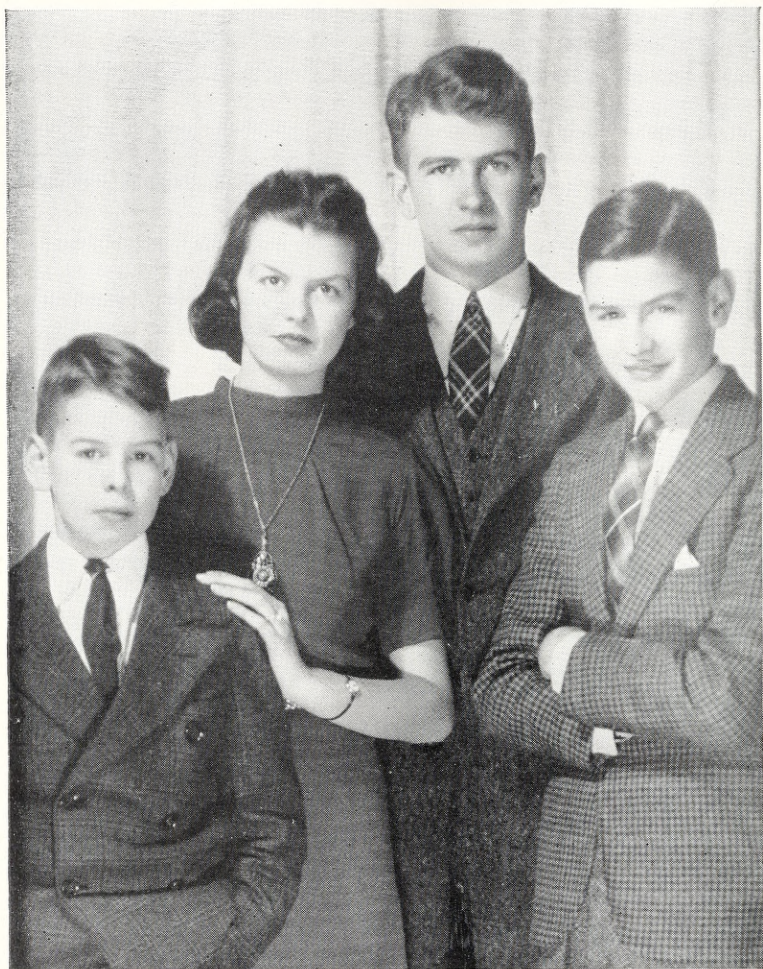
Whereas, the Needlework Guild of America has for 57 years served as the only organization primarily devoted to the supplying of new garments for the needy through an accredited institution and other means, and is this year stressing aid for the families of service men; and

Whereas, this great organization of over one million members, which attained recognition as a "charity which helps other charities," is now expanding its facilities and broadening its program to meet conditions arising out of the present emergency:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in coöperation with the governors of the other states of the American Union, do hereby proclaim the week of October 4th-10th as Needlework Guild Week in North Carolina and call upon the people of the State for full coöperation with this splendid organization in its program to provide adequate clothing for the needy, aged,

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The four children of Governor and Mrs. Broughton, in January, 1941.  
*Left to right: Woodson, Alice, Melville, Jr., and Bobby.*

and infirm, and do commend the program of service sponsored by the Needlework Guild as worthy of the hearty support of our people.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred [SEAL] and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## STATEWIDE NEWSPAPER SALVAGE CAMPAIGN WEEKS

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 29, 1942

Whereas, it has become necessary that a minimum of seventeen million tons of scrap metal be collected in the Nation by January 1, 1943, in order to supply our armed forces with sufficient arms, materials, and equipment; and

Whereas, North Carolina's quota for the months of July 1st to December 1st has been set by the government at 175,000 tons; and

Whereas, in full coöperation with and a part of the national scrap harvest campaign and the state salvage program, the North Carolina newspapers will sponsor and conduct a state-wide newspaper campaign from October 1st-21st, joining in full coöperation with all agencies and people in an effort to collect and place in proper channels for war purposes every pound of available scrap metal in our State; and

Whereas, the more than 100,000 North Carolina young men who are united in the armed forces with young men of our sister states are looking to this Nation for proper supplies, materials, and equipment of war, the production of which is, to a large extent, dependent upon an adequate supply of metal:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in full coöperation with this program for the collection of scrap metals and for the purpose of stressing the importance of this campaign and urging every citizen to make some contribution to its success do proclaim the period from October 1st-21st as Statewide Newspaper Salvage Campaign Weeks and do call upon the men, women, and children of our State in the cities, in the towns, and in the country



to collect and deliver to the sources designated every available pound of scrap metal, and do call upon the various agencies of the state and local governments to lend their full coöperation in this patriotic undertaking.

October 7th is set aside as State Government Day during which day a special campaign will be conducted in all state departments and institutions for the collection of all scrap iron and other metals.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, [SEAL] North Carolina, this the 29th day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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## MARINE CORPS DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 12, 1942

Whereas, the United States Marine Corps, established by an act of the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775, and, therefore, the oldest branch of the Nation's military services, will soon observe the 167th anniversary of its founding; and

Whereas, thousands of sons of our State have served with honor and distinction in the ranks of the Marine Corps; and

Whereas, thousands are now serving in the United States Marine Corps; and

Whereas, it is most appropriate that our citizens commemorate this occasion by a special expression of their appreciation of the contributions of this valiant corps to the Nation it is so heroically serving:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim Monday, November 10th, Marine Corps Day and urge that the people of North Carolina observe this anniversary in grateful remembrance of their sacrifices and of their meritorious services to our country. I urge further that in recognition of this anniversary the Flag of the United States of America be prominently displayed on that day.



[SEAL] In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, this the 12th day of October, nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

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### NAVY WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 16, 1942

Whereas, the United States Navy is the first line of offense in the great struggle for freedom; and

Whereas, by national and state tradition October 27th is designated and observed as Navy Day, this year being the 21st anniversary of this occasion; and

Whereas, the people of North Carolina welcome the opportunity to do full honor to the Navy and its glorious tradition and to accord to the men in its service our pledge of faith and allegiance:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in full recognition of the part which our Navy is so gloriously playing in this titanic struggle and in keeping with an annual tradition do hereby designate and set apart October 27, 1942, for the observance of Navy Day, and urge that all people join in the observance of this day and share fully in a salute to the United States Navy and to its coördinated sea power, the Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Naval Aviation, and the Merchant Marine.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, this the 16th day of October, nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## ARMY WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

## A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 31, 1942

Whereas, the government is calling for volunteers for the Army of the United States, and especially for men to operate equipment now flowing rapidly from war production plants; and

Whereas, there is a rare opportunity now for youths between the ages of 18 and 19 years, and other volunteers, to choose and learn armed service specialities which may be denied to them if they delay enlistment; and

Whereas, these youths and other volunteers now are eligible for entrance into Officers' Training Schools where they will be taught the principles of instruction and leadership, making them more valuable to themselves and to their country; and

Whereas, the governors of the various states have been called upon to coöperate in the program for Army Week by issuing appropriate proclamation and statements to the press, calling the attention of the people of their respective states to this worthy movement and urging their participation in the programs and events sponsored by the army during this period:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and set aside the week of November 2nd to 7th as Army Week in North Carolina and ask that the mayors of the cities in our State call for an appropriate observance of this week in their communities and urge the chambers of commerce, the civic clubs and various other organizations to devote a part of their program during this week to the advancement of this nationwide campaign.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, this the 31st day of October, nineteen hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

# THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 16, 1942

Whereas, it is the duty and privilege of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will and to be grateful for His benefits; and

Whereas, our Nation and our State have been bountifully blessed with abundant crops and overflowing harvest, with better wages and more employment, with larger provisions for public health and welfare, and with all of those things which make for a richer and more abundant life; and

Whereas, the spirit and purpose of our people and successes achieved by our armed forces have strengthened our faith and given to us new hope for victory and an early termination of the devastations of war; and

Whereas, on Thanksgiving Day all people should pause to return thanks for the blessings which have come to them; to reconsecrate themselves to the cause of freedom and popular government; to acknowledge anew their dependence upon Almighty God and to rekindle their devotion to the everlasting spiritual values:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do proclaim Thursday, November 26th, Thanksgiving Day, as a legal holiday in North Carolina to be set apart for religious and patriotic consecration and urge the people of our State to conduct proper religious observances with special prayers for early victory for our armed forces and the achievement of a just and lasting peace for all mankind.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the sixteenth day of November, A. D., 1942.

[SEAL]

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.



## SIXTH REGISTRATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

December 2, 1942

Whereas, the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended, empowers the President of the United States to designate times and places for the registration of the persons required to register by said act; and

Whereas, the President of the United States, by proclamation dated November 17, 1942, has called for the registration of male citizens of the United States and other male persons who shall have attained the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth, between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on the day hereinafter designated for their registration as follows:

(a) Those who were born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after August 31, 1924, shall be registered on any day during the week commencing Friday, December 11, 1942, and ending Thursday, December 17, 1942;

(b) Those who were born on or after September 1, 1924, but not after October 31, 1924, shall be registered on any day during the week commencing Friday, December 18, 1942, and ending Thursday, December 24, 1942;

(c) Those who were born on or after November 1, 1924, but not after December 31, 1924, shall be registered on any day during the period commencing Saturday, December 26, 1942, and ending Thursday, December 31, 1942;

(d) During the continuance of the present war, those who were born on or after January 1, 1925, shall be registered on the day they attain the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth; provided, that if such anniversary falls on a Sunday or a legal holiday, their registration shall take place on the day following that is not a Sunday or a legal holiday; and

Whereas, the President in said proclamation has called upon the Governor of the state of North Carolina to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration in this State:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and in response to the call made upon me in the proclamation of the President of the United States, and by virtue of the power vested in me as governor of the state of North Carolina, do proclaim the following:

1. That every male citizen of the United States residing in North Carolina, and every other male person residing in the State, other than those persons exempted from registration by the terms of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby required to present himself for and submit to registration on the day fixed for his registration in the proclamation of the President of the

United States. Persons required to register must do so before a duly designated registration official or Selective Service local board having jurisdiction over the area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on the day fixed for his registration.

2. That the several Selective Service local boards in North Carolina are hereby charged with the responsibility of conducting this registration in their respective areas. They are hereby directed to provide the necessary facilities for the registration of the men required to register pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States.

3. That if a person required to register is on registration day so far removed from the place of his residence that he cannot return to his home to register, he will be permitted to register at the most convenient place on registration day, and if a person required to register finds it impossible, due to circumstances beyond his control, to register during the day fixed for his registration, he shall proceed to register as soon as possible after the cause for such inability ceases to exist.

4. That this registration shall be conducted in accordance with Selective Service Regulations. Every person subject to registration is required to familiarize himself with these regulations and to comply therewith. Severe penalties are provided in the Selective Training and Service Act for those who neglect or refuse to register.

I call upon the heads of all governmental agencies, all educational institutions, and all employers of labor in this State to give those under their charge sufficient time to enable them to discharge the duties of registration. I call upon all state, county, and municipal agencies to give full coöperation to those whose duty it is to conduct this registration. And I call upon all citizens of this State to render such services as they may be requested to perform in the conduct of this registration. It is contemplated that this will be the last official registration, and let us make it as successful as each of the five which have heretofore been held.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, this the 2nd day of December, 1942, in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.



## BANKING HOLIDAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

December 9, 1942

Whereas, December 25th, 1942, Christmas Day, a state and national legal holiday, falls on Friday; and

Whereas, by general consent many of the banks, firms, and corporations engaged in industry and commerce have also set apart Saturday, December 26th, as a holiday; and

Whereas, request has been made by representatives of the banking interests of North Carolina that Saturday, December 26th, 1942, be declared a banking holiday:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, under and by virtue of Chapter 120 of the *Public Laws of 1933*, do hereby designate Saturday, December 26th, 1942, as a banking holiday. During such period of holiday, all of the ordinary and usual operations and business of all banking corporations, state and national, in this State, shall be suspended, and during such period no banking corporation shall pay out or receive deposits, make loans or discounts, transfer credits, or transact any other banking whatsoever except such acts as are authorized by the aforesaid law.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Thomas A. Banks, *Private Secretary*.

## NATIONAL FARM MOBILIZATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

January 5, 1943

Whereas, the President of the United States has in a proclamation designated Tuesday, January 12th, as National Farm Mobilization Day and has asked that the farmers of the entire Nation mobilize



their full resources in the campaign to obtain maximum food production in 1943; and

Whereas, the President requests that farmers on this day gather wherever possible with Department of Agriculture representatives, Extension Service agents, vocational teachers, state officials, farm organizations, and others concerned, in order to discuss ways and means of insuring in the year 1943 the maximum production of vital foods from every farm in this country; and

Whereas, food is too important as a weapon of war to allow chance to dictate its supply, and it is absolutely necessary that this State and Nation plan ahead for food supply just as it must plan in advance for munitions supply and military operations; and

Whereas, the farmers of North Carolina always have responded promptly and with patriotic zeal to every plea of the Nation, and in keeping with the proud traditions of our State; and

Whereas, the farmers of this State can be justly proud of their magnificent record for agricultural production for the past year and will undoubtedly welcome the challenge to produce even more this year:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate Tuesday, January 12th, as National Farm Mobilization Day in North Carolina. I do call upon all farmers in the State to accept their full responsibilities for their part in farm mobilization and to dedicate their every resource in obtaining the production goals they have been asked to reach.

Our farmers have never failed in their duty to their State and Nation, and I have every confidence that they will not fail in this national emergency.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

[SEAL]

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

## GREEK DAY

Executive Department  
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

March 19, 1943

March 25th is the Greek national holiday, celebrating Greek independence.

The democratically inclined people of Greece, the cradle of both the word and practice of democracy, has been subjected to the cruelest punishment, mass starvation and murder for having presumed to resist the attacks of the Fascist and Nazi hordes who invaded and ravished their lands and homes.

Greeks, the world over, are known to value liberty more than life itself. On this day each Greek will dedicate himself anew to use whatever energy he has left to aid those who are fighting to free mankind from the destroyers of nations. I call upon the Greek people who are under Nazi domination to take hope and be of good cheer as the day of your deliverance is near at hand.

In salute to their brave and magnificent stand for the cause of democracy, and as a pledge to the people of Greece that we of America shall help them again to strike off the chains of totalitarian dictatorship and slavery, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate and proclaim March 25th, 1943, as Greek Day in North Carolina, and I call upon all good citizens to join in doing honor to the valor of these liberty-loving people.

[SEAL] Done at the City of Raleigh, this nineteenth day of March,  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three,  
and of the Independence of the United States of America  
the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

April 6, 1943

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson recalls the historical record of North Carolina's consistent devotion to his teachings and its wholehearted support of the great reforms he fathered. It is the proud distinction of our State that it made a supreme renunciation when it listened to and heeded the request of Mr. Jefferson that a few states should postpone the ratification of the Federal Constitution until provisions guaranteeing the Four Freedoms had been incorporated in that immortal document. North Carolina and Rhode Island alone gave the full measure of devotion to the Bill of Rights when they elected to remain out of the new government until the right to speak, to worship, to assemble, to print, were embedded in the greatest document ever struck off at one time by the hand of man. From its earliest settlement this State battled when fighting was necessary for freedom of religion and freedom of the press.

In our day a successor of the Sage of Monticello calls for the addition of the other essential rights in a democracy—freedom from fear and freedom from want. They are the essential and logical corollaries of the Four Freedoms which Jefferson's wisdom embalmed forever in our national chart.

On this anniversary, on the occasion of the dedication of the Jefferson Memorial in our national capital on April 13th, the people of the whole country will pause to do honor to the author of the Declaration of Independence who, more than any of the fathers, set the new republic upon the road to the character of government which has become the example to all liberty-loving people of all eras. North Carolinians need no urging to make this anniversary a day of new dedication to freedom and peace.

[SEAL] Done at the City of Raleigh, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.



## FLAG WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 13, 1943

Whereas, June 14th, which marks the anniversary of the adoption of the Flag of the United States of America, is preceded by a week of patriotic observance designated by The United States Flag Association as Flag Week, during which, in this year of war, we are urged to "Save by Sacrifice" and invest 100 million dollars in war bonds over and beyond ordinary purchases for that week; and

Whereas, this practical expression of patriotic devotion will hasten the day when our National Emblem will emerge from this war in victory:

Now, therefore, as governor of the state of North Carolina, I proclaim the week of June 8th to 14th to be Flag Week and direct that our Flag shall be displayed on all public buildings of the State.

Furthermore, I urge our citizens to participate in this week of homage to our Flag by displaying it at their homes, places of business and elsewhere; by conducting patriotic exercises appropriate to the times; and by investing and causing others to invest in additional war bonds as a tribute to our brave sons who, with total unselfishness and self-sacrifice, are, on the battlefronts of the world, convincing the bestial advocates of tyranny that we Americans will give up our fortunes and, if need be, our lives but that we will never surrender the God-given rights to freedom symbolized by our Flag.

In witness whereof, I have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh,  
[SEAL] North Carolina, this the 13th day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-three and in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

## NORTH CAROLINA DAY OF DEDICATION

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 23, 1943

Work is no longer merely a privilege or opportunity; it is a high patriotic duty. No man or woman, white or colored, in North Carolina or indeed in America today has any moral right to loaf or be idle even for a part of the time. We are confronted with the most urgent need for productive manpower in the history of our Nation. Farm labor and industrial labor are absolutely indispensable for the protection of the national welfare and for the success of our men in arms. Under these circumstances all citizens of all classes, groups, and races have a public duty to engage in productive work, even though the individual financial necessity for such work may not exist.

Trustworthy reports have come to me from virtually every section of North Carolina indicating that hundreds, indeed thousands, of men, white and colored, are either not working at all or working only part of the time. Likewise, many women, boys, and girls above the age of sixteen who could be productively employed are doing virtually nothing in the way of productive work. The time has come when every able-bodied person should either be fighting or working.

I herewith call upon the citizens of our State to respond to this most urgent need. I have every confidence that our people will rise to this need and I hope in a manner worthy of our State and its traditions. I urge the ministers of North Carolina and our teachers and school people generally, our civic clubs, representatives of the press and radio, and other public-spirited leaders of the State to join in the high endeavor to get every citizen of our State productively employed on a full-time basis. I further urge the judges, mayors, and law enforcement officers to do everything within their power and within the law to end any idleness or vagrancy that may exist anywhere in North Carolina. Furthermore, I call upon the local selective service boards to study carefully the cases of those who have been deferred on physical grounds but who are able to work and are not working. I am also calling upon police officers and sheriffs to visit places in their cities and counties where loafers and idlers customarily congregate and inquire into the reasons why they are not at work. If these efforts fail to get the necessary response, I should feel it my duty to use the emergency powers granted me by the recent legislature for dealing with these problems so vital to our national welfare:



Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, to the end that we may act in a state-wide manner on this important subject do hereby set apart Monday, July 5, 1943, the day on which Independence Day will be most generally observed throughout the State, as North Carolina Day of Dedication, and I urge that in the county seat of every county in North Carolina there will be held a meeting to be attended by mayors, county commissioners, sheriffs, police officers, ministers, farm leaders, health and welfare workers, and other public-spirited citizens, for the purpose of studying conditions in each of such counties and taking such organized steps as will effectually end any idleness or loafing that may exist in such counties.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh,  
[SEAL] North Carolina, this the 23rd day of June, 1943, in the one hundred and sixty-seventh year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

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## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 10, 1943

Fire is a friend of the enemy to an appalling degree whenever and wherever it interrupts our production, takes the lives of skilled war workers, destroys irreplaceable materials, and reduces to costly ashes our farms and homes! The normal annual fire loss in the forty-eight states exceeds the peak year of enemy bombing destruction over Britain—and our losses are still increasing.

If we are to insure an early victory on the fighting front we must control fire—the ever present, national menace. Redoubled efforts and redoubled vigilance are particularly necessary on the crucial home stretch. United effort by every community and by every citizen to preserve America's resources from fire will help to strengthen our fighting manpower and to safeguard each necessity both for overseas and for the home front.



Because of the freezing of critical war materials it is more important than ever before that a maximum of zeal be employed by all citizens to see that our schools, government buildings, and other essential structures are protected from fire damage.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby designate the week beginning October 3, 1943, as Fire Prevention Week, and I urge every patriotic citizen, every public authority, all civic bodies and all educators, the pulpit, the press, and the radio to emphasize and dramatize for the benefit of our people the grave dangers attendant upon uncontrolled fire in the home, on the farm, in industry and in business; and I further direct the appropriate agencies of the State to cooperate with all our citizens in initiating programs for the emphasizing of these objectives.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to  
[SEAL] be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the tenth day of September, A. D., 1943.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

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## NEEDLEWORK GUILD WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 20, 1943

Whereas, the people of the United States have responded generously to the calls from the Red Cross and other agencies working for the relief of our allies in the war-torn countries; and

Whereas, it is vital that the home defenses be maintained by providing among other things suitable warm clothing for the families of service men, for the aged and infirm, for the school children and babies with the same generous impulses which inspire our war efforts; and

Whereas, the Needlework Guild of America has for fifty-eight years served as the only organization primarily devoted to the supplying of new garments for the needy through an accredited institution and other means, and is this year stressing aid for the families of service men; and

Whereas, this great organization of over one million members, which

attained recognition as a "Charity which helps charities," is now expanding its facilities and broadening its program to meet conditions arising out of the present emergency:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, in coöperation with the governors of the other states of the American Union, do hereby proclaim the week of October 10th-16th as Needlework Guild Week in North Carolina and call upon the people of the State for full coöperation with this splendid organization in its program to provide adequate clothing for the needy, aged and infirm, and do commend the program of service sponsored by the Needlework Guild as worthy of the hearty support of our people.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-three and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

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## TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION<sup>1</sup> BY THE GOVERNOR

September 20, 1943

Whereas, the State Highway and Public Works Commission, under date of September 13, 1943, certified to the Governor a copy of a resolution adopted by said Commission approving the change in the motor vehicle laws of this State, hereinafter made; and

Whereas, the same was approved by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles under date of September 13, 1943; and

Whereas, I do find that the operation, enforcement or application of certain provisions of the laws relating to the use of the roads, streets, and highways of this State materially hinders, impedes, delays, and interferes with the proper conduct of the war; and

Whereas, I do find that the suspension and modification of certain of such provisions and the adoption of supplementary regulations are in my judgment in the public interest and are necessary for the protec-

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<sup>1</sup>This is Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number VIII.



tion of the lives and property of the State, and for the defense and security of the State and Nation, and for the proper conduct of the war and the successful prosecution thereof; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina is not now in session:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred by the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Act,<sup>1</sup> enacted by the General Assembly of 1943, and particularly by virtue of the authority conferred by paragraph (1) of subsection (h) of section 2 thereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, with the approval of Thad Eure, secretary of state; George Ross Pou, auditor; Charles M. Johnson, treasurer; and Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, constituting the Council of State, do hereby proclaim that the laws relating to the use of the roads, streets, and highways of this State are hereby suspended and modified in the following respects, and all laws in conflict therewith are hereby suspended during the period of time and to the extent that such conflict exists, and the following rules and regulations shall be in full force and effect:

Article 1. That when the owners of tank trucks engaged in the transportation of petroleum products upon the highways of this State shall cause to be stencilled upon each of said vehicles the net weight of said vehicle without load and proposed licensed gross load, in a manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, and shall apply to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and pay the required fees thereof, the Commissioner shall issue a license sufficient to cover the net weight of said vehicle plus the proposed load, not to exceed a total of 4,300 gallons, the said weight for the purpose of the license to be calculated on the basis of the heaviest petroleum product which is to be transported in the said vehicle, and such vehicle shall be entitled to haul over the unrestricted highways of the State the total gallonage which its license calls for, not exceeding 4,300 gallons, notwithstanding such gross load may exceed the maximum limit of 42,000 pounds as now provided by law; provided, this increase in gross weight limit shall apply only to vehicles or combination of vehicles equipped with three or more axles.

Article 2. This proclamation may be known and cited as "North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number VIII."

Article 3. This proclamation or a duly authenticated copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the North Carolina Emergency

<sup>1</sup>The General Statutes of North Carolina of 1943, Section 147-33.1 to 33.7



War Powers Act and shall have the full force and effect of law from and after the date of such filing.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

Approved by Council of State:

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*,

George Ross Pou, *Auditor*,

Charles M. Johnson, *Treasurer*,

Clyde A. Erwin, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state at 12 M., this 20th day of September, 1943.

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*.

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## ALL-STATE WAC RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 25, 1943

Americans have always fought for liberty. This has made us strong in mind and body.

Today our armed forces face the enemy in far-flung battle fronts in this global war. There is an urgent need for more soldiers to be released from desk jobs so that they may face the enemy.

General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, recently said, "Commanders to whom the WACS have been assigned have spoken in the highest terms of their efficiency and value . . . in 155 kinds of Army jobs. The best evidence in the matter is the demands now being made on the War Department for increased allotments of WAC organizations which total hundreds of thousands."

The love of God, home, and country is in the heart of every North Carolina woman. It was this pioneer spirit which typified the life of Flora Macdonald and perpetuates some of the oldest traditions of American history.

The WAC All-State Recruiting Campaign offers women for the first time an opportunity to serve together in state units. We want every woman in America to feel that when the last "cease firing" is sounded; when the Army has been mustered out; when WACS and soldiers are free to live again in plains, hills, and cities of their native states, the women of this country will again have been true to their traditions.

Women between the ages of 20 and 50 with no children under 14, and no dependents, who have received two years of high school education, and who have passed the physical and mental tests, may be enrolled in the Women's Army Corps.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in compliance with the urgent request of General Marshall, chief of staff, do hereby designate the period from September 27th to December 7th, 1943, as the All-States WAC Recruiting Campaign, and I urge all women in the state of North Carolina who can meet the necessary requirements to apply through their local office of Civilian Defense for duty with the Women's Army Corps, in order that they may share in the winning of this war.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D., 1943.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

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## KITTY HAWK DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 5, 1943

Forty years ago, amidst the sand dunes at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, two brothers, then obscure but since made famous, began experiments for the purpose of testing and confirming their conviction that machines heavier than air could be made to fly. In this seemingly fantastic endeavor, which was met with scepticism and even ridicule, they devoted many long hours and days of effort, experiment, and frustration. Ultimately their efforts were crowned with success, and on December 17, 1903, the world was electrified at the announcement that for the first time in history a heavier-than-air machine had on that day been successfully flown at Kitty Hawk. Thus the airplane was born. Its creators were the immortal Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville; and its place of birth was Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

The fortieth anniversary of this epochal event, December 17, 1943,



will come in the midst of the greatest war in history—a war in which the airplane will be the decisive implement of victory for democracy, decency, and righteousness in the epochal struggle against aggression, brutality, and slavery.

Before this global war and its tragic consequences had thrown a shadow over the face of the earth the airplane was already revolutionizing the transportation and communications of the world. This swift messenger of peace and friendliness as between nations, this harbinger of a new world of trade and good will, had already served to bring the world closer together. In the miracle of this winged swiftness the farthest nations of the earth had been brought closer together in understanding and in commercial relationship. After the carnage of war is over and when victory is crowned, the airplane, immeasurably stimulated in its production and perfection, will prove the indispensable agency for rebuilding a discordant and mutilated world.

Under these circumstances, it is altogether fitting that the anniversary date of this world-changing event should be appropriately observed at the place of its occurrence.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby designate Friday, December 17, 1943, as Kitty Hawk Day, and do hereby call upon all citizens of North Carolina, and in so far as I may be privileged to do so, all citizens of an America grateful for the achievements of the Wright brothers, to give suitable observance to this deeply significant event, and further do call upon all who are vitally connected with the airplane industry in America and upon representatives of the army and navy and governmental agencies to designate and to delegate official representatives to attend a suitable observance of this event which will be held at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1943, when and where appropriate tribute can be paid to the memory of Wilbur Wright, now deceased, and to Orville Wright, the surviving member of this world famous partnership endeavor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the fifth day of October, A. D., 1943.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.



## NAVY DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 23, 1943

Grimly, yet with confidence in the ability of this Nation to meet any emergency, America in her great naval program is finally prepared to drive the Axis powers from the seven seas. This is a far cry from that black day in naval history when by treacherous attack a substantial part of our striking force lay on the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

It was John Paul Jones who fled to this State from England in 1773. He was commissioned by Joseph Hewes, then secretary of the navy, and is known as the "North Carolina Captain." Vividly remembered is the epic drama of the ship *Bonhomme Richard*—sinking and aflame as broadside after broadside of round shot from the *Serapis* crashed her hull. Summoned to surrender on that fateful day in 1779, John Paul Jones spurred his boarding party to the capture of a rich prize by his shouted, never-to-be-forgotten answer: "We have just begun to fight!"

North Carolina has been privileged to furnish five of her sons as secretaries of the navy. Not only have we furnished executive leadership, but also the voluntary enlistments of our State are very large in comparison with other states. Today the battleship *North Carolina*, the fourth vessel to bear the name, is a dreadnought whose firepower is second to none.

In the hope of stimulating the interest of the people of our State in the navy, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate October 27, 1943, as Navy Day, and I urgently ask the citizens of our great Commonwealth to accord due observance to this occasion.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed  
[SEAL] at Raleigh, the Capital, this the twenty-third day of October, A. D., 1943.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

## THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 8, 1943

In our calendar there is no day of the year so wholly American in its historical associations as Thanksgiving Day. Around it cluster undying memories of the men and women who founded our Republic.

One hundred and fifty-four years ago George Washington, the first President of the United States, issued the first thanksgiving proclamation at the request of the first Congress of the United States. The preamble of this proclamation sets forth that "it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor."

In this hour of international crisis, when many parts of the world are suffering the wreckage and devastation of war, the people of this Nation should observe this day of thanksgiving with a special significance and with a finer sense of appreciation of the gracious blessings of a divine Providence. Our nation has been bountifully blessed with abundant crops and overflowing harvest, with better wages and more employment, with larger provisions for public health and greater hospital facilities for the afflicted. The plea of old age and the cry of the orphan have been heard, the underprivileged ministered unto, the weak protected and the poor provided for. There is every reason for a general expression of thanks and gratitude on the part of our people.

Therefore, in the spirit of our first national Thanksgiving, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do proclaim and set aside Thursday, November 25th, 1943, as a legal holiday in North Carolina and a day of general thanksgiving, to be set apart for religious and patriotic consecration; and I do call upon the people of our State to renew their allegiance to the ideals and principles upon which our Republic was founded; to reconsecrate themselves to the cause of popular government and free institutions; to acknowledge anew our dependence upon Almighty God; and to rekindle their devotion to everlasting spiritual values.

It is also urged that earnest prayer be made for an early peace throughout the world, based upon justice, freedom, and democracy.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal

[SEAL] of the State to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

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## DIM-OUT ZONE

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION<sup>1</sup> BY THE GOVERNOR

November 10, 1943

At a meeting of the Council of State in the office of the Governor on November 10th, 1943, there were present:

Governor J. Melville Broughton

Secretary of State Thad Eure

State Auditor George Ross Pou

State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson

Superintendent of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin

The Governor presented for consideration of the Council a resolution known as North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number IX, as follows:

Whereas, North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number VI was adopted at the request of the military authorities of the United States as recited in said proclamation; and

Whereas, the military authorities of the United States have announced that the dim-out regulations heretofore adopted will be withdrawn and the dim-out requirements promulgated by the officials of the United States Army lifted at 12:01 A. M., on November 1, 1943; and

Whereas, the proclamation hereinafter made has been approved by the State Highway and Public Works Commission and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina is not now in session:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred by the North

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<sup>1</sup>This is Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number IX.



Carolina Emergency War Powers Act, the same being Chapter 706 of the *Session Laws of 1943*, and particularly by virtue of paragraph (h) of subparagraph (1) of section 2 of said act, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, with the approval of Thad Eure, *secretary of state*; George Ross Pou, *auditor*; Charles M. Johnson, *treasurer*; and Clyde A. Erwin, *superintendent of public instruction*, constituting the Council of State, do hereby make the following proclamation:

Article 1. That the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation, Number VI, which was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 19th day of August, 1943, providing for a dim out zone in certain coastal territory in North Carolina, shall be rescinded and repealed from and after 12:01 A. M., on November 1, 1943.

Article 2. This proclamation, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Act and shall have the full force and effect of law from and after the date of such filing.

Upon motion by State Treasurer, seconded by Superintendent of Public Instruction, it was unanimously ordered that approval of the Council of State is hereby given, under authority of the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Act to the foregoing proclamation Number IX providing for a dim-out zone in certain coastal territory in North Carolina.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*,

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*,

[SEAL] George Ross Pou, *State Auditor*,

Charles M. Johnson, *State Treasurer*,

Clyde A. Erwin, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*.

Approved:

Attorney General (not present)

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the minutes of the Council of State at a meeting held on November 10th, 1943.

Witness my hand, this 17th day of November, 1943.

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*  
and *Secretary to the Council*.

## CONSERVATION OF LUMBER

Executive Department  
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 26, 1943

Lumber, pulpwood, and other timber products are critical materials required in huge quantities for the construction of facilities and implements of war.

National requirements for the successful prosecution of the war are estimated by the War Production Board to exceed thirty-six billion board feet of lumber and thirteen million cords of pulpwood during the present calendar year. Recently, the Central Procuring Agency was unable to place orders for seven hundred and twelve million board feet of lumber for immediate government use.

If our goals are to be reached, the annual pro-rata production of lumber and timber products by this State must be maintained at a rate of 1,656,000,000 board feet of lumber and 600,000 cords of pulpwood.

The United States Forest Service estimates that there is a stand of 43,610,000,000 board feet of timber at the present time in this State which if conservatively managed is sufficient to produce a cut of 1,656,000,000 board feet of lumber and 600,000 cords of pulpwood annually during the war emergency without impairing the future productivity of this vital resource within this State.

It is suggested that all citizens who own timber lands select those kinds and sizes of trees useful in the war effort which can be removed without impairing the future productivity of such lands and to make these trees or the products thereof available for purchase by manufacturers of lumber and timber products.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby call upon all lumber, pulpwood and other timber products manufacturers in the State to take cognizance of the need and to strive to produce lumber and timber products in the increased quantities needed to supply our armed forces and related essential civilian uses,

Furthermore, in view of the urgent military needs, I call upon those workers in logging camps, mills and allied industry in this State to labor without stint to the end that our men in uniform may not be handicapped by a lack of equipment or facilities, and also I call upon the press, radio stations, schools and other media of information and publicity in the state of North Carolina to acquaint



the public in general, and timber owners and timber workers in particular, with the urgent need of increased production of timber and forest products for the successful prosecution of the war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to  
[SEAL] be affixed at Raleigh, North Carolina, the Capital, this the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D., 1943.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Allston Stubbs, *Private Secretary*.

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### BANKING HOLIDAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

#### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

December 17, 1943

Whereas, December 25th, 1943, Christmas Day, a state and national legal holiday, falls on Saturday; and

Whereas, by general consent many of the banks, firms, and corporations engaged in industry and commerce have also set apart Monday, December 27th, as a holiday; and

Whereas, request has been made by representatives of the banking interests of North Carolina that Monday, December 27th, 1943, be declared a banking holiday,

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, under and by virtue of authority of Chapter 120 of the *Public Laws of 1933*, do hereby designate Monday, December 27th, 1943, as a banking holiday. During such period of holiday, all of the ordinary and usual operations and business of all banking corporations, state or national, in this State, shall be suspended, and during such period no banking corporation shall pay out or receive deposits, make loans or discounts, transfer credits, or transact any other banking business whatsoever except such acts as are authorized by the aforesaid law.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
[SEAL] hundred and forty-three and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.



## FOURTH WAR LOAN CAMPAIGN

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

January 14, 1944

The World War in which our Nation has now been engaged for more than two years is approaching its climax. Our highest military authorities predict complete victory in the European phase of the conflict this year, provided the American people stand firm and united in their purpose and unstinting in sacrifice. Victory will not be easy and it can be delayed or even made doubtful if we at home relax in the slightest degree in our efforts. Our industrial, agricultural, and financial strength must be exerted to the fullest possible extent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has set the period of January 18th to February 15th, 1944, for the Fourth War Loan Campaign. The national goal for this campaign is set at Fourteen Billion Dollars. The quota for North Carolina in this great undertaking is One Hundred and Twenty-six Million Dollars. The Treasury Department has stressed the importance of purchases by a large number of our citizens. Emphasis will be laid on the sale of "E" bonds, though several classifications will be offered. It is wisely felt that a broader distribution of purchases will not only strengthen the morals of our people but will provide a bulwark of protection for the future. Thrift and patriotism are blended in the national appeal that is made.

This is a tremendous undertaking. This campaign is a challenge to the entire Nation. The response will indicate the strength and depth of our national spirit.

North Carolina has responded nobly in each of the previous campaigns. By a substantial margin we have exceeded all previous quotas. Less than half a dozen counties failed to reach their allotments in the last campaign. It is earnestly hoped and confidently believed that in this new undertaking we will not only exceed by a wide margin the State total but that every county in the State will go over its allotment.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim the period of January 18th to February 15th, 1944, as a time of dedication for the purposes of this Fourth War Loan Campaign. I call upon the people of North Carolina—all groups, races, and occupations—to devote themselves wholeheartedly to this effort. I urge every individual in the State and every corporation and business concern to purchase these bonds to the limit of ability. I call upon

all who may be invited to serve as members of committees and otherwise to make full response. I express the earnest hope that all civic, educational, community, religious, and governmental agencies will give to this campaign wholehearted support. I express the confidence that the press and radio of the State will, as in the past, support this campaign in the fullest manner. We will thus be able to give the more than two hundred and fifty thousand North Carolinians in the armed services of the Nation this further assurance of our unflagging support.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-four, and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## MANEUVER RIGHTS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

January 27, 1944

Whereas, the United States Army for essential training purposes desires to acquire for a five-year period maneuver rights with respect to certain lands located in North Carolina in the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Onslow, Bladen, Duplin, Jones, and Carteret; and

Whereas, such maneuver rights are needed immediately by the army for such maneuver rights and the military authorities accordingly desire to obtain immediately from the owners permission to use such lands for maneuver purposes; and

Whereas, the citizens and property owners of the State residing in these counties have an opportunity by their compliance to perform a patriotic service and to aid in the essential training program of the army in the same manner that citizens in other areas of the State have heretofore wholeheartedly and unanimously responded; and

Whereas, the citizens in the above-mentioned counties are assured that the United States Army will make equitable adjustments for any



crop damage or other damage due to maneuvers that will be conducted in such area:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby call upon and request the citizens of the counties herein referred to, to respond promptly and favorably to the request of the army for maneuver rights; and I do further call upon all citizens of the State to coöperate with the army in every possible way to the end that these contemplated maneuvers may be completely successful.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1944.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

February 17, 1944

The National Conference of Christians and Jews in America is sponsoring Brotherhood Week, to be observed February 20-26, 1944, the week of Washington's birthday. As an appropriate sentiment for the week this organization uses the quotation from one of Washington's great utterances, "To Bigotry No Sanction." The proposal for the observance of Brotherhood Week has emanated from religious groups of all kinds within the United States, and the movement has the sanction of the President of the United States.

In his public statement concerning this event the President makes the following significant utterance:

While we are engaged in a mighty struggle to preserve our free institutions and to extend the boundaries of liberty in the earth, it is good for us to pledge renewed devotion to the fundamentals upon which this Nation has been built. Brotherhood must prevail. Our inescapable choice is brotherhood or chaos.

On land and sea and in the air, the sons of the United States fight as one though they come from every racial and cultural strain and though they worship at different altars. They are brothers in arms now; soon, pray God, they shall be brothers in peace. We on the home front must see that history shall not repeat itself in postwar hatred and intolerance. It is for us to make the homeland more nearly a land of brotherhood, worthy of the victory our gallant sons and daughters shall surely win.



In North Carolina we have been singularly free from religious bigotry and intolerance. The relation of religious groups within our State has been marked by a long period of harmony and mutual understanding. Brotherhood Week, suitably observed throughout the State, will serve to enhance these cordial and constructive relationships.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim the week of February 20-26, 1944, as Brotherhood Week in North Carolina, and I express the urgent hope that in every city and community in the State a day will be set apart—preferably Washington's birthday—for a suitable public ceremony dedicated to brotherhood and participated in by representatives of all religious groups in such communities. Further, I urge that where these meetings are employers will make it possible for their employees to attend and, in fact, will give encouragement to such attendance. I also express the hope that all schools and churches in the State, civic organizations, and other groups will give suitable observance to the timely and beneficent purposes of Brotherhood Week.

[SEAL] Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## RED CROSS MONTH

Executive Department  
Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

February 29, 1944

Whereas, the American National Red Cross is an auxiliary to the United States armed forces and as such is providing indispensable service to the troops in all branches of service throughout the world and to their families at home, and is rendering in all respects the greatest service in its long and distinguished history; and

Whereas, the people of the state of North Carolina hold this great organization in the highest esteem and have been the beneficiaries of its widespread and beneficent services; and

Whereas, the Red Cross organization is wholly dependent upon

individual support and personal participation and is appealing to the people of the state of North Carolina and other states during the month of March, 1944, for such financial support as will enable the organization to carry on its many activities:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby designate the month beginning March 1, 1944, as Red Cross Month in North Carolina, and do call upon the people of the State in all walks of life to make generous response to the appeal that will be made during this period; and I do further call upon all citizens who are invited to serve as members of the committee and in other capacities to render such service to the end that the full quota for the state of North Carolina may be over-subscribed; and I do call upon all civic, educational, and religious organizations within the State to give their wholehearted support to this endeavor.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh this 29th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
[SEAL] hundred and forty-four, and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

March 14, 1944

The North Carolina State Guard came into existence under an act of the General Assembly of 1941. The creation of this important military agency on the home front was made necessary by the fact that every unit of the National Guard in North Carolina was mustered into Federal service and called into active training by the Federal government in the early fall of 1940, as a part of the national program for preparation against impending war.

Shortly following the legislative act of 1941, forty units of the State Guard were set up, each with an authorized enlisted personnel of fifty men per unit, all under direct command of the Adjutant General of the State. These units of the State Guard, strategically located throughout the State, have been kept in a constant state of training and readiness, and have constituted an assuring protection during



these critical days when the National Guard has been entirely removed from the State and problems of an emergency nature have been on the increase.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and enlisted men of the North Carolina State Guard. In a number of instances where critical situations have arisen they have rendered prompt and effectual service; in many other instances they have been on the alert and ready for any call upon the shortest notice. The men have trained hard and have kept themselves in a condition of military fitness and readiness to serve their State.

Owing to the fact that a large number of men from the various units have enlisted in the military services during recent months, it has become necessary for the various units of the State Guard to put on a special recruiting program so as to bring their membership up to the total necessary for efficient work. The week of March 27th has been set aside as a special week for this purpose, and all civic agencies of the State have been requested to coöperate in this endeavor.

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, and commander-in-chief of the North Carolina State Guard, do hereby proclaim the week beginning Monday, March 27th, 1944, as North Carolina State Guard Week, and I do hereby call upon the people of the State to give wholehearted coöperation toward the purposes and objectives of this special week; and I do call upon the mayors of the municipalities of the State to issue proclamations setting apart this week for such purposes; and I do urge that employers of the State give encouragement to those in their employment to join these organizations, which are all important for the preservation of life and property within our State; and do call upon labor in the State, organized and unorganized, to give full coöperation to the end that all units of the State Guard may be recruited to full membership.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the 14th day of March, A. D., 1944.

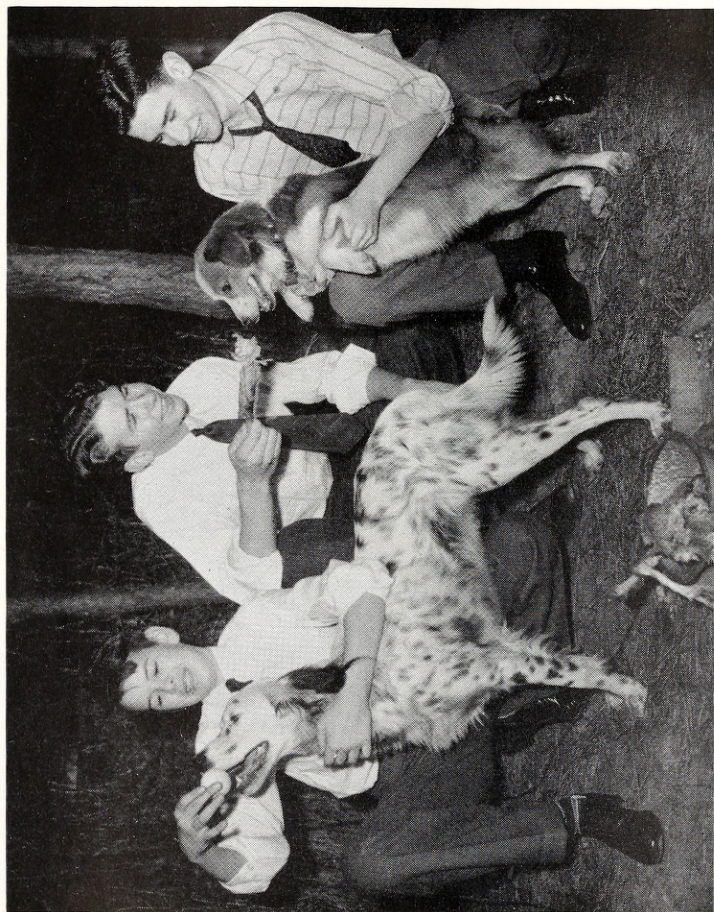
J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.







The Broughton boys, in April 1941, feeding their dogs on the Mansion grounds. *Left to right:* Woodson with "Sheriff," named for Sheriff Ernie Shore of Forsyth County, who gave him to the boys; and Melville Jr. and Bobby, holding "Chang," named for the famous Chinese general.

## MOTHER'S DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

May 9, 1944

By enactment of the Congress of the United States made in the year 1914, the second Sunday in May of each year has been officially designated as Mother's Day. In each year thereafter the President of the United States by proclamation has called upon the people to give appropriate observance of this day which is so close to the hearts of the American people.

In pursuance of this enactment, the President has officially designated Sunday, May 14, 1944, as Mother's Day, to be observed throughout the United States, and indeed throughout the world wherever our men in service may be located. Always a favorite occasion by reason of the deeper sentiments involved, Mother's Day in this year of world war will have even fuller significance and be deserving of more complete recognition.

Nearly all the homes in our State are now represented by sons in the armed services. Mingled pride and anxiety will be experienced by mothers in these homes at this season. Indications are that the expected invasion of Europe may occur at any time, and this circumstance will tend to make Mother's Day an event even more worthy of prayerful observance.

Now, therefore, as governor of the great state of North Carolina, I do hereby proclaim Sunday, May 14, 1944, as Mother's Day in North Carolina, to be observed throughout the State. I express the hope that the observance of this occasion will be marked by an even greater emphasis than ever before. It is particularly hoped that all churches will suitably observe the event and that special consideration will be given to mothers whose sons are in the armed services, and that our people will not be unmindful of that growing list of North Carolina mothers whose sons have already made the supreme sacrifice in this war.



In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred forty-four and the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## POWERS OF THE STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

August 16, 1944

Whereas, section 20-188 of the *General Statutes of North Carolina* provides in part as follows:

The State Highway Patrol shall have full power and authority to perform such additional duties as peace officers as may from time to time be directed by the Governor. . .;

And whereas, at present members of the State Highway Patrol when assigned to duty at public gatherings, or at places where riots and public disturbances exist or are likely to occur, do not have the general powers and duties of peace officers authorizing them to make arrests for all violations of the criminal laws of the State occurring in their presence, and I do find it to be in the public interest that such restrictions upon the powers and duties of the Highway Patrol be removed and that they be vested with the general powers and duties of peace officers when assigned to duty at the events hereinbefore referred to:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, under and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me under section 20-188 of the *General Statutes of North Carolina*, do hereby proclaim and declare as follows:

*Article I.* From and after the effective date of this proclamation the members of the State Highway Patrol shall be vested with all the power and authority of peace officers to make arrests for any violation of any of the criminal laws of the State committed in their presence either on or off the highways while on duty by special

assignment of the Governor, Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, or commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol, in connection with public gatherings, riots or public disturbances.

*Article II.* This proclamation or a duly authenticated copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and shall have the full force and effect of law from and after the date of such filing.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor.*

[SEAL]

By order of the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary.*

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at twelve M., this 16th day of August, 1944.

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State.*

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## PASSENGER BUS REGULATION

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION<sup>1</sup> BY THE GOVERNOR

August 17, 1944

Whereas, the General Assembly of 1939, by Chapter 275 of the *Public Laws*, amended the *Public Laws*, 1937, Chapter 407, section 51(a), which relates in part to registration fees for franchise bus carriers, by adding to the said statute the following provision:

Provided, further, that for the purpose of determining the maximum weight to be allowed for passenger buses to be operated upon the highways of this State in lieu of the provisions of section eighty-two, the commissioner shall require, prior to the issuance of license, a certificate showing the weight of such bus when fully equipped for the road and no such bus shall be licensed except busses heretofore in use in this State if the weight fully equipped shall exceed twenty-two thousand five hundred (22,500) pounds; and no special permit shall be issued for any bus in excess of the limits herein specified; and the operation upon the highways of this State of a bus in excess of such limit shall be unlawful, and any person guilty thereof upon conviction shall be fined one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00);

And whereas, the General Assembly of 1943, in Chapter 648 of the *Session Laws*, amended this statute by rewriting the same; and

Whereas, in the rewriting of this statute, the provision which had been inserted in the law by *Public Laws*, 1939, Chapter 275, was omitted and hence repealed; and

Whereas, in the absence of this provision the weight limitation of

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<sup>1</sup>This is Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number X.



franchise bus carriers are prescribed by provisions of the law which were not designed to be applied to the loads which franchise bus carriers are required to carry under war conditions, and which would result in seriously impairing the transportation services now being performed by franchise bus carriers which are vital to the war effort; and

Whereas, I do find that it is in the public interest and will materially aid in transportation services essential to the successful prosecution of the war for the provision above referred to to be restored and to be in full force and effect; and

Whereas, the action taken in this proclamation has been recommended by the State Highway and Public Works Commission and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina is not now in session:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred by the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Act, the same being Chapter 706 of the *Public Laws of 1943*, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, with the approval of Thad Eure, secretary of state, George Ross Pou, auditor, Charles M. Johnson, treasurer, and Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, constituting the Council of State, do hereby proclaim that the laws of North Carolina are hereby modified in the following respect and the following provisions shall be in full force and effect:

*Article I.* For the purpose of determining the maximum weight to be allowed for passenger busses to be operated upon the highways of this State in lieu of the provisions of section 20-118 of the *General Statutes of North Carolina*, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall require, prior to the issuance of license, a certificate showing the weight of such bus when fully equipped for the road and no such bus shall be licensed except busses heretofore in use in this State if the weight fully equipped shall exceed twenty-two thousand five hundred (22,500) pounds; and no special permit shall be issued for any bus in excess of the limits herein specified.

*Article II.* Any violation of any provision of this proclamation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

*Article III.* This proclamation may be known and cited as "North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number X."

*Article IV.* This proclamation or a duly authenticated copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the North Carolina Emergency



War Powers Act and shall have the full force and effect of law from and after the date of such filing.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

Approved by Council of State:

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*,

George Ross Pou, *Auditor*,

Charles M. Johnson, *Treasurer*,

Clyde A. Erwin, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at 12:00 M., this 17th day of August, 1944.

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*.

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## SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION<sup>1</sup> BY THE GOVERNOR

August 17, 1944

Whereas, prior to the General Assembly of 1943 the laws of North Carolina provided in *Public Laws of 1937*, Chapter 397, that persons operating school busses over the public roads of North Carolina should first receive a certificate from the Highway Patrol showing that such persons had been examined by the Highway Patrol and found competent to drive a school bus; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of 1943, in Chapter 440 of the *Session Laws*, provided that representatives designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles could certify that the school bus drivers had been trained, but failed to provide that such representatives could examine said school bus drivers to determine their competency to drive a school bus; and

Whereas, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, through the Highway Safety Division of his Department, is engaged in a program for the training of school bus drivers to insure as much as possible that such drivers will be competent and fully trained for their work; and this work requires such a large number of examinations throughout the State that the personnel of the State Highway Patrol is not sufficient in numbers to conduct these examinations promptly as they are needed, and the number of examiners urgently needs to be increased; and

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<sup>1</sup>This is Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number XI.

Whereas, the War Department of the United States is coöperating in this program and is much interested in its outcome in view of the fact that many of such school bus drivers trained by the Department of Motor Vehicles will, as they are inducted into the army of the United States, be already trained as skilled motor vehicle operators and it is in the interests of the army of the United States in the conduct of the war that it have available as many of such operators as possible in order to avoid the necessity of training them; and

Whereas, I do therefore find that it is in the public interest in the successful prosecution of the war that examination of school bus drivers may be made by the representatives duly designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles as well as by members of the State Highway Patrol; and

Whereas, the State Highway and Public Works Commission and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles have recommended the action taken in this proclamation; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina is now not in session:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred by the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Act, the same being Chapter 706 of the *Session Laws of 1943*, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, with the approval of Thad Eure, secretary of state, George Ross Pou, auditor, Charles M. Johnson, treasurer, and Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, constituting the Council of State, do hereby proclaim that the laws of the state of North Carolina are modified to the following extent and that the following rules and regulations shall be in full force and effect:

*Article I.* It shall be lawful for persons desiring to be trained and qualified to operate school busses on the public roads of North Carolina to be examined regarding their competency to drive said busses by representatives duly designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and such representatives shall also be empowered to certify to the competency of said drivers. Except as herein modified, all provisions of Section 20-218 of the *General Statutes of North Carolina* shall continue to be in full force and effect.

*Article II.* Wherever school bus drivers have heretofore been certified as competent upon examination by representatives designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, all of such certifications and examinations are hereby in all respects ratified and confirmed and declared to meet all legal requirements.

*Article III.* This proclamation may be known and cited as "North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation Number XI."

*Article IV.* This proclamation or a duly authenticated copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the North Carolina Emergency War Powers Act and shall have the full force and effect of law from and after the date of such filing.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

Approved by Council of State:

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*,

George Ross Pou, *Auditor*,

Charles M. Johnson, *Treasurer*,

Clyde A. Erwin, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state, at 12:00 M., this 17th day of August, 1944.

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*.

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## NUTRITION MONTH

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 1, 1944

The present war convinced the American people that mighty issues depend upon how food is produced, conserved, and used and that "Food Fights for Freedom." The President has given this concept dramatic emphasis by declaring that "Food is no less a weapon than tanks and guns and planes."

Our forces in the field are moving successfully on many fronts, and a wave of optimism has spread over the land respecting the probable duration of the war. It is possible for this high hope to obscure for a vital period the importance of continuing our program of producing and conserving food to the limits of our abilities. All of us should be on guard against the danger, and we should realize that we are facing a period when our war needs, our own civilian needs and those of our allies, who have a first call upon us, may be increased by insistent appeals from all parts of a war-torn and hungry world. Clearly this is a time for growing, harvesting, and storing all the food possible.

Another lesson that war has taught is that we can live in the midst of abundance and remain half-starved. We now know that we must not only produce and conserve food but that we must use it well in order to grow strong and powerful from it. When about thirty per



cent of all men stood aside in the Selective Service as unfit to fight were disqualified for physical reasons due directly or indirectly to malnutrition, we see the effect of good food and its proper use upon the man power of the Nation. We are told that "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," and we are learning that very largely as a man eateth, so is he in both spirit and body. We have learned that many of the ills that afflict us are of dietary cause, and we seem to be on the verge of important new understanding of how the human body should be fueled.

Out of the tragedy of war may come some great advances for the human family. Surgeons are performing miraculous operations; keen scientific minds in health work are discovering new controls for disease-bearing insects and vermin; and easily among the most important phases of research is the work underway to discover what foods are best for man. Good will is the greatest force in support of peace between two men, in a family circle or among great nations. That spirit lives in, and emanates most powerfully from, healthy, vigorous, really well-fed people.

Therefore, whereas in North Carolina we are emphasizing not only the importance of food in the fight for freedom but correct feeding of young and old for greater efficiency, greater happiness, and longer life; and we have established a State Nutrition Committee and local nutrition committees in nearly all counties, through which they are spreading popular understanding of the gospel of scientific eating habits;

I, J. Melville Broughton, governor, profoundly certain of the importance of this movement to the people of the State, proclaim the month of September as Nutrition Month in North Carolina and call upon the nutrition committees, the press, the radio, the schools, the professional home economics forces, and other agencies and organizations to join in a program to give the widest possible emphasis to the movement's purposes. The production, the conservation, and the proper use of food should be stressed. To this end, civic club programs should be planned; exhibits in various public places, including restaurants, hotels, and food stores should be devised; and information centers should be set up at proper locations to impress upon the people those truths about food that should become the common knowledge of all.





The Governor's reception given by the North Carolina Society in Washington, February 19, 1941. *Left to right:* Mr. John K. Slear, president, North Carolina Society of Washington, D. C.; Senator Josiah W. Bailey; Gov. Broughton; Gov. O. Max Gardner; and Congressman Herbert C. Bonner.



In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, this the 8th day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-four and in the one hundred and sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## NAVY DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 8, 1944

Whereas, the United States Navy during the nearly three years of the present World War has experienced the greatest achievements of its long history and has maintained in the highest degree the exalted traditions of this branch of service and is today in terms of ships and men and power the greatest navy in all history; and

Whereas, by national and state tradition October 27th is designated and observed as Navy Day, this year being the twenty-third anniversary of this occasion; and

Whereas, many thousands of young men and women from North Carolina are now engaged in service in the United States Navy and many of the most important navy, marine, and coast guard training stations are located in our State; and

Whereas, the people of North Carolina welcome the opportunity to do full honor to the navy and its glorious tradition and to accord to the men in its service our pledge of faith and allegiance:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, in full recognition of the part which our navy is so gloriously playing in this titanic struggle and in keeping with an annual tradition, do hereby designate and set apart October 27, 1944, for the observance of Navy Day, and do urge that all people join in the observance of this day and share fully in a salute to the United States Navy and to its coördinated sea power, the Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Navy Aviation and the Merchant Marine.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, North [SEAL] Carolina, this the 8th day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-four and in the one hundred and sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## CHINA INDEPENDENCE DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 27, 1944

Whereas, October 10, 1944, will be observed as the thirty-third anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China; and

Whereas, United China Relief Chairmen throughout the country are setting up projects in their communities and planning for significant events to observe the occasion; and

Whereas, the people of this Nation are deeply aware of the heroic resistance of the people of China to the forces of oppression and aggression; and

Whereas, the people of this Nation are proud to be allied with the Chinese Republic in the great cause of freeing the world from tyranny and establishing a just and enduring peace:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate Tuesday, October 10, 1944, as the day for the celebration of China Independence Day, and I do hereby call upon all citizens of the state of North Carolina to join in the plans and programs which are now being established for observance of this occasion.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be [SEAL] affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D., 1944.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 27, 1944

Whereas, the ravages of fire are under any circumstances wasteful and destructive to property and likewise damaging to life and safety, to such an extent as to justify constant vigilance on the part of all our people; and

Whereas, the emergencies arising from this greatest of all wars involve shortages of vital material as well as man power to such an extent that buildings, homes, and institutions now destroyed by fire are practically irreplaceable, and likewise involve frequently the destruction of critical war materials, and to that extent retard the war program; and

Whereas, by reason of these circumstances there is needed the fullest consideration on the part of all our people to the serious problems involved in the damage and destruction from fire and to all methods that may be employed for the prevention of such losses, and it is accordingly desirable that there should be a special period set apart for particular attention to all such matters:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby designate the week beginning October 8, 1944, as Fire Prevention Week.

I earnestly request the citizens of North Carolina, in towns and cities as well as in rural areas, to devote special thought and effort during Fire Prevention Week to the consideration of the whole subject of fire prevention, to the end that there may be within our State a reduction of fire hazards and the consequent losses which during the past year have run to a very substantial figure. The consideration of these problems should include not only industrial fires but forest fires as well. Likewise, particular attention should be given to any possible fire hazards affecting schools, churches, and homes, which under existing circumstances cannot be replaced in the event of loss by fire. I respectfully call upon civic clubs and other civic groups and agencies and upon groups and organizations in the rural sections of the State and upon the governmental and educational agencies of our counties, cities and the State as a whole to coöperate in every possible way towards making this special Fire Prevention Week an event which will result in a notable decline in fires and fire hazards.



[SEAL] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D., 1944.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## NEWSPAPER WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 28, 1944

Whereas, the newspapers and press associations of the Nation annually sponsor the observance of Newspaper Week throughout the Nation, which event this year has been set nationally for the dates of October 1-8; and

Whereas, the observance of such an event to bring vividly to the attention of the people throughout America the growing importance and usefulness of a free press in a democracy; and

Whereas, the press of the United States possesses and exercises the greatest freedom of any similar agency anywhere in all the world, and it is desirable that such complete freedom of the press should be enhanced and protected in all respects; and

Whereas, the press of this Nation and of the allied nations have rendered the greatest public service in all the history of the press, notwithstanding inevitable difficulties of war censorship; and

Whereas, there is now being strongly favored a movement sponsored in the United States and unanimously approved by the United States Congress looking towards the complete freedom of the press throughout the world and the incorporation of any such provisions in any peace agreement that is made following victory in this war, a movement which will be strengthened by the observance of Newspaper Week:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of the state of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and set apart the week of October 8, 1944, as Newspaper Week in North Carolina, and I do hereby call upon the press of this State, including daily, weekly, and monthly

publications in every section of the State, and upon the people generally, to give full observance to this week, to the end that the cause of a free press in a free world may be given the fullest emphasis and consideration.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina to be  
[SEAL] affixed at Raleigh, the Capital, this the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D., 1944.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

October 5, 1944

Whereas, beginning with 1928, National Business Women's Week has been saluted by the President of the United States, the governors of states, the mayors of cities, and the officials of counties and towns; and

Whereas, the week of October 8th, 1944, has been designated as Business Women's Week in North Carolina; and

Whereas, the business and professional women of this Nation and State have contributed so dramatically and effectually to the social, economic, and political life of the Nation; and

Whereas, the allied nations are fast approaching the Day of Victory over the totalitarian nations of Germany and Japan and their satellites; and

Whereas, it is most important that all peoples and all groups of this and other allied nations give their best thought and make their best contribution toward the earliest possible end of this war and toward a lasting and permanent peace:

Now, therefore, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do hereby designate the week of October 8th as Business Women's Week in North Carolina. During this week I call upon all the women of North Carolina to take a more active interest in the elections, local, state, and national, in order that more women may register



and vote in the coming elections, with a view to electing to office those who will contribute most to good government, an early victory in this global war, and a permanent peace.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the fifth day of October,  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-four,  
[SEAL] and in the one hundred and sixty-ninth year of our American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.

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## THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 7, 1944

Thanksgiving Day is the most typically American of all the holidays observed in this Nation. Around it cloister undying memories of the men and women who founded our Republic and of those whose pioneer spirit and unshakable faith have made possible the greatness of this Nation. It is a day which combines in its sentiment the spirit of patriotism and religion.

When George Washington, the first President of the United States, issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation one hundred and fifty-six years ago, he included in this document the statement that "it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor."

In its original conception, Thanksgiving was designed as an occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God for his bountiful blessing in the harvest season. Then nearly all Americans were engaged in agriculture. It still has much of such significance. It still is essentially a harvest season event. This year, the people of America have every reason for harvest season thanksgiving. Estimates indicate that the largest crops in the history of America are being harvested at this time. Food, feed and fiber crops exceed all previous estimates and records. We not only will have abundance of food for ourselves but will be able to share with peoples in devastated areas elsewhere in the world. For this we are truly and devoutly thankful.



Not only for our bountiful harvest are we thankful at this season. In the hearts of millions of American parents there is the deeper note of thanksgiving for complete victory and the return of our sons to their homes. Furthermore, the hope of a durable peace is stronger than ever before in world history. For these things let us give thanks.

Two symbols should mark the observance of this Thanksgiving Day. One is the Flag of our Nation, to which new lustre has been added by countless deeds of heroism in the unprecedented war in which our Nation engaged. The other is the Bible, which is the foundation of our religious life and to which the people of the Nation are turning in ever-increasing numbers for guidance and consolation. It is earnestly hoped that on this Thanksgiving Day our people will display the Flag and likewise find time to read appropriate sections from the Bible in the homes, in public assemblies, as well as in private.

There is every reason for a general expression of thanks and gratitude on the part of our people, and it is hoped that more generally than ever before the people of this State and Nation will observe this significant event.

Therefore, in the spirit of our first national Thanksgiving, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, do proclaim and set aside Thursday, November 23, 1944, as a legal holiday in North Carolina and a day of general thanksgiving, to be set apart for religious and patriotic consecration; and I do call upon the people of our State to renew their allegiance to the ideals and principles upon which our Republic was founded; to reconsecrate themselves to the cause of popular government and free institutions; to acknowledge anew our dependence upon Almighty God; and to rekindle their devotion to everlasting spiritual values.

It is also urged that earnest prayer be made for an early peace throughout the world, based upon justice, freedom, and democracy.

In witness whereof, I, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-four and in the one hundred and sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Chas. Z. Flack, *Private Secretary*.



## ADDRESSES



ADDRESSES

## WORKING HOURS FOR WOMEN AND MEN

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF

THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NEW BERN

February 28, 1941

Eastern North Carolina has the prospect of enormous business and industrial development by reason of the defense program and other factors. Chambers of commerce and other business groups in this area are alert to these opportunities and will receive the fullest coöperation on the part of the state administration. Already there has been a tremendous improvement in employment conditions. These improvements will do much to relieve the acute problem that has resulted from limitation of markets for agricultural products. The hope of better conditions in Eastern North Carolina lies in a combination of diversified farming and industrial development.

The General Assembly now in session has already passed unanimously a marketing bill that will do much to provide the agricultural sections, not only of the eastern but other portions of the State, with adequate marketing service and facilities. This program offers immense advantages. Other acts of the General Assembly already passed or in process of passage will contribute substantially to the betterment of agricultural conditions.

In other sections of the State industry is operating at full capacity and it is reasonable to predict that the current year will be one of the best years industrially in the history of North Carolina.

This industrial development will present many problems, including the problem of labor. There is a surplus of labor in North Carolina available for rational and extensive industrial development; and these factors have been greatly enhanced on account of the harmonious and wholesome labor relations that have prevailed. In order that this attitude may be maintained it is important that this State shall establish a record of efficiency and at the same time a record of reasonable concern for fair labor conditions. Legislation is now pending in the General Assembly, which in effect will insure that the employment hours of women shall not exceed forty-eight hours per week, and the employment hours of men fifty-five hours per week. While some modifications of this measure may become necessary to take care of seasonal or extraordinary situations, the measure on the whole reflects a rational and sound attitude towards labor conditions.

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

While many objections have been raised to this bill, it represents the conservative view of a majority of the commission appointed by Governor Hoey and comes only after the most careful study of conditions in this State. It is my opinion that the passage of such a measure will help industry in this State and will lay the foundation for building an even greater industrial state. With due respect to those who object to the provisions of the measure and recognizing their right to differ, I at least do not want to be the one to say that North Carolina cannot prosper and go forward without working its women more than forty-eight hours a week or its men more than fifty-five hours a week. No state can become great industrially either by overworking or underpaying those who labor with their hands. Fortunately, this is the attitude exhibited on the part of the great majority of those who employ labor in this State. Labor is entitled to share reasonably in the business and financial improvement of the State, and I shall continue to espouse the cause of the great masses of the working people in this State both with respect to opportunities for employment and the conditions and pay under which such employment exists.

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## EASTERN CAROLINA MUST MAKE FARM ADJUSTMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON

"GOOD NEIGHBOR'S DAY"

KINSTON

April 16, 1941

The time has arrived in the agricultural life of Eastern Carolina when our people must face adjustments in their farming practices. I am glad, therefore, to have a part in the exercises celebrating your second "Good Neighbor's Day" here in Kinston. I understand that at the first occasion of this kind held last year, when your business men and rural citizens met together for a day, certain plans were discussed relative to the production of food and feed supplies, livestock, and poultry growing, markets, and the general balancing of farm production. I am always interested in the efforts of any community in North Carolina to bring about desirable changes and I pledged my efforts in the last campaign to aid farming in this State so that rural life might become more profitable and satisfying.

It is a source of much satisfaction to me, therefore, that the General Assembly provided funds to aid farmers in establishing markets for their surplus produce so that encouragement could be given to the



production of food and feed supplies in North Carolina. The General Assembly also provided funds strengthening the research work of the experiment station and permitting the extension service to add additional farm and home agents where needed. For about the first time in the history of the State, an enlarged program of research has been made possible so that our agricultural scientists may go ahead in fundamental studies looking to solving some of the questions faced by farmers as they seek ways and means of adjusting their farming operations. For too long now has the prosperity of Eastern Carolina been determined by the fluctuating prices of cotton and tobacco.

Eastern Carolina is a great agricultural empire in which it is possible to grow a diversity of crops and where livestock should flourish to the extent that it is possible to balance crop production with animal production. Under such a system, the forage crops grown here should find a market through livestock and the land be built into a more fertile state that profitable acre yield of crops might become a matter of course. Our agricultural workers say that legume crops, such as the soybean, grow well in this section and that it is possible to plant small grains such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley in the Fall along with winter legumes to provide plenty of grazing during our open winter months. Other temporary pastures can be provided by summer growing crops. This means that the herds of beef cattle should be enlarged; that more sheep should be added; that poultry flocks should be increased and that swine should be grown in even greater numbers than now to provide a year around income.

Perhaps we do not yet have full information as to the best grasses and clovers suitable for permanent pastures in this section but the experiment station is now engaged in a study of this question and we hope to have information that will help to establish flourishing pastures throughout the whole eastern portion of the State. In the meantime, however, there is nothing to prevent us from adding to our numbers of dairy cattle. It is said that a good dairy cow will furnish at least one-fifth of the food supply of a family and as yet there are too few of these in this section. Many children are without milk because of the lack of family cows and this is a detriment to the health and vigor of this section.

All of us are well aware of the fact that our export markets for cotton and tobacco have been dwindling for some time to the extent that they are now well nigh non-existent. It is only foolishness to continue to grow great supplies of a commodity for which there is no demand. Therefore, we are only acting as sensible people when we restrict the supplies of cotton and tobacco to present market needs

and use our land for those crops and products which will make the farm independent and secure.

North Carolina is generally recognized as one of the leading farming states of the Nation and at the top among the Southern states. I have been gratified to learn of the progress being made along all lines in recent years, but we are far from perfect. During the past year, dairy farmers sold about \$14,320,000 worth of fluid milk and cream to the various processing plants now in the State and this added to about \$8,000,000 worth of milk and butter consumed at home made the production of milk to be worth some \$22,000,000. This is an excellent start, but while one-third of our farm families are yet without cows for a home supply of milk and butter, we have much yet to do.

I note also that some 500 pure bred beef-type bulls and more than 5,000 high grade beef heifers and cows were purchased by farmers last year. This is a commendable start in the production of beef cattle but we have still much waste land that could be used for beef cattle and sheep production so that we need not go outside of the State for a home meat supply.

We have a better record with poultry and swine than with these other classes of livestock, but we are still importing graded eggs, poultry, and pork to feed our people. We could become more nearly self-supporting with these and have some to sell. The present hen and pullet population of the State is 8,121,000 which is only a little over two chickens each for every person in the State. This number could be easily increased to the improvement of our food supply and the increase in cash for use in the farm home.

We have done much canning and conserving of fruits and vegetables according to a family budget, but we need to do more this year. We need to enlarge our gardens; to grow a greater variety of vegetables; and to produce and save more fruits and small fruits on the farm. I recognize the progress already made, but our measuring stick shows that we need to go farther.

Therefore, to promote these forward steps, we have just begun a campaign, "Food and Feed for Family Living" in which we have combined the efforts of all of our agricultural agencies and for which we hope to have the full support of every farm family in the State. The Extension Service at State College has had printed 300,000 enrollment cards to be distributed to every farm family asking each family to agree, first, to produce adequate food to feed all people on the farm, and second, to grow the necessary feed for all livestock and poultry on the farm. These cards have been supplied to county agents in sufficient numbers so that every family may receive one



and it is my hope that each family will sign this card and enroll in this great movement to make North Carolina farms self-supporting.

A State Agricultural Council has been organized to head this effort and similar councils are being organized in each county. These councils will bring together the combined efforts of the Extension Service, the AAA committeemen, the teachers of home economics and vocational agriculture in the high schools, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and all other agencies to work with the county farm and home agents so that no single farm family will be overlooked. We have asked these county groups to divide each county into communities and for some one worker to be responsible for seeing every person in his community. We want each of the 280,000 farm families to have a part in this movement and we are trying to be sure that the most isolated family has the proper advice and suggestions that it may produce its food and feed needs in 1941.

Those families who produce and save as much as seventy-five per cent of the food and feed requirements will be recognized this fall and winter at a public meeting at which certificates of achievement will be awarded. These certificates will be signed by your governor and by the agricultural authorities in charge of the program. It is planned also to issue a separate certificate to those landlords whose tenants fully cooperate to the extent that they have produced seventy-five per cent of their food and feed needs for the year. This public recognition of achievement may not mean so much to some of you, but it will mean much to North Carolina. It can mean that we shall begin definitely to make the adjustments needed to be made in the face of the present crisis. It may mean that we have finally departed upon a career of good farming which will make us forever independent of the fluctuating prices of cotton and tobacco that have held us in bondage for so many years. It may mean further that we, as individual farmers, are doing our patriotic duty and cooperating to the fullest extent in the plans for National Defense which call for rural people to be well fed, well clothed, and well housed.

The farm is just as essential in National Defense as is the munitions factory, the power plant, or the steel furnace. The farmer and his family are just as much a part of the National Defense system as the factory worker or the soldier. So far, we have ample supplies of staple food in the storehouses of the Nation but this must come down to the average individual farm so that there are ample supplies of food and feed in the pantries, the smoke houses, the gardens, the barns, the granaries, and corn cribs of the farm. Plenty of good food produced on the farm means that the family will be blessed with an



adequate diet and an adequate diet means vigorous health and a reserve of vitality which will be of value to our Nation in a time of crisis.

We need now to get our rural house in order; to build reserves of fertility in our soils; reserves of feed in our barns; and reserves of food in our homes that we shall be ready for any emergency. This program of "Food and Feed for Family Living" will aid us in such an effort and it is my hope that every family will sign one of the enrollment cards and will endeavor to the best of its ability to meet the needs of the family for food and feed this year.

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## FOREST RESOURCES

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT 31ST ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF NORTH CAROLINA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

PINEHURST

May 2, 1941

More than one-half the area of the state of North Carolina is covered with forests. These forests cover 21,000,000 acres, of which there are 9,500,000 acres in farm woodlands, 1,000,000 in national forests, and 10,500,000 acres in other woodlands. Only two other states are credited with greater farm woodland acreage, which showed a remarkable increase during the last decade. The increase was twenty-one per cent from 1930 to 1935.

The latest available census, taken in 1937, shows our production as being 1,156,450 feet, and the value of the produce of 2,055 mills as \$26,585,200. This has been increased considerably by the demand for lumber in defense building, and the boom in production is to be noted all over the State. The number of sawmills is now estimated at more than 3,000, the largest number in any state of the Union.

Increased wages in the industry have accompanied the recent upturn in the demand for lumber. The average hourly wage in February was 38 cents, which is a record high. This represented a six per cent increase over the preceding month.

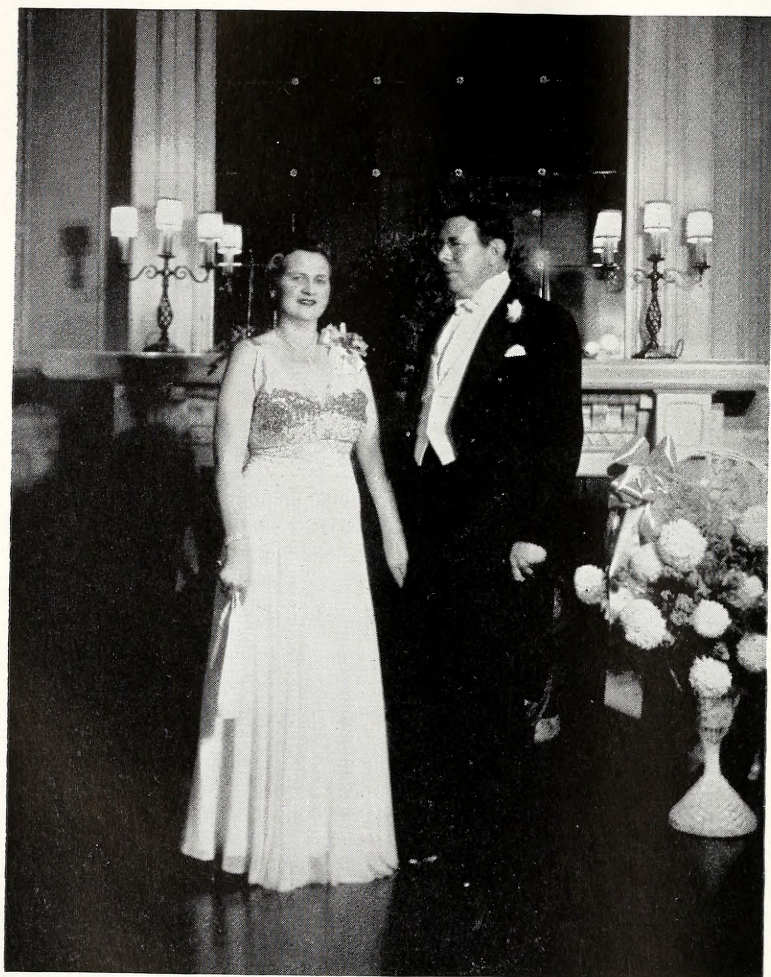
The production of wood for pulp is adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State's income, and much native wood is utilized by the State's \$50,000,000 a year furniture industry.

The first American forester and the first forestry school were at Biltmore. In 1892, George W. Vanderbilt retained Gifford Pinchot,

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<sup>1</sup>Gov. Broughton spoke extemporaneously and his entire address is not available.





Governor and Mrs. Broughton on the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, December 16, 1941.



at that time the only American with technical forestry education, to supervise and develop the Biltmore Estate forests. Pinchot later became chief forester of the United States. He was succeeded by the German, C. A. Schenck, who established the first forestry school in 1898. This school continued until 1914, when it was abandoned due to Schenck's return to Europe for service in the German army.

The importance of protecting our forests was emphasized in the last few days when fires swept wide areas, causing destruction, yet untotaled, and endangering such masterpieces of natural beauty as the Orton Plantation.

Our last legislature increased the appropriation for protective service thirty per cent, the appropriation being \$58,750 a year. This will permit greater coöperation under the Clarke-McNary act, which we have been unable to take full advantage of in the past.

There is much left to be done in coöperation, however, as forty-one counties remain without fire protection, and only one county, Durham, employs a full-time forester.

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## OLD PRINCIPLES FOR A NEW DAY

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE

MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 5, 1941

*Mr. Chairman, Governor Maybank, Ladies, and Gentlemen:*

I am very much indebted to my warm personal friend, Governor Maybank, for his more than generous introduction. It has been my pleasure to meet, in the few months that I have been in office, something over thirty of the governors of the United States and I can say to you South Carolinians what you already know, that none of the governors in the United States exceeds or may I say equals him in charm, personality, and devotion to this country. I have been delighted at being in his company on a number of occasions and I shall keep on being in his company at least until I learn to speak the Charleston dialect.

And then, it is fine to come again to Myrtle Beach. I like this beach; it is undoubtedly the finest beach in the United States South of Carolina Beach or North of Nag's Head. I like the exhilarating, or

<sup>1</sup>This address is published in *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Building and Loan League*.

shall I say intoxicating atmosphere, (*laughter*) of this beach. It does us good to come to this fine beach, which is truly a North Carolina institution as much as it is South Carolina's.

I am here really in fulfillment of a promise I made, it must have been made a year ago, almost following the last session of your body. This diligent, pestiferous, I might say, executive secretary, that we have up in North Carolina, will not let you go and even before I was elected governor he had my promise to come here. Of course, I would promise anything then. I was considered North Carolina's most promising man, last year. They even tell on me that in church on one occasion a young lady sang that appropriate song, at a wedding, "Oh, Promise Me," and I rose and said, "Certainly, madam." (*laughter*)

This is not the first building and loan meeting I have attended. I have been coming many years, and I hope to be privileged to come again. I like the spirit of these annual meetings. I have some admiration, I might say wonderment, how men who appear to be old manage to get young at these meetings and do all manner of things in a young way. And, I like to be identified with young people, as I am at this meeting. It helps keep a man in public life from cracking up—just associating with young people. Some may tell the story on me that was told on a former governor who likes to associate with young people. The story is told that in his home town, Shelby, my predecessor, Hoey, was riding on the streets of his town; he was driving his own car as a true democrat should; it was a rainy day; it was at an intersection; a number of school children were walking to school; and with his characteristic kindness of manner he stopped and picked them up to carry them to school. There were more than could be seated in the seats of the car and one sat in the governor's lap. As they were going to school he asked about their names and classes and when he came to the school he said to the one sitting in his lap, "Little sister, what grade are you in?" And she said, "Oh, I am the teacher." So, even a former governor has to keep young and I have taken note of that as a precedent.

Before undertaking to speak briefly (and I am mindful of the injunction my genial toastmaster has given to both of us about time, and I am going to keep strictly within that time) I will say as Supreme Court Judge Devon said, in a recent speech to the Bar Association, speaking after a number of others on the program, he said, "I am here by invitation to speak, and I shall keep within my allotted fifteen minutes time, and it will be perfectly all right if anybody has to leave for them to go and if you want to time me it is all



right, but damn a man who will shake his watch to see whether it is running or not." I want to declare for myself some qualification for being present in this meeting. I served practically twenty years as director of the building and loan association in my native city of Raleigh, and only ceased serving when I became governor either becoming ineligible or undesirable, and I don't know which; that, therefore, I have a deep and abiding interest in the work of the building and loan association. I have seen them grow marvelously and have been gratified at the notable and almost miraculous growth of these institutions in the Carolinas and throughout the United States during these recent years. I think it is a symbol of strength and a guaranty of stability in our life that these fundamental institutions shall have shown such marvelous growth in this period of time. My only apprehension is that there may come with this record of growth, about which we could boast, a sense of complacency that would be indeed deadly. There is nothing more deadly in its paralysis of growth than that sense of complacency that sometimes comes from the contemplation of a good record. We have not yet attained perfection in our respective associations. New horizons are opening up, new methods are being tested and there is being laid before you this week in admirable fashion some of the newest thought and best consideration in the field in which you are engaged. We can't afford to get to that state of perfection that I heard of sometime ago. A friend of mine was talking about a Texas Negro Baptist Church, near where he preached. They had a ramshackle church building on about an acre of ground and oil was discovered in that vicinity and ultimately a company offered to build a well on the property for the usual one-eighth royalty and the offer was accepted; and oil came in in great abundance and dividends rolled in and they, not wishing to embarrass the treasurer with too much money too long, called a conference, like they do in the Baptist Church, for the purpose of determining what to do with the money. It is said every member of the church was present at the conference when they met. A motion was made that the money be distributed to the members, share and share alike. That motion carried unanimously. A deacon rose and said, "I want to make one more motion." The parson frowned; everything was harmony till then. He said, "I move we don't take no more members." I hope there is no building and loan association represented here tonight that has reached that state of perfection in its growth.

Martin Gaudian insisted on two things. One was I had to designate a subject and the other was I should keep within fifteen minutes. In that last he was ably aided by the toastmaster here tonight. I felt in



trying to designate a subject somewhat like a friend of mine who was called on to name a subject he was to speak on in an agricultural meeting in Raleigh. To name a subject is not as easy as being given a subject and preparing a talk. Well, this friend in a facetious mood told them he was going to speak on "onions" and they put it on the program "Onions" and he had to live up to it. He spoke of the onion crop in North Carolina and the various properties of onions but finally wound up by saying that the secret of success in agriculture and everything else was to "know your onions."

I am asked to speak here tonight on the subject "Old Principles for a New Day." Surely we have a new day. We have a day that is without precedent in the world's history. We may read back to the days of Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great and Hannibal, and nothing is comparable to the conditions that exist here today. We have a new order in Asia, an Axis program in Europe, a solidarity of the republics and a New Deal in the United States and so life in all the geographical areas is characterized by new theories and new ideas of government and new plans for the future, and yet I submit that regardless of these expressions, wherever they may be and by whomsoever made, that individuals and business and nations may not safely depart from time-tested and old principles that have guided mankind these thousands of years of civilized history in the life of the individual. For example, we have many new theories which are listened to and which sometimes seem almost to constitute principles, instead of theories. It reminds me of the story of the woman who was bringing up her child under a new theory, that is the theory of self-expression (let the child live his own life—no repression, no punishment and no rebuking). The mother went to a department store with her young son who took a fancy to a hobbyhorse and he rocked and rolled and when the mother was through with her purchasing, (they do get through occasionally) she was ready to go but the boy was not ready, and under the new system there was nothing she could say and in bewilderment and hopelessness she stood patiently and hoped that he would get through. The time came for the store to close and he would not leave. The bells were ringing. In desperation, she appealed to the manager of that floor if he wouldn't help her in getting the boy off the hobbyhorse. He went up to the boy, whispered something in the boy's ear, whereupon he got down and went with his mother. The mother paused and went back and said to the manager, "I am deeply indebted to you. I would thank you even more if you would tell me what magic word it was you whispered in his ear to bring

about such obedience." "Why," he said, "Madam, I said if you don't get off this hobbyhorse, I am going to beat hell out of you."

That, I submit, was getting back to fundamental principles. So, in the life of the individual I think we all would concede that character and industry and training and work and self-reliance are still the tested and proven principles upon which great Americans are made. I would like to say that in this great boom or increase, of which the distinguished governor of South Carolina has spoken, employment has come now to nearly all of our people; in fact, in my own state there isn't a single man or woman who has any training of any sort that hasn't employment or can't get it if he or she wants it, and I have the feeling that in this period of industrial expansion (and I think it is going to continue in our South because we have here the conditions that make fine locations for these great industries) I believe we are coming to the point where men and women can be freed from the thralldom and humiliation of relief and charity and the dole. That isn't the way. It would be disastrous if we had to continue it. They were necessary when adopted in 1933. For the first time in 150 years of our history we found it necessary to appropriate Federal funds for direct relief and there began to be grave apprehension on the part of serious thinking people. It was beginning to be a disintegrating factor among our people. There is something insidious and devitalizing in being the recipient of any sort of gratuity and we are coming to the time when men and women, who want to work, can find it and not live in dependence and dejection that goes along with these other conditions. I stood before a group of graduates, recently. It was a class of several hundred men who received technical training. I was glad to be informed by the president of that institution that every man in that class had received numerous offers for positions. If we have character and willingness to work and self-reliance, added to training, for our young men and women, we truly will make a great North Carolina and South Carolina and a greater America. So, our principles, it seems to me, have not and will not change because they constitute the fabric out of which great careers are formed.

I may say in respect to business (and I limit my remarks to the building and loan business) we have new bookkeeping methods, new plans, new conditions. I submit good building and loan associations still operated by old principles and one of the fundamental principles has been reverted to, that is—that fundamentally and in its beginnings, at least, the purpose of the loans was to give encouragement to home ownership and home building. I recognize, as an old building and loan man, that we have broadened the scope. I hope the time will



never come when these building and loan associations of America will cease to emphasize, primarily and above everything else, the value of home ownership and give priority to that type of loan. I remember in the dark days of 1932-33 when our own building and loan association had its dark hours, that we had long meetings of our directors, but the loans which gave us less concern were loans conservatively made upon homes in which the borrower was living, who with that tenacity which I know, managed to meet his payments because he was protecting his home. It is a fundamental American instinct. It is a part of the warp and woof of our life. It is written into our patriotism. We sang "God Bless America, My Home Sweet Home"; we sang also, in our national song, "The land of the free and the home of the brave." There has never been a great patriotic song written that didn't have as its essence the love of home. That is the essence of patriotism and in encouraging that and sticking to that ancient principle the building and loan associations are not only true to the purposes for which they are founded but they are making a contribution to community building and to national integrity and are making a grand contribution to our national life.

I should hate to see the principle of thrift die out in America. There is a large segment of our people who mindful of some of the experiences of eight and ten years ago have cynically reached the conclusion it doesn't matter, it is useless to save, it will evaporate. The building and loan associations constitute a greater bulwark of the people's savings. Nothing better can be done than inculcate into a people the practice and the purpose of this old fashioned method of thrift. That is what built the South after the Civil War. It was not done by the influx of outside capital. It was built by courageous men who came back, stripped of everything except a mule or a little hay or something saved. It was men who had courage and who practiced thrift and who believed in the South who made us rebuild it as a great section of this country. I should hate to see us depart from those principles so necessary to our American life.

Then the principle so well established, which we must concede, is that building and loan associations, the officials, the directors, are the custodians of other people's money and as such their charge and responsibility is one of trusteeship and in that respect there ought never to be forgotten the sacred responsibility that we owe to people who trusted their money to us.

No well informed man and intelligently informed building and loan association will have any *objection* to intelligent inspection by public authorities. We welcome helpful aid on the part of the Federal govern-



ment. It has *supplemented* the work of the building and loan associations. I hope the building and loan will not let its efforts stop at that point. It will be a disastrous thing to have competition on the part of the Federal government in the field of investment lending. We need stimulation and supplementing but we do not need competition of a sort that is driving many building and loans at the present moment to make loans that are, if adopted, unsound.

As a practicing lawyer, and I will say for purposes of future advertising a fairly good one, I have had some observation in the money-lending business and I want to say from that experience that neither building and loan associations, in my opinion, nor the government can make good, safe loans on a ninety per cent margin of valuation. Now, if the government makes them, they can take the loss. Don't you, building and loan associations, try to follow that example. If we do, we are going to come on a time, after this period of expansion is over, when somebody must sit down and look at the assets and for my part when my building and loan looks at them I want them to look at margins that are based on more than ten per cent of the valuation of the property. Let's keep them on a sound basis. You can't substitute *high margins* for sound principles and come out. I think the building and loan associations, in the last depression, made a record based on stability and character and fidelity that ought to be the example we keep true to, not some of the newer methods that have sharpened competition and run us almost into desperate conditions.

I would want to say briefly that the same thing that I think applicable to individuals and to building and loan associations, "Old Principles for a New Day" is applicable to our national life. After all, my friends, in these times of preparations, military preparations, when we are spending (and I am glad we are) more money for military preparation than any nation in peace or in war at any time, and it is necessary that we do it—but, I believe while we do it we ought to keep clearly in mind the principles which we are preparing to defend and these precious heritages which make us willing to fight, if necessary. I should hate for us, in preparing to fight for democracy to lose our democracy. We must recognize the fundamental principle that made us a great nation in 150 years. It has been the fact we are a democratic people, in a broad sense, a people who have deep regard and a high devotion to those rights of individual liberty that are contemplated in our democratic processes. We are the only land left on the earth today in which freedom of speech and freedom of the press and the right to worship exists unhampered and unlimited. I pray God they may continue. That is what our forefathers came for; that is why they landed at

Plymouth Rock and Roanoke Island and Jamestown. That is why they fought at King's Mountain. They fought to preserve in this America the right of individual liberty, democracy, and freedom of worship. They are the things, my friends, that make life worth while and so far as America is concerned the average American would rather be dead than submit himself to the subjugation and regimentation that exists in Europe. We have the blessing of constitutional government. Thank God it is still possible for people to adjust their rights with government through orderly processes, with the right of appeal to an ultimate court of last resort. I hope, whatever may be the future the democracies gravely await, we may preserve these old principles in a new day.

And the final principle of which I speak is this—it is a principle of national preservation, that in a moment of national emergency there can be, on the part of a true citizen, but one loyalty. That loyalty is to the country and to the flag. And, I believe the time has come in this country when we should have an end of the croaking of the Nyes, the Wheelers, and the Lindberghs. (*Applause*) We have got, according to the best informed expressions of men who ought to know, grave perils to our country, perils which threaten our safety and security. The time has come when regardless of previous differences of opinion we should recognize one leader and that leader is Franklin Roosevelt, President of the United States; and we have but one country and that is our own United States; and one flag. And in that spirit of sacrifice, I think also the time has come when the people of the United States, who witness their own sons going off to military camp, some under the voluntary system and some under your selective service, you are not going to be content for those sons to face the rigors of defense and possible dangers of war unequipped and ill-armed because contending capital and labor are not willing to do the job without bickerings and delays. We need to recognize in this country that we are facing an international emergency. We should set up adequate, fair, and authoritative methods of mediation. We can say to them you may settle your differences through mediation, but while you are discussing, the work must go on. We are not going to have Uncle Sam defeated for lack of preparation. And so, Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, I come back to my thesis that as individuals and as businessmen and as a nation we need, in this new day, to stick to old principles and if we can do that, we will win through whatever may be the emergency and we may say again in unison, "God Bless America, My Home Sweet Home." (*Applause*)







Governor and Mrs. Broughton greeted by Ambassador Josephus Daniels and Mexican officials as they arrived in Mexico City, in March, 1941, to visit Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels at the American Embassy.

## NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

June 6, 1941

As perhaps many of you know, June has been designated as National Dairy Month. The purpose is to stimulate increased consumption of milk and other dairy products throughout the United States.

A few days ago Mr. John Arey, extension dairy specialist of State College, who has been appointed State Dairy Month chairman, came to my office to see me about this campaign. He was accompanied by Miss Gladys Strawn of the marketing division of the State Department of Agriculture, and Senator L. Y. Ballentine, who is one of our leading dairymen here in Wake County.

They asked me if I would endorse the Dairy Month Campaign. I told them, naturally, that I was interested in any movement that would add to the health and welfare of the citizens of North Carolina. But after hearing that the Dairy Month Campaign was intended to encourage more people to drink more milk, I told them that we need to go further than that here in North Carolina. We need to encourage more people to keep cows.

Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to endorse heartily the June Dairy Month Campaign and to urge our people to drink more milk and to eat more butter, ice cream and cheese. But, I want also to urge that you who live on the farms of North Carolina produce more dairy products.

It is appalling to me that in North Carolina, one of the great agricultural states of the Nation, there are 98,000 farm families who do not have a cow. This is true despite the fact that we import into the State annually from \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000 worth of dairy products—butter, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milk.

A few years ago there was some reason why nearly a third of our farm families were without a cow. Most of our "cowless" farms are in Eastern North Carolina. There was a time, not so many years ago, when the returns from tobacco, cotton, and other cash crops would pay their entire annual provision bill on the average Eastern Carolina farm. Because of this, there was little interest among many of our farmers in growing food supplies and keeping cows to produce milk for family use.

This condition has been changed. Large surpluses have accumulated in both cotton and tobacco, resulting in low prices for both. We have lost our foreign markets, and there is little hope of regaining them in



full—at least not for years to come. This reduced income to the farmer makes it essential that he produce as nearly as possible all of his food and feed supplies.

The dairy cow stands unequalled among all farm animals as a producer of human food. She converts grass, hay, and other products which cannot be consumed as such by humans, into human food more economically than any other animal. The food that she produces—milk—is essential for the proper development of children and is needed by adults to build worn-out tissues and to aid in developing a high body resistance to disease.

In addition to those 98,000 farm families who don't keep a cow—and I hate to think about them—there are thousands of other farms on which the income and standard of living could be raised by keeping a few more cows. Cows would provide a good market for the feed grown on the farms, and at the same time act as a supplement to cash crops.

Within the past two years a ready market has been developed in the Piedmont section for milk to be manufactured into condensed milk, ice cream, butter or cheese. The mountains also have markets of this type. Markets of this kind will develop in Eastern North Carolina as the volume of milk increases.

It is estimated that eight million pounds of butter, thirteen million pounds of cheese, and twenty-five million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk are shipped into North Carolina annually. Our farmers should produce those dairy products.

According to a recent census report, less than one-half the acres in the average North Carolina farm contribute to the farmer's income. This condition is largely responsible for the low income per farm worker in North Carolina. Although the income is low, it is not advisable to plant more acres to cotton or tobacco. Even if there was no marketing control program, the current demand for these crops is not large enough to support, at a profit, the increased production of the leaf and lint crops.

Pastures grazed by dairy cows afford a way to utilize profitably the large amount of land now idle. Cow-testing records, made in this State, show that good pasture, when grazed by average good cows, has a value of five to ten dollars per acre per month. The value depends upon the type of market available for the milk.

One of the most difficult problems confronting North Carolina farmers who grow cash crops is the conservation of soil fertility. There is no better way to build up soil fertility than by keeping livestock.

The farmer who keeps cows is constantly increasing the fertility of



his soil. The row crop farmer is constantly removing fertility from his soil in the form of plant food contained in the crops sold. For example, \$1,000 worth of 25-cent tobacco removes from the soil \$29 worth of plant food. \$1,000 worth of cottonseed, at 30c per bushel, removes from the soil \$442.67 worth of plant food. \$1,000 worth of 35-cent butter removes from the farm about \$1 worth of plant food.

Just think these facts over. Twenty-nine times as much plant food removed from the soil by tobacco as by dairy products, and more than four hundred times as much plant food removed by cottonseed. The plant food removed by tobacco and cotton is replaced in the form of commercial fertilizers, and North Carolina farmers spend \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually for commercial fertilizers.

I know and you know that tobacco and cotton growing will continue to be the business of large numbers of North Carolina farmers. We want to continue to produce the most and best tobacco of any state in the Union. With our great textile industry, we should continue to supply mills with high quality cotton from North Carolina farms.

Farm dairying is recommended as a supplement to these crops, not as a substitute. Neither is it recommended as an emergency measure for low-priced crops. The farmer who goes into the dairy business one year and out of the dairy business the next year, as the market for cash crops goes up or down, will be a failure as a dairyman.

The farmer who keeps only a sufficient number of cows to consume the by-product of a well regulated cropping system, and year by year gradually builds up their production by good breeding and proper feeding, will find that they will give him a profitable monthly cash income without materially increasing his farm labor cost and without interfering with his usual farming operations.

Did you know, my friends, that the dairy cow leads all domesticated animals as a producer of farm income? Last year the national farm income from milk was equal to the combined income from cotton, tobacco, corn, and hay. The income from the dairy cow is not only the largest received from any one agricultural enterprise, but it has the added advantage of being a monthly income. North Carolina farmers would welcome a monthly cash income. The revenue from tobacco and cotton comes in only once a year.

So much for the production side of the dairy industry. I have pointed out the need for more cows on North Carolina farms, and I have told you what a supplementary livestock enterprise can mean to North Carolina farms and North Carolina farmers.

Now, why does the increased consumption of milk and other dairy products need to be encouraged in North Carolina? Because, my

friends, and I'm afraid you are in for another shock, the average daily consumption of milk in North Carolina is less than half the amount the average citizen in the rest of the Nation drinks each day. No state in the Union should be more interested in the promotion of June Dairy Month than North Carolina.

The average citizen in North Carolina drinks only four-tenths of a pint of milk per day. There is a correspondingly low consumption of other dairy products. In the United States as a whole, the average daily consumption of milk is one pint per person.

Milk is Nature's most perfect food. Doctors, dentists, nutrition specialists and others interested in health and human welfare advise a liberal use of milk and its products. One quart a day is recommended for children and a pint a day for adults.

Milk is the only indispensable food for the young, without which they would die. It is not possible to raise a child, a calf, a pig, or any other mammal without milk. If it were not for cow's milk, a large number of babies born in North Carolina would be without food from infancy.

During periods of depression, when many people are unable to buy the quantity of milk they need, under-nourishment results and such diseases as tuberculosis, pellagra, and colds are much more prevalent than during normal times. Undernourishment is responsible for the rejection of hundreds of young men called by the army under the selective service act.

Milk contains, in varying amounts, all the essential vitamins. It is a good source of vitamin A, which is needed for normal growth and vitality.

Milk is also an important carrier of minerals, needed in the diet of boys and girls to give them strong, healthy bodies and well developed teeth. Milk is one of the best sources of calcium and phosphorous.

Milk is an economical food. Unlike many other foods, it requires no preparation and contains no waste, such as bones. It is Nature's only product made solely for food. Milk cannot be produced artificially. Only Nature can so perfectly produce the elements of a well-balanced diet as is found in milk. It is a well-balanced diet for all ages. No one ever outgrows the need for milk.

Therefore, I say to you, the citizens of North Carolina, that a larger consumption of milk and its products will result in better nourishment and better health. The average annual consumption of dairy products, on a milk equivalent basis, per person in North Carolina is about four hundred pounds. If we reached only the national average of eight



hundred pounds, the present income from the Dairy Industry in North Carolina could be doubled.

That is, the income could be doubled, if the farmers of North Carolina produce enough milk to meet the demand. So I say to you farmers who don't have a cow—get one this month, or next month, or as soon as you can. See your county farm agent. He is employed by the Federal, state, and county governments to help you. There is a county farm agent in every one of North Carolina's one hundred counties, and they will be glad to assist farmers in locating cows to fit their needs and their pocketbooks.

Let's all support National Dairy Month and drink more milk during June, and then keep right on drinking more milk during the other months to come. Let's make 1941 the year in which North Carolina farms become noted for their dairy cows, just as they are now famous for their tobacco and other crops.

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## NORTH CAROLINA'S HIGHWAY PROGRAM

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION

ASHEVILLE

July 21, 1941

Besides taking heavy national defense loads in stride, North Carolina's highway program for the first six months of 1941 embraces construction of approximately two hundred and thirty-eight miles of roads calling for the expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000. These figures include projects to be let this month.

These recent figures, taken alongside those contained in a commission report for the four year period ending in April of this year, and including about two millions in awards made at three 1941 meetings of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, run the total construction mileage for the last four and one-quarter years of highway building in North Carolina to a total of 2,687 miles and the corresponding expenditures, made and approved, to a sum slightly more than \$30,000,000.

In addition, either defense or previously classified military roads, extending one hundred and fifty miles or more, where engineering has been done by the State and construction funds supplied by state and Federal governments, have a highly proper place in this record. Spe-

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.



cifically, these one hundred and fifty miles include such improvements as the new four-lane highway between Fayetteville and Fort Bragg.

With the beginning of the new fiscal year on July first, there has been made available for general road building purposes in all sections of the State an appropriation of \$3,000,000 out of the accumulated surplus of the highway fund.

And, at the same time, any résumé of new building and road betterments in North Carolina must necessarily include undertakings financed largely by the WPA, which agency only last month made a new agreement with the State by which it made available a total of \$17,000,000 to be used entirely within North Carolina. Incidentally, this is the largest road project in the entire nation to be approved by the WPA.

Some of this fund is to be expended in defense areas where the WPA will supply the labor and some material and the State furnish engineering facilities and much of the machinery required. It is of interest that a previous WPA program embraced a total of eleven thousand miles of secondary roads, of which Wilkes County alone received one thousand and two hundred miles.

North Carolinians, since the start of their road building program, with a \$50,000,000 bond issue in 1921, have constantly manifested a comprehensive interest in the State's highways. Because of this attitude of our people, from one end of the State to the other, all North Carolinians will welcome the announcement that plans have been finally completed for early construction of the link which connects the scenic Mount Mitchell with the great Blue Ridge Parkway.

In this section of the State, too, widening of the trunk line roads and straightening curves has been a very important part of the steady progress in road building in North Carolina. One of the more recent betterments of this type is to be found between Black Mountain and this city of Asheville.

North Carolinians in the Piedmont and the Coastal sections, too, are alike interested in better roads in Western North Carolina. It follows that the great empire section of the West shares pride in the comparable advance elsewhere.

In this connection, I am reminded that one of the very first inspections of the State's network of highways to be made by Chairman Ben Prince, of your neighboring county, was over probably the last stand of "bad roads" in any even limited area of the State.

Along the outer banks, from Manteo to Hatteras, and in the Southern Albemarle region, transportation now is over dirt roads and by way of toll ferries. One of the aims of this administration is to improve

greatly these roads and the toll ferry system and further to open these "outposts" of our natural charm to all the rest of the world and particularly to bring a splendid group of our people into full fellowship.

Consistent progress is being made, also, in building our roads to meet modern traffic requirements. One of the most recent of the four-lane highways in North Carolina, apart from the Fort Bragg defense roads, is the link between China Grove and Salisbury and this month's letting includes another fifteen mile stretch from Pittsboro to Siler City on the transcontinental truckway (US 64) from the capital of Tyrrell County in the Albemarle to San Diego on the Pacific coast.

Another outstanding thing which has been accomplished in the period to which I refer has been the very material improvement of the county road system in the surfacing of thousands of miles, making these all weather roads, and the strengthening, widening, and general improvement of the bridges on this system. As a result of this phase of our improvement program, North Carolina's county system at the present time is probably in a better condition, and proportionately greater in miles, than any rural state in the Union, and yet, we must confess, falls short of meeting the demands of our people.

Moreover, there have been spent during the past four years for regular maintenance of state highways approximately \$14,000,000 and for the regular maintenance of county highways \$23,800,000 and more than \$32,000,000 of regular and special betterment funds. Or, in round figures, the sum of \$83,000,000 which is about three-fourths of the entire total of all bond issues for road building since 1921.

It is not amiss, in any recital of the highway development of North Carolina, to place proper emphasis on the construction, under the supervision of the bridge department of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, of thirty new, modern prison camps at an approximate cost of \$1,200,000, improvements at the Central prison costing \$219,000, and dormitories and other improvements at the Women's Prison amounting to about \$92,000. Plans have been adopted by the commission appointed by me which went into office May first for extending this prison program.

During all this period, as during the entire history of the highway department of North Carolina, the State has been ready at all times to match Federal appropriations, either for dollar or on such divisions as have been fixed by the Congress. In no instance has a Federal allocation for this State lapsed. On the other hand, North Carolina's record in this respect has been singular.

North Carolina has been equally fortunate in retaining the services of some of the most competent engineers to be found in the United



States and it is significant that the personnel changes in this part of our highway organization, and especially those in recent months, have been so few as to cause widespread and favorable comment in the profession itself. From the ranks, as from the ranks of private industry and the entire public service, many capable men have been drafted for the national defense. Such defections, of course, speak for the common good in this emergency.

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## AGRICULTURE AND THE PRESENT CRISIS

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT FARM AND HOME MEETING

STATE COLLEGE

RALEIGH

August 7, 1941

Undoubtedly agriculture in America is in the midst of an unprecedented crisis, precipitated by world conditions. With almost equal certainty it may be stated that agriculture in this country is on the threshold of its greatest opportunity in all history.

The foreign market situation as respecting agriculture is without a parallel in modern times. Markets hitherto available for American agricultural products have either been closed by war or strategic circumstances made inaccessible by shipping conditions or in many cases almost wholly destroyed. Even as to those foreign markets still accessible the conditions are made adverse by a vanishing buying power.

While these conditions gravely concern the American farmer and affect the whole economy of our Nation, there is nevertheless much ground for hope. This hope is tremendously increased by the now reasonable prospect that in due time the Hitler plan for world domination will be demolished. It is, of course, vitally important to democracy and decency that this ruthless career of aggression be terminated and destroyed. Such result is equally important to agriculture. If Hitler should succeed in his now well-known ambition for world domination, nothing could prevent a tragic lowering of the standard of living for the American farmer. Under such circumstances the American farmer would not only have no foreign market, but he would be confronted with a cruel and unscrupulous competition even in the home market. Fortunately, the farmer is well aware of these possibilities. On this account his instinctive loyalty to this country has been intensi-

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously and only excerpts of his address are available.



fied. There are few Fifth Columnists, disloyalists or appeasers in the ranks of the American farmers.

During the present emergency the American farmer has the burden of feeding and furnishing a substantial part of the resources for clothing a considerable part of the world's population. On account of the very nature of the emergency the farmer is called upon to do this without adequate compensation for his labors. He may be comforted, however, by the prospect that when victory comes the American farmer, on terms commensurate with the worth and dignity of his labor, will have the greatest market ever known to man. The unprecedented severity and extent of the present world market have broken down or retarded the very processes of agriculture in a large part of the agricultural area of the world. The accumulations of more than a half century of modern farming as respects seed selection, soil improvement, agricultural experiments, stock breeding, and developments in farm implements have been virtually destroyed in that part of the world during the last twelve or eighteen months. The task of agricultural rehabilitation in Europe when peace and victory come will surpass anything in all recorded history. This work of rehabilitation cannot be accomplished without the aid and ingenuity of the American farmer. This will give to him his greatest opportunity.

It is none too early to give earnest consideration to the cause of the American farmer in the framing of ultimate peace terms and conditions. He has borne and will bear a tremendous part of the sacrifice involved in this emergency. In no unselfish sense but in the interest of justice he should reap a great reward in the program of peace and rehabilitation. As our great Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently said in speaking of the farmers' part in the present emergency: "Food will win the war and write the peace."

The North Carolina farmers, occupying a large and strategic place in the American agriculture, should keep these potent facts well in mind. While they gird themselves for emergency tasks they should through their leadership and planning assure for themselves a large part in the new day that is to come.

Never before in our history has North Carolina agriculture been better equipped to meet the immediate problems and to measure up to the future opportunities. The remarkably adequate legislation enacted by the 1941 General Assembly laid the groundwork for an advanced program of agriculture in this State. By far the largest appropriations on record were made by the session to agricultural causes. The experiment department so vital at this time was for the first time given adequate funds for its needs; a marketing program that has at-

tracted widespread attention furnished the machinery for marketing in an orderly and intelligent way the products of our farms; provision was made for giving North Carolina products a distinct North Carolina standard and label; the agricultural division of State College was implemented by new buildings and equipment in a completely adequate way; the Department of Agriculture was given the funds and authority to carry on in an even greater way its varied program of service to the farmer.

Supplementing these legislative achievements, there are other factors of note in the recent program of agriculture in this State. For example, there exists at the present time a spirit of harmony and coöperation never before witnessed on the part of the various agricultural agencies in this State. Where misunderstanding and sometimes friction retarded the work of these useful agencies in the past there is now a remarkable and wholesome spirit of unity and accord. These are factors which will produce marvelous results. The experiment station of State College and its agricultural department, the extension service, the Department of Agriculture, and the State's own farming operations are working together in superb coöperation.

Without legislation but through coöperation the State Department of Agriculture and the State Prison Department have worked out a plan whereby livestock products in North Carolina will be tremendously improved. Using a revolving fund of \$25,000 allotted by the governor and through the means of this coöperation livestock purchased principally in Western North Carolina will be brought to Caledonia Farm, where ample food exists for finishing and developing these cattle, which will all be of good breed. These cattle, purchased in large quantities and at low prices, will be made available to the farmers of Middle and Eastern North Carolina at cost, including the item of cost, the purchase price, and the actual cost of handling these transfers and sales. Thus the farmers of the eastern and middle sections will be able to purchase purebred stock at favorable prices and under Federal and banking financing methods available to them will be able to make such purchases on reasonable terms. This program bids fair to increase enormously the distribution and ownership of livestock in this State.

By coöperative methods arrangements have been made and construction already started on a great colosseum and exposition building at State College. This building will not only furnish under roof a place for livestock and agricultural expositions, but will furnish an assembly place accommodating over ten thousand people.

By coöperative methods with every farm agency in the State working together a voluntary food and feed campaign was inaugurated this



spring, in which there have been enlisted approximately 100,000 North Carolina farm families, pledging themselves to raise food and feed essentials for home purposes. Those who carry out the pledge will receive a certificate from the State evidencing their accomplishments in these lines.

The rural electrification program in North Carolina has been extended tremendously in recent months, and the time is not far distant when every farmer in North Carolina who will coöperate with his neighbors can have the benefits of electricity at moderate cost.

The plan and purpose of this program of progress is to improve the standard and enlarge the opportunities of the small and frequently handicapped farmer. Only thus can we place agriculture in North Carolina on a permanently prosperous basis.

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## CULTURE AND CITIZENSHIP

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

August 18, 1941

Culture is one of the highest attributes of a college education; but it is not the sole objective. Life spent in the classic shades of the college campus and in the atmosphere of college traditions may tend to develop a culture of the cloistered type unless consideration is given to the broader and more rugged purposes of a college education.

Essentially a college education should be designed to promote a better type of citizenship. It is a truism as old as the philosophy of government that a democracy cannot survive apart from an educated citizenship. The college graduate is plunged immediately into the problems and perplexities of community life; and upon the answer to the question of whether or not he is qualified to discharge the high duties of good citizenship will rest his best assurance of a successful and happy career.

Consideration then should be given to some of the tests of good citizenship, to the end that the graduate may measure his or her capacity for successful and happy living in the aggressive, turbulent, and confused world into which he is about to enter. Some of these tests may be listed as follows:

(1) *Respect for law.* Much of the teaching nowadays is along so-called unorthodox lines and everywhere there is the utmost freedom of discussion and the broadest invitation to seek truth wherever it may be

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.



found. These are progressive and commendable features of modern education; but coupled with these intellectual explorations there should be a broad and dominant respect for the orderly processes of law upon which our civilization rests. When this attitude towards the established order and the majesty of the law weakens or disappears, the assurance of democratic government is gone. It, therefore, may be said that the college graduate is not fully equipped for the tasks and responsibilities of citizenship unless his attitude and training have given to him this inherent and implicit reverence and respect for law. It is a quality much needed in our Nation. There is a vast room for improvement in respect to observance and enforcement of the laws of the land. We have a fearful homicide rate, an alarming death rate from violence and accidents, and a record of recklessness which is not a subject for boasting. The college graduate in his relationship as teacher, civic leader, religious worker, or in whatever capacity he shall engage life, must have his part in the task of building a greater respect and reverence for law in all its processes and implications.

(2) *Participation in the affairs of government* is one of the first tests of good citizenship. A college graduate may not expect to live an insulated career. If he intends to discharge fully the duties of good citizenship he cannot and should not evade participation in the affairs of government. Too frequently the attitude of the college graduate towards government is that it is a political process, unclean and unfit for the attention and participation of one who has been studying the beautiful and the cultural in literature and the arts. Nevertheless, culture must be adaptable to the rugged responsibilities of government unless it is to become merely decorative in its benefits. The standard of political affairs can never be lifted to the high plane essential for good government until the educated, the cultured, and the specially trained are willing to take an active, personal, and vigorous part in political and governmental affairs. In state and nation there is the greatest need for the active participation on the part of educated young men and young women in the affairs and processes of government. This means voting, attending political meetings, taking a part in political processes, serving on juries, serving on school committees and civic committees, and in every other particular accepting full share in the responsibility for government in community, state, and nation. America was fortunate in its early days in having as its leaders a brilliant company of highly educated, college trained men, who in their early lives dedicated themselves to the high task of building a great government on this continent. They succeeded; and the results of their efforts will be carried to even greater success when the educated

young men and women of this Nation throw themselves unreservedly into the task of building better government.

(3) Another test of good citizenship by which the graduate must be measured in his early career is *responsiveness to community needs*. That is to say, not simply his willingness to bear his share of the charity requirements of the community in which he lives; but rather his concern with and sympathetic support of every movement designed to give to the men and women, boys and girls of his community a better and a richer life. The youth of America are not interested in living on relief or upon a dole; they seek rather an opportunity to stand upon their own feet and to face the future unafraid. It is the high duty of the citizen as exemplified by the college graduate to foster every movement that tends to give to the under-privileged and handicapped groups of citizens in his community a chance for enjoyment of the more abundant life.

(4) Culture in its relationship to citizenship is not superficial and certainly not cynical. It is rooted in a fine reverence for the traditions of the past as well as in an abiding faith in the future of state and nation. The debunker of history and the intellectual cynic have done much to undermine the faith of the youth of our land in the greatness and the future of our Nation. Nevertheless, the college graduate who will most fully measure up to the high test of citizenship and to the responsibilities of leadership will be characterized by a sturdy and un-failing faith in the community in which he lives and in the destiny of our great Nation.

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## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BENEFITS FARMERS AND CIVILIAN DEFENSE

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERSHIP  
OF THE YADKIN-SURRY RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY

DOBSON

October 1, 1941

North Carolina is making a notable record in respect to rural electrification. Nothing in the entire program of social legislation inaugurated and sponsored by President Roosevelt has met a finer response than has this program of making available electric power and service for people who live in the rural sections of the State. Under this beneficent plan of serving frequently under-privileged and handicapped groups there are thousands of our people now receiving the benefit of

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously and only excerpts of his address are available.



electric light and power who probably would not have had such benefits in a hundred years without the advantages of the rural electrification program.

Interest in this program of rural electrification is increasing. In the many farm groups which I have addressed since taking office I have emphasized the fact that it is the policy of this administration to give every encouragement to rural areas which are seeking the benefits of these facilities. Both in my campaign speeches and in my inaugural address there was made the definite commitment of an enlargement of this program. The State Rural Electrification Authority under its progressive and able leader, Gwyn Price, is giving every encouragement to those groups who have not yet received the benefit of this service.

It is the policy of the administration not simply to act with promptness upon all applications that are submitted, but likewise to give encouragement to remote communities or handicapped groups in respect to this service and to render every coöperation in getting the service for them. Our slogan is "Electric light and power for every farmer in North Carolina."

This policy is bringing results. There is an increasing interest. During the present year applications have been received in the total of nearly seven and a half million dollars, and actual appropriations have been made in the amount of nearly two million dollars. If Federal funds and materials are available, the majority of the applications on hand will be approved.

From 1935 through 1940 the allocations made by the Rural Electrification Authority of this State amounted to a total of \$6,020,450. During 1941 alone the total applications that have been filed amount to \$7,313,000, or more than one million dollars above the total appropriated for the preceding five years. This graphically illustrates the increasing interest in rural electrification.

The North Carolina authority is coöperating in the fullest extent with the Federal authority, and this policy will continue. Prompt action is given all applications and as rapidly as Federal funds are available, these applications, if on a sound basis, will be approved.

The continued progress of North Carolina will depend in a very large degree on the welfare and progress of the farmers of this State. Nothing will contribute more to their welfare, prosperity, and happiness than the availability of electric light and power. We pledge ourselves to continue this policy of coöperation until every farmer in North Carolina who wants the benefit of these advantages can receive such benefits.

In addition to serving the rural areas, the North Carolina Rural



Electrification Authority is playing a tremendous part in the defense program. It has set up facilities whereby the great marine base in Onslow County will be served with electric power, which was unavailable from other sources.

This program of service of the State and Nation in this emergency will continue.

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## FOOD PRODUCTION AND CROP PRICES

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED BEFORE THE  
NORTH CAROLINA STATE GRANGE  
GOLDSBORO

October 23, 1941

Apart from purely military considerations, it may broadly be stated that the essential factors in the program of adequate defense and even of ultimate war are food, power, production, and morale. North Carolina, whose spirit and morale are everywhere rated as among the highest in the Nation, is likewise playing an important part with respect to the other named factors.

This State has tremendously increased its food production during the present year, and the trend is heavily in the direction of food and feed crops. In the important fields of cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and essential agricultural food products, it is safe to say that North Carolina is at the highest peak in its history, and the definite trend is upward. This State is therefore in position to respond effectively to the urgent plea of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture for a tremendous increase in food production. The food and feed program initiated last spring has brought a gratifying response, and more than 100,000 farm families are enrolled in this program.

In respect to water power, this State ranks third among the states of the Nation and its water power resources are being enormously increased by great power dams now in process of construction. Unfortunately, a very large percentage of this power is going directly and exclusively to industry in other states and we are now faced with the demand that power hitherto produced in this State and used in our own industries must be diverted for war production purposes in other states. If this demand is not modified, we are threatened with a serious curtailment in industrial activity in this State. It is our very strong conviction that on the showing thus far made such a diversion of power is unjustified and will be strongly resisted by our state administration.

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the full address, but it is all that is available.

In the field of production as related to defense and preparation for possible war, North Carolina has few, if any, industries that come under the head of armaments or munitions. However, the industries of this State in the textile, woolen, hosiery and other lines relating to the equipment of military forces are playing a tremendous part in the defense program. The high standard of efficiency attained by our industrial establishments, with their modern equipment and approved methods, were such as to enable them to meet the unprecedented requirements of the government in this emergency. These extraordinary activities have given employment to thousands of our citizens previously unemployed, and it is probably true that there is less unemployment in North Carolina than in any period during the last ten or fifteen years. This record has been somewhat affected by the shortage of silk and will be even more drastically if not disastrously affected if the threatened diversion of power is invoked.

The suggestion of ceiling prices on agricultural products is a matter of deep concern to North Carolina because of our strong position in the production of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, among other agricultural products. No just decision on the question of agricultural crop prices can be made without taking into consideration the long period of ruinous prices that existed for a number of years subsequent to the year 1929. Furthermore, consideration must be given to the fact that cotton, tobacco, and peanut growers with marked spirit of coöperation in an emergency imposed upon themselves restrictions that have drastically reduced the acreage in those important crops. To impose a ceiling price without equitable consideration of these previous conditions would be a cruel injustice to the farmers of this State who with remarkable fortitude passed through the low-grounds of despair during recent years.

North Carolina is ready for its full part in the emergency program now set before us. Industry, if it be not hamstrung by unwise power restrictions, will supply the Nation's needs in important commodities. Agriculture has accepted the challenge of the hour and the farmers of North Carolina will in the next several years show a record of production in essential food crops transcending anything in the history of our State. Furthermore, in their spirit of allegiance to the national cause and our hereditary principles the farmers of North Carolina will today as always be firm and true. Under these circumstances it is not too much to ask that they be permitted to receive fair remuneration for the products of their toil.



## THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON NAVY DAY OVER  
RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

October 27, 1941

It is fitting and proper that the American people should celebrate Navy Day on October 27th, for on that day was born President Theodore Roosevelt, who was a constant advocate of a formidable American navy.

The present administration, in sponsoring the "Two Ocean Fleet," has declared in effect that our aim shall be to maintain a navy sufficient in strength and readiness to uphold our national policy, protect our interests, and guard the United States and its overseas possessions. The realization of this aim will not be easily attained. Its consummation will require the loyal support of all patriotic Americans.

There are three important factors which go to make up the effectiveness of our navy:

- (1) Personnel
- (2) Ships and material equipment
- (3) Naval bases

One of the vital problems in expansion today is to provide and train personnel in order to make the most efficient use of the ships that are operating and those that are building. Mahan, our great naval strategist, has said: "Historically, good men with poor ships are better than poor men with good ships."

During the next few years the navy must expand from its present personnel of 11,000 officers and 165,000 men to 40,000 officers and 460,000 men. The basic source of regular navy officers is the United States Naval Academy. The size of the graduating class varies according to the number of men entering four years previously, and may be increased by increasing the number of appointments. While this basic education is very thorough, the Naval Academy system does not permit sudden expansion in officer personnel.

To provide additional officer training facilities, about twenty-five Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps have been established in leading universities of the country. These organizations have been under the supervision of regular naval officers, and steps are being taken to increase the enrollment to 7,200 students. For these young officers who prove a high degree of proficiency, means will likely be provided for



incorporating them in a regular service. The training of our officers is severe and their standards of intelligence, conduct, and efficiency are the highest in the world. The esteem in which our navy men are held is the same as it was in 1902 when John Hay, secretary of state, said: "I have always felt relieved when a naval officer has arrived on the scene because he always kept within the situation. We have had a number of difficult international situations in the West Indies in the last two years, and they have all been handled by naval officers very well. They have not made one single mistake."

The training and education of officer personnel is of paramount importance, for every officer is a potential instructor and leader for thousands of enlisted men throughout his long naval career. His education never ceases—he must take a comprehensive examination for each promotion. The navy needs specialists in order that the latest developments in science and engineering may be made available to the naval service. Accordingly, after several years of experience in the fleet, officers who so desire and who show special qualifications are given one, two, or three years postgraduate instruction at the Naval Academy or at civilian universities. These courses are too numerous to mention here.

On account of the lack of permanency of enlisted personnel, its training is a much larger problem than the training of officers. The men must be educated and trained to operate the most delicate instruments and complicated machinery. There are 150 different ratings in the navy, and all of these require skilled workmanship of some kind. The navy has a multiplicity of schools for training thousands of young men each year—as a matter of fact, each battleship provides training for most of its men. The standards for enlisted men in discipline, intelligence, and efficiency are high. Secretary Knox recently said:

In order that the efficiency of the Navy be unimpaired, it is vital that only young men of the highest type physically, mentally, and morally, be accepted for service. The very close association and contacts necessitated by the service of young men in vessels of the Navy require that all men be of unquestionable character.

Currently we are operating 15 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 187 destroyers, 103 submarines, and 2,200 planes. The "two-ocean" appropriation act together with what had already been authorized provides for the building of 17 battleships, 12 aircraft carriers, 48 cruisers, 171 destroyers, 82 submarines, and 15,000 planes.

Any probable enemy must approach our land from the sea. The solution to any such problem is apparently contained in the possession of sufficient sea power, a mobile fleet adequately equipped in all

branches. The consummation of the projected building program should do the job.

It is a little difficult for the layman to understand at first that naval power does not depend upon men and ships, but upon a combination of men, ships, and bases. Conveniently located and properly equipped bases automatically multiply the number and power of ships that can be brought to bear constantly in a given theatre of war. Consider, for example, the defense of the Carribean approaches to the Panama Canal. The ships of a fleet that might have this mission, and had to base on Norfolk or New York, would have an unprofitable 3,000 mile round-trip journey every time they needed fuel, or docking, or major repairs. This unavoidable round trip would represent a reduction in total fleet strength of nearly 20 per cent because approximately that proportion of the fleet would necessarily be habitually absent from the critical theatre of operations. The establishment of a base in the Carribean itself would obviously save most of this 20 per cent loss of total fleet power. Such a step would obviously be the equivalent of having substantially more ships.

Although they have dwindled somewhat recently, there is still a considerable number of people who maintain that strong armaments are provocative and in themselves an important cause of war. In so far as American history goes, the opposite of this contention seems to be true. We have gotten into wars when relatively weak, and have escaped war in the face of delicate situations when we have been obviously strong. A notable example of the latter was the French withdrawal from Mexico following our virtual ultimatum in 1866. At that time we had a powerful Navy and its influence was the decisive factor in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine without resort to war. Another example was the gradually increasing hostile attitude of Japan over certain racial problems on our Western Coast during the administration of the dynamic President, Theodore Roosevelt. His influence was responsible for the completion of a powerful fleet by the year 1907. At this time the President planned a voyage around the world for the fleet and gave its commander, Admiral "Bob" Evans, instructions to visit Japan. The armada created a profound impression on the world and Japanese behavior immediately became more pleasant.

Such became the views of President Wilson after he had suffered grievously in striving to maintain our neutral rights and at the same time keep out of war, without sufficient naval power with which to back his superlative diplomacy. Before the last weeks of 1915 had waned he had become convinced of the necessity of a greater navy if he was to succeed in these objects. He then undertook a great cam-



paign for naval preparedness, making forceful speeches in many cities. The cause of preparedness has never received more eloquent, logical, and convincing advocacy and he succeeded in gaining from Congress the huge naval building program of 1916 which aimed at giving the United States the strongest navy in the world. But, again, it takes years to build great ships and the adoption of the program was then too late to have any influence on his diplomacy. To his dying day, President Wilson was a staunch advocate of a superior American navy. His wisdom in this flowed from illuminating experience, such as has come to few statesmen in highly responsible positions. Let us profit by it in our times.

If we should set out to evaluate our strength as a nation, how shall we appraise it? Does our strength lie in our ships, our bases, our airplanes, our vast army units, or our economic power? Admiral Stark says:

The greatest single element of the complex compound of national strength is one which cannot be seen with the eye or bought with all the gold in the treasury. It is the one factor without which all the tangible elements of a nation's strength are useless. It is something about which each of you and every other patriotic American can do something. It is that intangible which we call *moral fiber*.

*Moral fiber* and appeasement are not compatible in the minds of the American people. We associate moral fiber with the spirit of courage, patriotism, self-sacrifice and willingness to endure privation in the interest of a strong, self-reliant and self-disciplined nation. We associate appeasement with an ugly form of wickedness. Our sentiments today parallel those of Captain Sterret of the United States Navy when he said:

Go tell the Bashaw of Tripoli, and the people of your country, that in the future they may expect only tribute of powder and ball from sailors of the United States.

Finally, let us repeat over and over again that the creation and preservation of the American navy in all of its ramifications is an individual responsibility for each one of us. The attitudes of our great Presidents like the Roosevelts and Woodrow Wilson would lead us to believe that our foreign policy is just as strong as our navy and no stronger. Therefore, let each one of us resolve to lend our influence towards the maintenance of adequate sea power for the preservation of the land we love.



## VICTORY GARDENS

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER A STATE-WIDE RADIO NETWORK

RALEIGH

February 10, 1942

*Good Morning, Friends:*

This week we have set aside as Victory Garden Week in North Carolina.

Our Nation is at war, a war that threatens not only our American way of life but our very existence. We have pledged ourselves with our allies to fight this war until our common enemies are vanquished.

It is true that we have suffered severe setbacks, and we can continue to expect more bad news along with the good before this war has run its course. But, this one fact we do know: the United States is mobilizing its resources at a rate that must strike terror into the hearts of the dictators.

Greater and still greater clouds of fighting planes are moving from our factories; more and more ships are sliding down the ways; an increasing number of tanks is rumbling off the assembly lines; and our guns, ammunition, and other material of war are being literally poured into the rising flood of equipment that will ultimately engulf our enemies.

Skilled soldiers are needed to man all these implements of war, and American food must be provided to keep the boys in khaki both healthy and happy.

Thus we see the importance of the farmer and his family in the Nation's greatest undertaking. On the shoulders of these people of the soil rests the responsibility of providing more milk, more butter, more eggs, more meat, more grain, and more fruits and vegetables.

All of us cannot be placed in the armed forces of our country, yet those remaining at home have a definite assignment in our war program. Whether you collect tin foil, knit for the Red Cross, or contribute your pennies for defense stamps, you are helping the United States in a time of its greatest peril.

My message this morning is directed especially to the nine hundred thousand school children in North Carolina. We, of an older generation, remember vividly the time and energy that school children of 1917 and 1918 put into the winning of that war. Today we want a duplication and enlargement of that splendid effort.

You have read in the papers or heard about the terrible suffering of the conquered peoples of Europe. Yes, people in Europe are actually

starving because they have no food, and still others are freezing to death because they have no warm clothing or adequate shelter.

How different is the picture here in the United States. As yet, we have faced no serious shortages of the things that go to make us comfortable. We still have an abundance of food. We have warm clothing. We have fuel to drive away the cold winds of winter. We have homes untouched by enemy bombs.

In so far as is possible we want to keep those things. We want to remain warm and well-fed and well-clothed. We want to remain a free people. In short, we like our way of life and living.

Yet, we are faced with the possible destruction of all those things which have made us the greatest nation on earth. We are in this war to preserve our rights and liberties and to crush the evil plans of cruel dictators.

I spoke a moment ago of a well-fed nation and the responsibility of our farm people in this connection. We have the land to produce all that we need with enough left over to help feed our allies. But, at the same time, we shall be forced to use our soil to the best advantage.

Here's something else we should remember: The farm family which produces this food should plan to grow enough extra food to meet the needs of every person in the family. A "Victory Garden" on every farm and in every backyard, where possible, affords the answer to a part of this problem.

School children can play an important part in planning and growing these victory gardens. Ordinarily, the father of the house, if he is a farmer, is too busy tending his cash crops and livestock to pay a great deal of attention to the garden. Likewise, the mother has her hands full with everyday household tasks. This means that much of the work connected with the growing of a garden can and must be performed by the children of the family.

Now let me explain the importance of these gardens. First of all, more vegetables mean better health for the whole family. In the second place, the growing of these gardens is a patriotic gesture. The third reason has to do with our war plan.

In our generation, we have built up a vast system of transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables to all parts of the country. This involves hundreds of thousands of cars, trucks, trains, and other transportation equipment.

By growing more of the vegetables we need in our own gardens, we can release some of this equipment that has been tied up in moving produce to market. This, in turn, will mean that our government



will have available more facilities for transporting troops, war materials, and food for soldiers.

Then we must realize that for each pound of extra food we grow at home, an extra pound will be made available to our fighting forces and to our allies. It will mean, too, that we can build a surplus of food supplies that will be so badly needed after this war is over.

In planning your gardens, let me issue this word of warning. Specialists at State College have been reminding city people who wish to grow a garden not to waste seed in their back yards if the soil is poor, or if the so-called soil contains large amounts of cinders, broken bricks, and other refuse. Naturally, such land will not produce vegetables.

If the soil in your back yard *is* of such a nature, perhaps it would be better to let someone else have the seed. However, if the soil in your back yard *is* adapted to growing vegetables, the State College specialists recommend strongly that you do grow a few vegetables *this* year.

A majority of our families are represented by the nine hundred thousand school children of North Carolina. If each of these children would prevail upon his or her parents to plant a garden, our State would be greater and richer for the effort.

For the farm garden, I understand that seed dealers have coöperated with State College in making available to families a Food-for-Victory collection of vegetable seed at a considerable saving in price. These collections contain enough seed of twenty-two different kinds of vegetables for a family of five.

You may wonder, those of you who have had experience in growing gardens, why so many different kinds of vegetables are included in the collection.

Those people who make a study of things that people should eat to maintain a healthy body have learned much in recent years. And most school children now know of the importance of vitamins and other essentials in the diet.

We speak of a balanced ration for our cow, our pigs, and our chickens. You've heard much about that if you have lived on a farm. But we have found, too, that the human body also needs a balanced ration.

Now, let me stress this point. With one or two exceptions, we can get all the vitamins we need for good health from the family garden. However, we can't get them by planting a row of beans and tomatoes in the spring and a row of turnips in the fall. These three vegetables are important, but they are not enough. We must have a greater variety of vegetables and have them the year around. That's why our



college specialists advise strongly the growing of many different kinds of vegetables in the garden, and that's why the Food-for-Victory collections contain twenty-two different vegetables.

If America is to remain a great, a strong, and a united nation, every man, woman, and child must shoulder his share of the tremendous burden of carrying on this war.

We are in the conflict until we emerge triumphant over all the forces of evil that would besmirch and destroy the good things that our forefathers have labored to build in this country.

Yes, we are in this war to rid the world of a plague, and, God willing, may the time be short until we can walk and live in the peace that we shall have so rightfully won.

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## FOREST CONSERVATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

March 19, 1942

*Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:*

A year ago we experienced in North Carolina some very disastrous forest fires. The condition was such that it became urgent that there be set apart a week for forest protection, and, upon the recommendation of the forestry agencies of North Carolina, I was very glad to proclaim a week to be set apart for that purpose. In that endeavor there was urged and received the coöperation of the people of the State, and it undoubtedly had a very fine effect in checking the spread of forest fires and laying the groundwork of sentiment and understanding for a better condition in the years ahead. In that endeavor last year we had the finest coöperation on the part of the radio, even as we have here this year, and I wish to express my appreciation to the radio stations of North Carolina, including Radio Station WPTF, through whose facilities I now have the privilege of speaking to the people of North Carolina; and the press of the State gave unstintingly of their space in order that we might bring before the people of the State the need for better care in the prevention of forest fires. Civic clubs of all kinds, in every section of North Carolina, gave wholehearted support to this important undertaking. Sportsmen who are mindful of the disastrous and blighting effect of forest fires on game and wild life gave the most helpful coöperation and support to this program. Motor clubs warned drivers and passengers in motor clubs against the care-

lessness of dropping lighted matches and burning cigarettes or cigars, because it was clearly pointed out that a very large majority of forest fires come from that source. And it was brought urgently before the public that the drivers of automobiles and passengers could surely afford to exercise such modest and moderate care in order to avoid the destruction of great forest areas. The industries in North Carolina, particularly those engaged in pulp manufacturing and lumber manufacturing, were glad to coöperate, because they know very well the important financial value of the forests of our State; and I may say that we have welcomed into North Carolina the coming of the pulp industry and we welcome others, provided they come in with the understanding that they will be expected to utilize our forests and not to exploit them or destroy them. Every concern that consumes lumber, whether it be veneer plant, pulp-manufacturing or paper-manufacturing concern, or lumber mill, ought to have as a fixed policy the reforestation of lands over which timbers are cut, and I have the fervent conviction that we will ultimately have in our State a policy which will require such forest conservation. Then, we appealed to individual citizens throughout the State, calling attention to the fact that trivial and careless acts sometimes begin a conflagration that destroys beautiful and useful and much needed forest areas; and through it all I think we were able to impress upon the average citizen and the school child, because we used the school facilities to fine effect—to impress upon them the importance here in North Carolina of giving heed to the wastefulness and destructiveness of forest fires.

And so we come again, urging the people during this week and thereafter to exercise great care in respect to forest preservation. I was very glad to issue a proclamation recently at the request of our department of forestry and of the North Carolina Forestry Association, setting apart the week of March 15-21, the week in which we now are, as Forest Protection Week, and on Friday of this week in connection with this we will observe Arbor Day, which is closely related.

North Carolina is an important forest state. For example, as set forth in my proclamation, I called attention to the fact that the value of forestry products in this State ranks third in importance, being exceeded only by tobacco and textiles, and the forest lands in this State represent about 60 per cent of our State's total area, our State ranking first among all the states in the American Union in the number of operating sawmills and fourth in the total lumber production. Then again, attention was called to the fact that North Carolina looks to the beauty of its forests and considers that as an asset, as well as the monetary value. North Carolina's forests, including all their products and



services, have an annual value of at least \$200,000,000. This is the information given me by Mr. W. K. Beichler, the assistant state forester in charge of forest fire control. Besides the tangible value, as pointed out by our state forester, the forests of the State serve the people of the State in many ways that cannot be stipulated in monetary terms, such as erosion control, as a tourist attraction, and in an aesthetic way that appeals to the sense of beauty of our people.

And so North Carolina has a great industry in its forests, giving employment to thousands of people, and we must remember that when a forest fire destroys a great area it not only completely destroys this valuable asset, but it puts hundreds of people out of employment. The forest fires in our State did great damage in 1941. During that year—the worst fire in forestry since 1933—forest fires did damage to the woodlands of our State in an amount exceeding \$1,500,000. This sum of money, in terms of volume drain, accounts for thirteen per cent of the total drain on North Carolina's forests for 1941. Had this amount of timber been saved and made into lumber, it would have been sufficient to build more than 5,000 regulation army barracks, capable of housing nearly 400,000 soldiers. It is very difficult to state in terms of money alone the amount of damage that was done. Let me add, my friends, that ninety-nine per cent of all the forest fires in North Carolina last year and throughout the years are man-caused fires and not caused by nature or lightning, and accordingly the exercise of care by the average citizen will prevent this grave loss. In addition to property loss and damage to wild life and hunting and fishing, forests are even more important now because of their value in national defense. Wood in its various forms is an essential product. True, forest products will not build a field gun or tank, but wider use in defense industries is releasing materials indispensable for actual fighting tools. It is estimated by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association that 1,500 feet of lumber are required for each enlisted man's use in barracks. About ninety per cent of the wharves and docks of the world are constructed of timber. Even ships now built of steel require miles of planking for decking. Pulpwood products in 1942 will be about fifteen per cent higher than in 1941. A twenty per cent increase in lumber production is forecast for 1942, and the naval stores program calls for a fifty per cent increase in production of turpentine and allied products.

In other words, when we help protect our forests we are helping protect our Nation in its gravest emergency.

So, I come now with a new and more earnest appeal to the people of North Carolina to help save our forests, for their monetary value,



for their beauty, for their contribution to the enhancement of the fishing and game program, and above all, for the national defense of our country and our State. If we can refrain from being careless with matches or cigarettes or campfires and thereby make available increased lumber for these great purposes of shipbuilding and barracks building and wharf building, surely we will be glad as citizens, as patriots, to make this contribution for our Nation and for our State. We wish, then, to save trees from forest fires, and then to plant trees in order that they may take the places of those that are cut down, and finally, to love trees. Have you ever had the privilege of planting with your own hands a tree, and then watching it grow? I have, and I find myself even now sometimes slipping away from the office and the cares of State to look upon the tree which I had the privilege of planting. It is a beautiful maple now, and I have some satisfaction in having planted that tree with others. So, we may say, even as that great poet and soldier, Joyce Kilmer, who gave his life in the last World War, said when he wrote of the beauty of trees, and concluded:

Poems are made by fools like me;  
But only God can make a tree.

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## AMERICAN DEMOCRACY PRODUCES AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WBIG

GREENSBORO

April 9, 1942

Hero worshippers always are happy when they find in the youthful lives of their idols some foregleam of the greatness which came in their later years.

Booker T. Washington's began with the first paid work that he ever did. "A Yankee school teacher," as he described her, employed him to do a job of scrubbing. The keen-minded worker knew what manner of service he must do. From his description of the New Englander you get the impression that she had all of the New England conscience plus no special glamour or personal pulchritude. But, he did that work so scrupulously that one meticulous maiden from a community which could produce witches if the hunt was aggressive enough, was unable to find a speck of dirt remaining. In his childhood

<sup>1</sup>This was the principal address delivered at the meeting of the State Association of New Farmers of America held at Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro. See *Greensboro Daily News*, April 10, 1942.

he concluded that work well done would emancipate any person of any race from want.

Though he lived through an era in which race agitations reached often their most tragic levels, he always declared that there was not in this country any "race problem." He contended with great eloquence that there were personal problems, but he saw in them no racial element. He did not believe in sectional problems, but he did believe in universal problems, all of which were personal. If there was a lynching he declared that Maine and California would feel its impact, and if poverty, disease and ignorance existed anywhere in the nation, their evils would be felt everywhere in that nation. Therefore, he preached that if we find the effects of low living standards, we go, not to the communities which tolerate them, but to the whole of America. And, we may be assured, he said, that this pauperism, these ills, and this ignorance are a cure for nothing.

Booker T. Washington disliked among his own people most the professional problem solver. In his commencement address at Livingstone College, Salisbury, thirty-five years ago, he told the story of a brilliant member of his class about whom he had heard nothing since graduation. When finally the two met. Dr. Washington, an international character, and the classmate an unknown, the educator was shocked to learn that his friend had spent all of his postgraduate days "solving the race problem." "Ladies and gentlemen," Dr. Washington said earnestly, "don't be a solve-'em prober." This slip of the tongue he liked, and ever afterwards he was against the "solve'em probbers."

He elaborated the idea that there was no race problem with many illustrations from his own experiences. First and foremost, the personal solution of the personal equation, he declared, is the conscientious execution of one's duty. He did not deny the acuteness of race animosities. He saw too much of it to deny it. But, he did contend that skilled workmanship and honest labor would overcome such hostility and whenever the Negro performed a service with honesty and efficiency, there would be found an ample demand for it.

He was willing to submit to the White South and in a pragmatic way the question of the black man's education. When February 12, 1904, he delivered in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden his celebrated address, "Negro Education Not a Failure," he observed that several persons holding high official position had recently said that Negro education does not pay, and that all efforts at his education had failed. "The Southern States, which out of their poverty are contributing rather liberally for the education of all people," he de-



clared, "as well as individual and organized philanthropy throughout the country, have a right to know whether the Negro is responding to the efforts they have made to place him upon a higher plane of civilization."

So, he took this cause to his own Southern people. "We must convince the Southern white people of the value of educating the Negro, and this we are doing according to the testimony of Southern White people themselves," Dr. Washington declared.

He sent out letters to representative Southern men and received 136 replies. In response to the question whether "education has made the Negro a more useful citizen," 121 replied affirmatively, 4 negatively, and 11 made no answer. As to whether education had made the Negro more economical and more acquisitive, 98 said yes, 14 no, and 24 had no opinion. On the enhanced value of Negroes as workmen, 132 of the 136 said yes, 2 no, and 2 did not answer. On the issue of the Negro's ability to find work where skill was required, 117 found this skill advantageous, 4 disagreed and 15 had no thought on the subject.

He asked if the Negro's religion was affected by this education and 101 declared it less emotional, 16 unaffected, and 19 did not answer. As to crime and its perpetrators, these representative Southern men agreed strictly with the Negro leader. The ignorant Negro commits the crime, 115 of them said, 3 said the educated members of the race produced the criminals, and 18 did not answer. On the segregation of land ownership 128 of these Southerners said they had no opposition to the Negro's buying land in their community, 3 did object, and 5 made no reply.

This was 38 years ago. Along with his gospel that there was no real race problem, Dr. Washington promulgated another race philosophy. "The world will pity a weak race, but it will not invest in one," he said, "and we need investment now more than we need pity." "White people may need their pity for the Negro, but the Negro does not need it. We must not emphasize the wrongs which we fancy we have suffered. Who among you would put your money into a bank if the banker advertised that every other bank was oppressing him? Who would risk his deposit in that bank if its president proclaimed that it was about to go down? Who among you would buy a horse if its owner rode up and down the country commenting upon the mistreatment which this animal had received. Let us emphasize the character of service which we can do."

One of the most famous of his eloquent utterances was that in which he fancied a re-creation. If the Great Jehovah might allow



him to re-enter that spirit world and give him the option of new citizenship, he would ask the Creator to "make me an American Negro, the man with the greatest opportunity," he declared.

And that opportunity he found in his native South. In his address in March, 1907, to the faculty and members of the theological department of Vanderbilt University, he said: "I was born a slave. I was born here in the South and I am proud that I have always lived in the South. By the grace of God I intend always to live here and teach my children to live here, and right here in the heart of the South I hope to be buried." And he added: "Now if, in my talk this afternoon, I seem to omit the duty which the Negro owes to himself and to you in the working out of problems to which reference has been made, I hope you will bear in mind that when I am speaking to my own people, I speak frankly and plainly and pointedly concerning their duty to you. There is quite a difference, however, between speaking to a people and about a people. I was in New York City a few days ago, and in an address which I was to deliver there a gentleman urged me to say something about the White people of the South. Well, I said to him, when I am in the South I will say to the Southern White people what I have to say to them." It is not necessary to add that in his entire public career, he never was misquoted.

Dr. Washington disliked heartily to be cast into the role of beggar for his people. He regarded them too highly to make them the object of perpetual almsgiving. The first big gift which he received, he tells in his "Up From Slavery," came from a Stamford, Connecticut, capitalist, after having spent what the teacher regarded as three very unfruitful hours with his benefactor. Dr. Washington walked four miles in snow and rain to meet a man who showed not the slightest sign of any philanthropic purpose. Two years later in a very great emergency for Tuskegee, Dr. Washington received from this unemotional man \$10,000. The businesslike method of presenting the Negro race had won the Connecticut man.

The same thing must have worked at home. All Southerners, he said, had decided by 1907 that somebody would educate the Negro. "Since this is true," he continued, "I believe it is vastly better for all concerned for the Negro to be educated by the South so that he will keep in touch with the conditions and opportunities which prevail in the South, so that he shall always feel a sense of gratitude for the education of his children to the Southern white man who is right at his door. I believe that the South, in the main, should win credit for the education of the Negro." And, he believed enough in both

racess to know that in time each would feel a deep sense of gratitude toward the other.

He uttered the truism that low economic standards, disease and crime, wherever they exist, will be reflected in all portions of the country. He observed in his Vanderbilt address that "where you find a low state of morals existing among my people, you will find that in some degree that condition extends to the members of your race. And in my opinion, the degradation of the Negro woman will in many cases prove the damnation of many of your best Southern White men, unless that Negro woman is gotten hold of and lifted up and given a higher ideal of a moral and virtuous life."

It was in character for Booker Washington in an address before the New York City Republican club on Abraham Lincoln day in 1909, to tell them that "it certainly required as high a degree of courage for men of the type of Robert E. Lee and John B. Gordon to accept the results of the war in the manner and spirit in which they did, as that which Grant and Sherman displayed in fighting the physical battles that saved the Union."

He was his wittiest and wisest in his last address delivered October 25, 1915, before the American Missionary Association and National Council of Congregational churches in New Haven. There he complained that the Negro has been too highly esteemed. "There is much talk sometimes about the inferiority of the Negro," he said. "In practice, however, the idea appears to be that he is a sort of superman. He is expected, with about one-fifth of what the Whites receive for their education, to make as much progress as they are making." He highly regarded his people, but he never thought they were quite so good as that.

I am happy today to join with you in honoring this great American, Booker T. Washington, in whom race and color were mere incidents. He was proud to be a Negro and prouder still to be an American. In him were incarnate the American qualities of "pep" and buoyancy, the American wit and the American open-faced good nature. He had the American optimism and the American faith in the future. He saw farm tenants, the heavily overworked washer women, the tragically underpaid day laborer, all at their worst, but he saw hope in all of them and helped them to plan the miracles which those hopes wrought. This was American democracy producing American opportunity. His heroes, food, traditions, music, and religion, all were American, and he asked of his countrymen to have faith in the Negro as the Negro has faith in America.



## PRESERVATION OF IDEALS FOR WHICH WE FIGHT

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED BEFORE THE 47TH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE MARYLAND BAR ASSOCIATION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

June 27, 1942

Our country is in the deadliest war of all time, because of what we believe. We fight for ideals, not possessions. Victory in this struggle will add not a foot to our territory, nor should it, apart from just restoration, add to the domain of any other nation. Furthermore, we do not fight for political or military domination of the earth. Our cause is simply to preserve and enhance those freedoms which by high purpose and hard struggle we have attained and to assure for the peoples of all nations, great and small, at least the opportunity to achieve and enjoy those freedoms which the people themselves desire.

Our task, the greatest ever confronting any nation, is to win this war without sacrificing the principles for which we fight. In this endeavor, the lawyers of America, as in all past crises of our national life, will have an inescapable responsibility. From the constitutional convention until now, lawyers have had a vital, if not a decisive part in shaping and maintaining our principles and policies. That they have many times tragically blundered cannot be denied; but on the whole their contribution has been and will again be notable.

Certain principles should guide us in the all-important endeavor to preserve the ideals for which we fight:

(1) Defeat or even a stalemate in this war would blast for our day and for future generations all hope for the freedoms which we know and love. We dare not quibble or debate about individual rights or group prerogatives until the victory is won. Leadership must be trusted and supported even though not originally desired. Executive power which can and must in this emergency take our time, our treasure, our sons and ourselves, must have more than all of these; it must have our moral and spiritual support.

(2) The right of honest criticism must persist. But the time has passed for bitter and hampering disputes between war administrative agencies and the Congress, or between state and national government. The national existence in this emergency transcends the convenience, pride, or privilege of any individual, group, or state.

(3) The national authority should not foster or tolerate any attempt in the guise of emergency, on the part of any individual, group,

<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.







Commissioning the U. S. Battleship *North Carolina* in New York harbor, April 10, 1941. *Left to right: Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Captain O. M. Hustvedt, and Governor Broughton.*



or administrative agency, to usurp or encroach upon the rights and liberties of individuals, except as the absolute necessities which war may require. Resistance to such is not unpatriotic; it is essential to the preservation of our democracy. Social and economic experiments have had their day and will undoubtedly have others. But, this is definitely not their day.

(4) Any encroachment upon the rights of individuals or states made necessary by the war should be held as a trust for the duration only and not be treated as permanent political or governmental gains.

(5) Greedy exploitation of the emergency either by management or labor, and we have had and are having too much of both, not only gravely threatens our security but imperils dangerously the preservation of our democratic ideals. Unjust profits to management tolerated by the government or unwarranted demands of labor, tolerated if not encouraged, will sow seeds of discord that may choke even the fruits of victory.

(6) The Constitution of the United States has stood the strain of many wars and national crises. It will stand this one. It is subject to interpretation and susceptible to amendment; but it must not be flouted if we are to remain a free people.

(7) The kind of peace that is established after victory will vitally affect our heritage of liberty and democracy. Not again must we shed the blood of our sons to correct the mistakes of greedy politicians, blind diplomats or military sabre-rattlers. A peace of justice and not of vengeance, of opportunity and not oppression, of equity and not iniquity; a peace that shall have regard for humble men and women and for underprivileged children, for decency, morality and self-reliance on the part of peoples in all the earth, upon such a peace will most surely depend the preservation of our own ideals. Upon such a peace rests the only hope of the world.

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## THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS OF SHERIFFS

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING  
OF STATE SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

August 19, 1942

North Carolina has no reason to be proud of its crime record in recent years. Our position among the states of the Union in this

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of his address are available.

respect is unenviable and only the most determined effort on the part of law enforcement agencies, supported by strong public sentiment, will prevent this record from becoming even worse. There has been a shocking increase in major crimes, including murder, rape, robbery, and other acts of violence. A number of our experienced judges and solicitors have expressed to me their growing concern about these conditions.

Even under ordinary conditions this situation would be appalling. It is even more disturbing when we contemplate the fact that North Carolina is the location of some of the greatest military establishments in the Nation and is rapidly becoming a vast training field for our men in uniform. To permit these conditions to continue under the circumstances without exerting every possible effort toward improvement would not only endanger the general welfare of the State but would constitute a serious menace to the war program. We owe it to our men in service to clean up the literally hundreds of disreputable dives and dens of vice that have been flourishing in the areas of our military establishments. The military authorities alone cannot cope with these conditions because they exist largely outside of the range of the military reservation. This is a challenge to every patriotic citizen of North Carolina.

The mere passage of new laws will not remedy this situation, although some new legislation may be needed. Furthermore, it cannot be settled by a debate on the wisdom or unwisdom of having alcoholic beverage control systems in certain sections of the State. Without expressing any opinion on this controversy, it must be said that conditions in the so-called dry counties of the State are no less alarming than in the counties with regulated stores. Whatever may be the opinion of our citizens on this controverted question, there can be no controversy as to the necessity for taking strong measures to abate the spread of crime in North Carolina.

The sheriffs of North Carolina are the chief law enforcement officers in their respective counties. They cannot escape their part of the responsibility for these conditions and would not undertake to do so. It should be the high resolve of every one of the hundred sheriffs in our State that at least during this period of emergency there shall be the most rigorous enforcement of the law, without fear or favor, and with no respect to persons. Neither politics nor influence, nor wealth nor friendship should deter any sheriff from aggressively enforcing the law in these critical times. The sheriffs are responsible for their deputies and must assume full responsibility for any incapacity or unfaithfulness to duty in respect to law enforcement. This



is not said by way of criticism of any sheriff, but is a simple statement of fact that must be recognized and unqualifiedly admitted if we are to meet the existing conditions.

The sheriffs and their deputies alone cannot solve this problem. Their work must necessarily be supplemented by that of other agencies for law enforcement. We have sought to make available to the sheriffs of the State the services of the State Bureau of Investigation, but its number of agents is too small to cope with the growing crime problems. Likewise, there has been full coöperation on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within the limits of its jurisdiction.

In order to meet the emergency conditions, I have in pursuance of the statute enlarged the powers of the State Highway Patrol with respect to dealing with crime generally. In doing so, however, I have urged great caution. I do not favor, except in emergency situations, the use of the Highway Patrol for general police purposes. It is becoming, however, increasingly necessary to broaden the powers of the Highway Patrol. Rapid transportation and modern devices of crime transcend county lines and make necessary some state-wide agency to supplement the work of local enforcement officers. It is a well-known fact that huge shipments of illicit liquor are being transported over our highways in many sections of the State where such transportation is wholly illegal. This is not only a violation of the prohibition law; it is a serious transgression of the safe and proper use of the highways. I have instructed the Highway Patrol to do whatever is necessary to break up such shipments.

Neither the sheriffs nor their deputies, local police officers, or other law enforcement agencies, can solve this problem alone. An aroused public sentiment must be brought to bear upon these conditions if we are to escape a further humiliation and degradation in respect to crime.

The citizenship of each county in North Carolina should realistically face the facts. It is not sufficient to say, "Ours is the best county in the State." Let the true facts with respect to crime be made known. Consider the number of acts of violence and other serious crimes that go unapprehended or unpunished. Let us deal with crime in North Carolina as we would a serious epidemic and bring every force of citizenship to bear in abating it.

In our homes, our churches, civic groups, and other groups there should be the most vigorous discussion of these matters, free from factional or partisan considerations. In our schools there should undoubtedly be instituted fuller and, if necessary, special instruction in law observance and civic responsibility. No citizen can escape his

part of the responsibility for crime conditions now existing in North Carolina.

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### TIME TO MAKE SACRIFICES

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT AN AUCTION SALE OF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

ALBEMARLE

September 18, 1942

My friends, I have been deeply stirred by this parade and other features, as well as by the spirit which prompts this splendid gathering tonight. It was a splendid parade, participated in by splendid organizations. As commander-in-chief of the State Guard of North Carolina, I was much impressed with the appearance of the Albemarle unit of that guard. Tonight, as on every other occasion where the opportunity has presented itself, your company has acquitted itself with credit.

I also want to pay tribute to the fine band from Camp Sutton and to the other musical organizations. Under the inspiration of such music as we have heard, we feel that we could all march non-stop to Tokyo.

Much praise is due the majorettes who took part in leading the parade, and to the Boy Scout drum corps. There has never been organized or devised a greater organization than the Boy Scouts. God bless every one of them. I hope they will not be called upon to participate in this present struggle; that our efforts to win this war may find the flower of our boys and young men untouched and ready to help solve the problems that will come with peace.

Stanly County has never failed the call of the Nation. I can say from the depths of my heart, backed by history, that no county in North Carolina has ever made a greater record. Can anyone doubt but that your county will again measure up and be ready for any call that is made upon it?

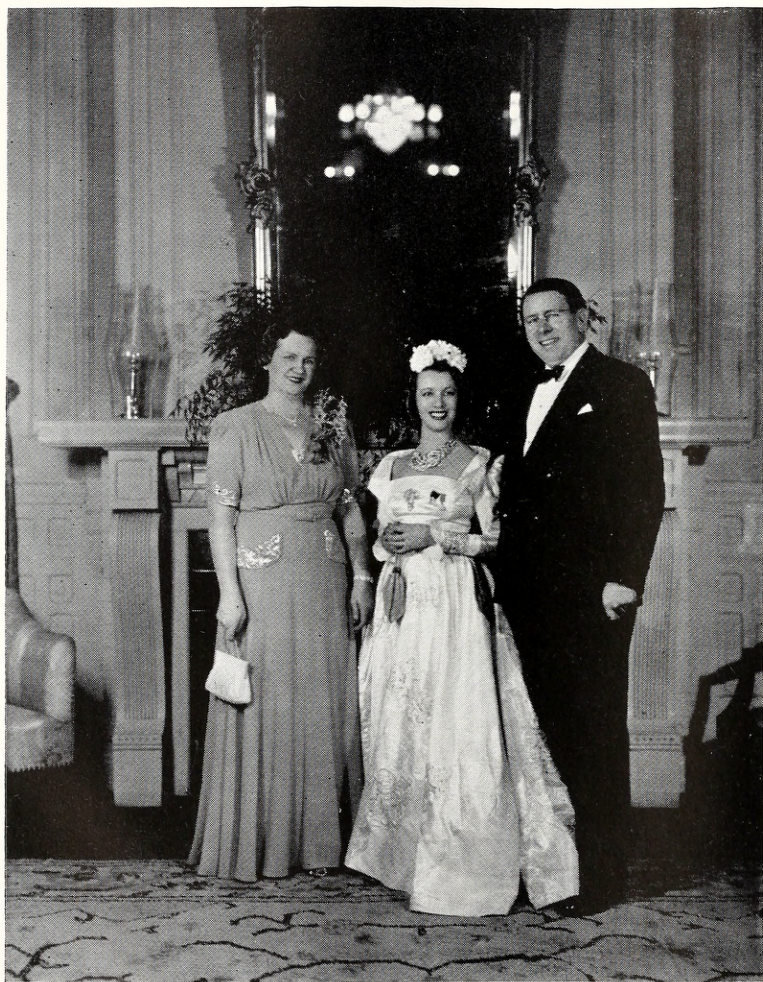
Women are here tonight in large numbers. Women have always borne the greatest tragedy of war. Many of our women have already lost sons. They have once more shown fullhearted patriotism and devotion. They have never failed in their loyalty to their country. They will not fail now.

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<sup>1</sup>This bond sale was sponsored by the American Legion, the Business Travel Association, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. A parade consisting of a military band from Camp Sutton, the Albemarle unit of the State Guard, the Efland Concert Band, Boy Scout Units, the Albemarle Fire Department, and Cub Scouts, preceded the addresses and the auction of bonds. There were other speakers on the program. Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously and the full address is not available.







Governor and Mrs. Broughton entertained Lily Pons at the Mansion when Miss Pons gave a concert in Raleigh, on February 5, 1941.

Our Negroes are showing their willingness, and are doing their part in the war. I am reminded of the Negro who returned his questionnaire to his draft board, upon which he had placed the notation: "I'se ready when you is ready." Then, there is the reply of a Negro who was asked how many from his family were in service, "I has three sons in now, and they's done questionnaired the other." These statements typify the willingness of the Negro to serve his country in time of need.

This war is getting closer to us all. If we are not now ready to make sacrifices, God only knows what will become of us. It is the time for us to dedicate all we have and all we hope to be. Where is childhood so free, labor so happy or life so abundant as here in America? If this be the land of liberty and happiness, as it surely is, are we ready to give it up? This country seeks nothing from other nations except the right to be free, to live as free Americans, to enjoy our birthright of peace, freedom, and happiness. We will fight until we die before we surrender this prerogative.

The men and women of our Nation are showing the true American spirit of coöperation toward every effort designed to help win this war. While my friend, S. A. Copp, was speaking, I could not help but reflect that Stanly County must indeed be proud of the fact that here in your midst you have one of the greatest industries in America, the Badin plant of the Aluminum Company of America. Its efforts have been highly commended by officials of the government of the United States. Your factories are running day and night, turning out materials that are needed, and needed badly right now. Your industries are going to see to it that your boys have everything they need to help win the victory that must and shall be ours.

We hear ominous news about the Solomon Islands where the marines are fighting with a magnificence that makes us all proud. What a tragedy it would be if they should suffer because of a lack of planes and guns, of clothing and food.

Our attention is called daily to the great sacrifices of our army nurses, many of whom have been captured and now are imprisoned in prisons and concentration camps controlled by our enemies. We have thousands of soldiers, sailors, and nurses now in these prison camps. Are we going to leave them there because of a lack of fighting materials with which we can fight our way to them and liberate them? Or are we going to say in this hour of dedication: Our money, our prayers, our lives are yours. We will not fail you now.

The duties performed by the civilian defense volunteers, and others who are in apparently insignificant places in our great war effort



program, is not to go unnoticed, as it is vital and necessary that these duties are performed efficiently and form an important part of the defense. There's the coast guardsman on the coast of Long Island who took his job seriously and was responsible for the capture of eight saboteurs, six of whom were eventually executed. Included in the plans carried by these men were instructions for destroying at least two major industrial plants in North Carolina. We may have what we think is a small part in the Nation's war effort, but whatever it is, it is a glorious task.

Whatever we can do, let's do it now in the spirit of dedication and faith. There have been dark days before, there will be dark days yet to come. But let us remember that our National Anthem was written in one of the darkest moments that ever faced the republic. We must have faith to look through these dark periods and see the sunshine on the other side. Any man or woman who does not have faith in war bonds does not have faith in this great country of ours.

I hope to carry back to Raleigh with me, as war governor of North Carolina, the assurance and knowledge that Stanly County has surpassed all expectations in the sale of bonds tonight. It was not my ambition to be war governor of North Carolina. Such was my fate and destiny. I do, however, have one strong ambition. I want to be victory governor of North Carolina.

I have utmost confidence that Stanly County people will show faith in America and confidence in their fighting men. I count on you to do your part in the name of North Carolina, and in the name of America.

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## NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HEALTH MOVEMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE EASTERN CAROLINA  
HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

WILSON

September 23, 1942

Tuberculosis still ranks as a major foe in the program of public health. In 1940, tuberculosis killed approximately ten thousand more Americans than were killed in action or died from wounds received in action during the entire World War I. During the four-year period from 1937 to 1941, inclusive, tuberculosis killed more Americans than were killed in all wars in which the United States has participated, including World War I.

State and federal public health programs have for many years ma-



jored in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The results have been quite remarkable, but the problem is still one of vast difficulty.

North Carolina has been among the most progressive of the states in dealing with this menace to public health. Thirty-five years ago, in 1907, the General Assembly of North Carolina made the first state appropriation for the establishment of a state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. While the appropriation was small (\$15,000 for a site and \$5,000 for maintenance) it was the beginning in this State of a public health movement which has attained remarkable proportions and results. It was from this appropriation that there was located and begun the original sanatorium in Hoke County.

In these days of beginning the public attitude was not only one of indifference but even of positive aversion to dealing with the subject at all. Tuberculosis was considered to be a humiliating experience, and communities were disposed to consider the subject only at arm's length. For example, when the committee undertook to locate the first sanatorium thirty-five years ago, no community in North Carolina wanted the institution. There was positive objection from numerous communities against such location. This was indicative of a state of mind then existing. The change in such public attitude may be indicated by the fact that when the Western Sanatorium was located in 1935 every county in western North Carolina was anxious to have the institution and made strong bids for it. Likewise in 1939, when the site for the Eastern Carolina Sanatorium was to be selected, over one hundred communities throughout eastern North Carolina bid eagerly for the location of such institution.

Under the leadership of the late Dr. J. E. Brooks of Greensboro, the original legislative sponsor of the movement and the first superintendent of the institution at Sanatorium, remarkable progress was made. At that time tuberculosis was generally thought to be an incurable disease, but Dr. Brooks preached the gospel of prevention and cure and he rapidly gained the support of physicians and other public spirited citizens throughout the State. This growing sentiment enabled the institution to obtain increasing appropriations with each succeeding session of the General Assembly.

It was soon recognized, however, that the mere location of the one institution would not accomplish the desired results. At the special session of 1913 the legislature provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Tuberculosis for the purpose of educating the people of the State in matters pertaining to the disease. Tuberculosis was for the first time made a reportable disease, and the groundwork was laid for a wide educational campaign. The North Carolina Tuberculosis Asso-

ciation, a volunteer organization, coöperated fully in the program of education and information, acting jointly with the officials of the state institution and supplementing its funds in many ways. This coöperation resulted in the establishment of clinics in various sections of the State with the coöperation of state and local health officers. Later the Tuberculosis Association turned over to the extension department of the Sanatorium the responsibility of conducting the state-wide diagnostic clinics, which service has been greatly extended. The influence of the Sanatorium thus began to radiate throughout the State. The late Dr. L. B. McBrayer, original superintendent at Sanatorium, was long a guiding spirit in the work of the Tuberculosis Association.

Since 1936, through the clinical facilities of the Sanatorium and in coöperation with public health authorities, approximately seven hundred thousand school children and over fifteen thousand college students have been studied for tuberculosis. In hundreds of cases these studies resulted in early discovery of tuberculosis in its easily curable stage, thus reducing greatly the death rate and saving the people of the State enormous expense and the tragedy of death from preventable disease.

The growth of public sentiment and the inspiration given by the leadership of those engaged in this field of public health encouraged many counties to make provision for clinical study and hospital treatment of tuberculosis in these localities. It has long been recognized that the problem of this disease cannot be met wholly by state institutions, and there is yet a large field for county and municipal and other local institutions for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

So inadequate were the facilities of the original sanatorium to deal with the state-wide needs for the treatment of tuberculosis that the General Assembly of 1935 made an appropriation for the establishment of a sanatorium in Western North Carolina and for the creation of an enlarged board of trustees to manage both institutions. The western institution was opened for patients in November, 1937, and has experienced remarkably fine results.

The General Assembly of 1941, supplementing a movement initiated in the session of 1939, authorized an appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of and equipment of the Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium. It is this institution, made possible by the act of the General Assembly and by the fine coöperation of the citizens of Wilson, that we dedicate here today.

North Carolina is unreservedly committed to a progressive and complete program of public health. The emergencies of war will not retard



or restrict this program; in fact, such circumstance makes all the more important the enlargement and extension of health work. There is no economy quite so unwise as inadequate expenditures for public health.

Provisions and programs for prevention and cure of tuberculosis have been made without partiality or discrimination by reason of race or location. With this completion and dedication of the Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium, facilities will be relatively equal in the eastern, central and western sections of our State. This new institution, one of the most modern and complete in the entire United States, provides 110 beds for white patients and an equal number for Negroes. The other institutions likewise make adequate and equitable provisions for tubercular patients of the Negro race. The fallacy of any health program that ignores or neglects any race or group has long been recognized. We cannot lift the standards of public health in our State unless all citizens are given equal benefits in the health program.

North Carolina now enjoys high distinction among the states in its public health program. Outstanding is the program for tuberculosis. Even on purely economic grounds, the expenditures would be well justified. In 1915 the death rate in North Carolina from tuberculosis was 156.4 persons in 100,000 population. In that year there were 3,710 deaths from tuberculosis, which was by far the leader of all causes of death. If the same ratio had prevailed, deaths from this cause in 1941 would have been 5,586. However, the program for treatment and prevention of tuberculosis has had such remarkable results that the total number of deaths in 1941 from this cause was reduced to 1,750 persons. This reduction has resulted in the saving of millions of dollars to the State and its citizens. Tuberculosis, which in the beginning of the program was first as the cause of death, is now sixth. The battle against the great white plague is being won in North Carolina.

The record that has been made in this State has attracted national attention. It is a record in which the entire State may take pride. The attainment of these high standards has been due in a very large measure to the superb leadership and direction of Dr. Paul P. McCain, general superintendent of our institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, who is widely recognized as a leading authority in this field of public health. An exceptionally able board of trustees has given to Dr. McCain the fullest coöperation in these achievements.

This great institution which we dedicate here today is not only an added facility for the benefit of our citizens; it is a symbol of our renewed determination to carry on this program of health for the benefit of all our people.



OUR COURTS AND THE PUBLIC  
ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BAR

RALEIGH

October 23, 1942

*Mr. President, Judge Spears, Members of the North Carolina Bar,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I am very happy, jointly, with you, to be the recipient of the very gracious welcome extended by my distinguished predecessor, former Governor Ehringhaus. Just about the time I was taking office information came through the Press about a celebrated case in which our distinguished guest here, the former Governor, and another former Governor, were employed as leading counsel, and presumably on a fairly reasonable basis. Somebody asked me what I thought of it and I said it pleased me very greatly and I hoped it constituted a precedent for the future.

I am sure lawyers would not be slow to construe the declining attendance at this meeting as complete evidence that the members of the bar are complying strictly with all provisions in the OPA in gasoline and tire rationing and if you have not I see one of the attorneys of that organization here and he will be glad to interview you on possible mediation.

I am glad indeed to have this opportunity to be returned, even temporarily, to circulation as a lawyer. There was a gentleman in my office sometime ago from another section of the State, talking about some matters, and he said, "Governor, you used to be a lawyer, didn't you?" and I admitted the implication and then I got to pondering about the remark and I concluded that it was perhaps better to be a "used-to-be" lawyer than a "has been" lawyer. At any rate it is indeed pleasant to be here.

I got a letter sometime ago from an individual who after castigating the lawyers of his section right sharply, as they sometimes do, said, "now, I know you are not a lawyer and I, therefore, can expect fairness from you."

From the American Congress of Prisons meeting which I attended I come to this meeting of the lawyers. I told them that, speaking as a lawyer, they might be termed the custodian of some of our more serious mistakes.

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously and a court reporter took the address and transcribed it for publication. See *Journal and Proceedings of the North Carolina State Bar*, 9th annual meeting, IX, 7-12. It is reproduced by special permission.

Yesterday it was my privilege for the first time in nearly two years, since I took office, to go to what used to be my law office, to look up some papers that had to be found and I had the rather delightful experience of sitting for a few happy moments in a chair that I occupied for about 25 years while practicing law here in Raleigh and may I say, Mr. Ehringhaus, those were somewhat wistful moments and I look back reminiscently on them and look forward to them pleasantly. When a man in public office talks about looking forward somebody will always put political implications into it, but I will say to anybody who might have aspirations as a candidate, especially a candidate for governor, that after you get there you don't have to make decisions as to your political future; the newspapers take care of that.

I was over at a meeting in Wilson—speaking of political implications—and a distinguished member of the bar, our friend Will Lucas,<sup>1</sup> introduced the distinguished Lieutenant-Governor Reg Harris,<sup>2</sup> and after complimenting him very highly he said he not only made a great lieutenant-governor but he had shown all the qualities that the State has come to look for in the governor himself. In commenting on that I stated I had heard it with great pleasure but I wanted to say this: That if Reg Harris got to be governor I wanted it to be by means of election and not through any untimely vacancy in the present office.

It is quite pleasant and an experience that I wish I could enjoy, if it were possible, to drop out occasionally from the role of official responsibility and title and mingle once more as a member of the bar in all scenes. In fact it is a good thing sometimes for a governor to travel in that role. I did it recently coming from Charlotte to Raleigh and, not traveling in my official car I picked up some soldiers at Albemarle on the way to Asheboro and carried them over there. As we rode along they got to talking amongst themselves—they were on the back seat, three of them—and they were just out of the heart of Brooklyn with all the abysmal ignorance that goes with those surroundings, never seen a cotton field or tobacco plant and never seen cows or animals in the open. They talked on at great length about many things, camp life, girls, not quite so unsophisticated in that respect, and talked with great freedom, and when we got to Asheboro and pulled up at a filling station the gentleman there came out and said, "How are you, Governor?" and one of the boys said, "My God, are you the Governor of this state?" and I had to admit it and he said, "we wouldn't have been talking that way if we had known that." So, there are advantages in the role of a plain citizen.

I want to pay tribute again, before addressing myself briefly to the

<sup>1</sup>W. A. Lucas of Wilson County.

<sup>2</sup>R. L. Harris of Person County, lieutenant governor, 1941-1945.



assigned subject, to the fine public spirit of the lawyers of North Carolina. In these difficult times it has been necessary and indeed proper that I should call upon the citizens of the State to perform many and difficult duties in a volunteer role and I can say without flattery that no group of our citizens have rendered more distinguished and capable and ready service in these times than have the lawyers of North Carolina. I pay that tribute to a profession that through the years has earned the right to be regarded as public minded and patriotic in every crisis and emergency that confronts the State and the Nation. Many of our lawyers are already in the armed service of the Nation. Lawyers are to be found from this State in practically every zone of danger where the American flag floats and when this chapter is written and the record is told and the victory proclaimed there will be a new chapter of glory and distinction to add to the history of the bar of North Carolina. Many lawyers have served in civilian roles and other capacities with the different departments of the government, holding commissions of all sorts, and I assume that there are lawyers even now who wouldn't mind being commissioned if the commission was high enough in rank and in that connection I am reminded of a story that came out of Washington recently. It is said that the new army building there is the biggest in the world, certainly the biggest of its kind, holds 40,000 people, has a highway inside the building and a bus station. A few weeks ago a Western Union messenger boy went over there to deliver a telegram and got lost in the building and was lost three days and when he got back to the Western Union office he was a lieutenant-colonel.

I want to address myself just a few minutes on the assigned topic of The Courts and the Public. The public has a deep interest in the courts and has a right to such interest. For one thing in North Carolina the taxpayers pay approximately \$500,000 a year to maintain the courts. That is to say out of the Treasury of the State alone. I do not have the figures as to what the cost is to the counties and municipalities but I would assume that an equally large amount is paid out so that we may say definitely that the cost is around one-half million dollars a year and probably a total of a million dollars a year to maintain the courts of North Carolina and on account of the cost factor alone the public has a very definite and proper interest in the administration of the courts. Not only that but the public, whose business is transacted through the courts, recognize the very vital effect that any inefficiency or delay or lack of modern efficiency may have upon business in the State itself. In addition to that the public, from the standpoint of the criminal court, is deeply interested in speedy, adequate, fair,



just, and effective administration of the criminal laws of North Carolina. May I say here that the magnificent record that North Carolina has enjoyed in respect to law enforcement in its broader aspects has been due in no small part to the able and public spirited manner in which our courts have been administered by the Superior Court judges of this State. As we read the record in many other states it gives a sense of pride and gratification to recite that not in many years, probably 15 years or more, has there been any single instance of lynching in this State and only one case in 25 years. That is a record of which the State may be proud and it is a record which we expect to maintain. Not long ago, as indicative of the attitude of the courts and public in this State, there was on one of the highways of the State a seizure of a truck proceeding along one of the main highways, the truck was overturned and burned and swiftly and with accurate investigation the case was examined, men were found to have been involved, evidence was obtained, the cases were tried and the men convicted and are today in the penitentiary of North Carolina and in a straightforward and impressive fashion the courts impressed upon the public that lawless elements cannot take charge of our highways or our municipalities or other places of assembly.

In another county of North Carolina there was the first actual attempted lynching that has occurred in this State probably in ten years. The courthouse was stormed; shots were fired into the courthouse; a mob assembled, but there was no lynching. The public sentiment and the demand in this State for high standards of law enforcement was such that the case was thoroughly investigated under the direction of a distinguished judge who is in the room at the present time. Indictments were found against ten of those involved and six of them were subsequently tried and adequately punished. So, we maintain here in North Carolina, through the recognition on the part of the courts and those charged with the prosecution of our laws, a standard and position not equaled by any Southern state and unsurpassed by any state in the American Union. Surely, that is a record in which we may all take pride.

Now, in that connection with respect to the criminal courts I want to remind you of the fact that there is an increasing number of crimes of violence in North Carolina. Criminal cases in the next few years are going to surpass any record that we have ever had. I know that the judges here could testify factually and impressively as to the increasing number of serious crimes of a violent nature; murders, assaults of a dangerous character, rape and other sex crimes of a revolting nature are filling the pages of our newspapers with terrible details and we

may expect as the incident of war and the probable aftermath of this conflict that that sort of record will continue and I am sure that the judges of North Carolina in these difficult times will undertake to see to it that the standard that we have maintained here in this State in respect to a high order of law enforcement will be maintained regardless of the difficulties. Not only that, but may I say that this State almost more than any other state in the Union is the state of military establishments. We have 46 different military establishments in North Carolina, one of them the largest in the Nation, and probably the largest in the world, where at times more than 100,000 men have been quartered and regularly more than 80,000. There are other camps ranging large in population and the location of these camps has brought many new problems to our courts creating the necessity of balancing patriotism with duty. Our courts have found in these areas many new and trying problems. I would say we owe it, as a state, the prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, judges, executives, yes, we owe it to the hundreds of thousands of young men who have come to our State from every state in the American Union, to see to it that the conditions surrounding these men in the camp areas outside of the reservation are kept clean and lawful and worthy of the American soldier and of the state of North Carolina. It would indeed be an unfortunate mark, an unfortunate stigma, if it should have to be recorded that North Carolina by virtue of any laxity in that respect should put a hindrance upon the training of a soldier and to that degree should have hampered the program of victory in this great hour. So, the public has rightly a very deep interest in the courts of North Carolina and indeed of the Nation. After praising you somewhat and pointing out some of your many fine qualities I may be pardoned in calling attention to a few shortcomings, not as a personal criticism but as the public's criticism. Opportunities for a critical note remind me of experiences we have all had with the Supreme Court. Whenever the Court says, "We have read, with interest, the able brief of the learned counsel for the defendant," we know what is coming next. That is the build-up for an easy let-down.

I do want to say in all frankness, as a member of the bar and accepting my own responsibility, not only is the public, as I have pointed out, interested in the courts but the public is dissatisfied with the courts, to which interest and dissatisfaction they have a right. We are hearing and learning from many sources wide expression of dissatisfaction. Business in America, which is becoming more and more streamlined, is becoming intolerant of many of the processes of the court and in that circumstance there is not only a realistic problem for lawyers to consider but an element of grave danger to the profes-



sion and to the courts. Businessmen and people in general complain at the archaic or seemingly archaic methods which courts still use in the transaction of business. Men summoned as witnesses or jurors grumble at the fact that many hours are wasted in what to them at least seems to be unnecessary delay. The public complains when a court is called and the calendar fixed and then on Tuesday of the week the papers announce that Judge So-and-so, after disposing of 38 divorce cases, adjourned court for lack of business. We must look at that frankly. That is not an isolated instance. It has occurred scores of times in North Carolina within recent years and within this very year. It may not be possible to fix the blame for that circumstance but I do say to you that the public which is paying probably a million dollars a year in tax money for courts and which is feeding the courts with the business of the public, will not always tolerate a condition of inefficiency in which the courts evidently find themselves necessarily engaged in these recent times.

Now, all of us, I'm sure, as lawyers, know the difficulties of trying to fix a calendar for the dispatch of court business but undoubtedly we ought to be able, with the coöperation of the bar and the courts, to fix the calendars of courts to such an extent that judges, through no fault of theirs, will not have to be in court ready to try cases, at the expense of the State, with no cases to try. I believe in that respect the lawyers ought to make a point of remedying the situation and see to it that when a court is formally called, with juries called from their business and busy witnesses brought into court, that business is dispatched. It is often the case that these busy persons are brought into the courtroom to stay long periods of time with nothing to do and end up with a sense of futility and frequently with a sense of disgust. Now, these are situations which call not only for attempted exoneration but very careful and realistic study, because I say to you that unless these conditions are corrected courts will decline in their usefulness and in their influence. We don't have to speculate about that. There are already administrative agency after agency being created and everyone of them diverts from normal and what we would consider the proper channels of the court's business that in the past has been lucrative and legitimate to the lawyers. There are Federal agencies and state agencies in which the activities and even the necessity for lawyers are frequently dispensed with, in which rules of evidence and ordinary procedure are often not to be found and from which lawyers get a dwindling sphere of legal activity and compensation. You may not know it but there is under consideration in many sections of the country and even in Federal circles at the present time the setting up of



machinery for disposing by administrative agencies largely of all causes of action and offences growing out of automobile traffic and collisions. Now, I don't know how it is with you, but when I was practicing law that constituted a very large element of the law practice and judges who circulate in the state tell me today that litigation growing out of automobile collisions still is the most profitable at the present time.

I say to you that unless we get our house in order, unless we can demonstrate coöperatively between lawyer and judge, the capacity to transact business with dispatch, with an absence of unnecessary delay, with an avoidance of technicalities which are frequently archaic in manner, we are going to continue to find the field of law practice invaded and find barren territory for ourselves and our sons and friends who come after us. These are indeed realistic situations and I am sure that every lawyer and every judge here today knows these to be the facts and it lies with the lawyer coöperating with the judge to prevent, so far as possible, the recurrence of these conditions. I want to say in the last analysis, and I say it as one who has been on calendar committees and has discussed by the hour as the brethren of Wake County know, methods of setting the calendar, that I believe we will never have efficiently set calendars and efficiently conducted courts as far as time is concerned, until the Superior Court judges themselves take a very active and definite and positive control of the setting of calendars for the trial of civil cases. Lawyers have no right—and I accept my part of the blame in the past—to set a case on the calendar for trial that is neither intended or in shape to be tried and all of us well know that is frequently done. Cases are put on the calendars without thought in advance as to whether they can be tried. Judges come and find cases continued or lawyers have agreed to continue them through convenience or inability to get ready for trial when those circumstances, as we all know, could have been considered and determined before the court met. We owe it, in fairness to the judges, and the judges owe it, in fairness to us, to insist that calendars be set with cases that are in preparation for trial. We all know that even with the best of effort instances occur when cases are set and then cannot be disposed of due to somebody getting sick or something of that sort, but we also know, if we are frank with ourselves, that many, many times a two weeks calendar of court is set in which there is only the vaguest notion as to whether either side will be ready for trial and the consequence is that by Tuesday or Wednesday of the first week the court breaks down and unless there is an intelligent reformation of the calendar the time of the public is lost. If you don't believe that it is resented, come up to

my office and I can show you scores of letters and innumerable expressions from the public in which they complain loudly and I think justly that the courts too frequently break down after one or two days. When a judge goes to a county for a week or two weeks term of court the judge is ready for business and the bar ought to be ready and the public has a right to expect the business to be transacted in a businesslike way and I say to you in all seriousness, and I share the responsibility, unless the lawyers correct those conditions the public in some manner either by withdrawing business from the courts in administrative agencies or otherwise, is going to exact punishment and inflict conditions that will create hardships for the lawyer. Almost every lawyer I know is complaining about the falling off of business and of course the war has a great deal to do with it. But, I say to you when this war is over and American business commences to click as it will click on an efficient basis, business is going to expect the court or some other agency to transact business in the courts in a businesslike fashion. We can't fall back on these technicalities. We can't fall back on conventional system. I am not in favor of surrendering any property or personal right that justly obtains on behalf of any man but I am in favor of getting down to business as lawyers and undertaking to work out a situation in which court business in North Carolina can be transacted with greater efficiency.

Now, finally, may I say from this aspect that in these days of all our efforts in America the lawyer occupies, and the judge, a position of unique responsibility in leadership. These are times when every citizen of our State and Nation must not only feel in his heart but express by his action that sentiment or dedication that is making in America today a glorious chapter in our great history. I doubt that if in all time there has been an experience such as we now have that our people high and low, rich and poor, black and white, are responding to the country's call. Even our most humble citizens seem anxious to serve as was shown in the response given by a Negro boy on his questionnaire. The various questions and inquiries confused and puzzled him, so rather than answer each one separately he merely wrote across the face of the questionnaire, "I'se ready when you is ready." I believe that expresses the sentiment of our people.

Lawyers who have the responsibility for leadership are going to be called upon more and more to respond in civilian defense, in community drives, in salvage, in war bonds and in a hundred other capacities. I have the confidence, Mr. President, that the traditions of the North Carolina Bar not only are going to be upheld in these days but they are going to be enhanced. I thank you, gentlemen.



## NORTH CAROLINA'S PART IN THE WAR PROGRAM

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA  
SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 28, 1942

War is not a new experience for North Carolina. In every conflict which has touched our continent significant and sometimes decisive battles have been fought within the borders of our State. Kings Mountain, Guilford Court House, Fort Fisher, and other historic spots give eloquent testimony of this record which is a part of the traditions of our people. In those wars of our country where the battles have been fought beyond our shores the sons of North Carolina have played a part in keeping with the history and traditions of the State.

In this present global conflict which transcends in its scope and importance all wars of all time, North Carolina is privileged to have a vital and notable part. Long before Pearl Harbor the people of our State were wholeheartedly and outspokenly on the side of Britain, China, and Russia in their brave resistance to aggression. There could be no pretense at neutrality on the part of North Carolinians when liberty and democracy and religion were at stake. Therefore, in spirit and attitude our people were ready to respond when the President and the Congress called for an all-out participation in this greatest war of history. There has not been and is no fifth column or subversive activity or sentiment in our State.

Even before selective service was invoked the sons of North Carolina were enlisting at a rate not excelled in any other state. Naval and other recruiting stations in the State have made and are still making records that attract national attention. North Carolina has in the armed services of the Nation at the present time nearly twice the number that were engaged in the World War I. Major General William C. Lee, the pioneer leader of the newest development of this war, air-borne and parachute troops, is a native of Harnett County; and Brigadier General Caleb Haynes, the hero of air fighting in China, Burma, and India, is a native of Surry County. Many other natives of our State are achieving notable and heroic records in this conflict.

Nearly fifty different military establishments are located in our State, including army, navy, marine, and air training fields and bases. Others are in immediate prospect. Fort Bragg, the oldest of such training stations, is the largest military post in America. The great marine base at New River, destined to be the largest of its kind

in the world, was the training base for the contingent of marines who boldly took and valiantly hold Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. The largest army training maneuvers yet undertaken have been held in our State, and tens of thousands of men in uniform from every state in the Union are now receiving their training in the Old North State. These circumstances have brought close to our homes and hearts the realities of this grim conflict.

In war production the industries of the State have had a conspicuous part. On the day before Pearl Harbor at the newly constructed shipbuilding plant at Wilmington there was launched in the historic Cape Fear River the first of a long line of Liberty Ships to be constructed at that important location. Appropriately, this first ship was named for North Carolina's greatest governor and champion of the rights of the people, Zebulon B. Vance. More than forty others of such steel cargo ships of ten thousand ton capacity have slid down the ways of this yard since that epochal day and launchings are now being made at the rate of one every five days. Ships of smaller dimensions but vital to the war program are also being constructed and launched at Manteo, Elizabeth City, New Bern, and Morehead City, and section navy bases have been located at Ocracoke Island, Morehead City, and Southport.

In other fields of production, North Carolina industry has attained notable rank. Upon five of these has already been conferred the army and navy award of excellence, in addition to the maritime award that was conferred upon the shipbuilding plant at Wilmington. Many other industrial plants are attaining such records as will shortly entitle them to this signal recognition.

As the leading state in the manufacture of textiles, hosiery, towels, woolen blankets, and wooden furniture, our State was ready to meet the unprecedented requirements of the army and the navy in essential products in these and other lines. The Quartermaster General, the Chief of the Service of Supply, and other high army and navy officials have publicly acclaimed the record made by the industries of our State. The volume of production has exceeded all known records. Management and employees have coöperated in a spirit of harmony and patriotism. We have the almost unique privilege of saying that no essential war production in North Carolina has been delayed even for a single hour by controversies or strikes.

In the field of agriculture the State is just closing its greatest year. Our farmers have responded nobly to the appeal for larger production of food and feed supplies. Notwithstanding the unprecedented difficulties arising from shortage of farm labor, our farmers have pro-



duced an almost unbelievable volume of food and feed essential for the war program. North Carolina now ranks not less than fourth, and probably third, among the states of the Union in volume and value of agricultural products. The farmers of our State, while giving thousands of their sons to the armed services, are carrying on the record of farm production with remarkable results.

Fortunately, we have been able during all of this period of stress and strain to maintain the normal and essential services of the State. The public schools are being constantly improved and are now operating under the largest appropriation in the State's history. Our institutions for the unfortunate and the handicapped are maintaining their beneficent services, which will undoubtedly be substantially enhanced by increased appropriations from the coming legislature. The University of North Carolina, the oldest state university in America, is the location of one of the four pre-flight naval training stations in the country and is rendering notable service in the war program along with its regular academic work. State College has made available all of its technical facilities for training to the army and the navy and is rendering the greatest service in its history. Our other institutions of higher learning, both in the state system and otherwise, are all geared to the war program in the most useful fashion. All of these state activities and others are being maintained upon a sound financial basis. In spite of an ever-increasing range and scope of public service, the State has at the present time a cash surplus more than twice as large as ever before in its history—a cash surplus which by the end of the current fiscal year will exceed \$30,000,000.

In brief, North Carolina through its citizens of all classes and groups, is writing a new chapter of patriotic endeavor and achievement, a record which will be resplendent with heroism, sacrifice, and dedication, a record which will be in keeping with the history and traditions of one of the oldest and greatest of American commonwealths.

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AMERICAN WORKMAN HAS NO SUPERIOR  
ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARD  
PRESENTATION TO THE EDWARDS COMPANY  
SANFORD

November 30, 1942

The Army and Navy "E" award to the Edwards Company is a matter of pride for the entire state of North Carolina. It signalizes the fact that this great industrial plant in the most challenging period

of our national history has attained national recognition for its excellence in production of essential war materials. It is the fifth time that such an award has come to North Carolina industry. This is a significant tribute to the spirit and capacity of our people who are engaged in the battle for victory along the industrial front. I am, therefore, happy to have the privilege of being present, and on behalf of the entire State to extend greetings and congratulations to all who have made possible this notable record.

It will be observed that the notice of this award on the part of the army and the navy is addressed to "The Men and Women of the Edwards Company." This is an appropriate recognition of the fact that this record has been made possible not by management alone nor by employees alone, but by both groups working together in a spirit of harmony and with patriotic endeavor. Every man and woman connected with this plant will accordingly experience a deep sense of pride and gratification and a consciousness of having a vital part in the program for victory.

The man or woman who discharges conscientiously and faithfully the assigned task in an essential industry is just as necessary to the country at this hour as the man in the combat forces of our Nation. Without the implements and the tools for successful warfare our valiant soldiers and sailors in the far-flung battle zones of this global war would be impotent and helpless, regardless of their valor. It has been demonstrated beyond any question and surpassing any previous record that the quality of courage and sacrifice and heroism of the highest degree still exists among the men in uniform who follow the American flag. With equal force it has been manifested to all the world that the American workman in respect to skill, capacity and patriotism has no superior and probably no equal in all the earth. When the victory is won, as it will be won, and the full story of this conflict is written, one of the brightest chapters will be concerned with the glorious achievements of the American men and women of industry. While in some sections of the country this record has been marred in some degree by disputes, controversies, delays, and strikes, be it said to the everlasting glory of the men and women of industry in North Carolina that our record is one of uninterrupted and unexcelled achievement in the field of essential production.

While cheering news comes to us from the battle lines across the seas and the hopes for victory are brighter than ever before, let us be reminded that the path ahead of us is full of difficulties and dangers. There is no place for foolish optimism. This is no time to let down in our combined efforts. We are intent upon a complete and



final victory. Such a result will require over a long period of time the all-out effort of every true American. I would urge, therefore, upon every individual in this great force of employees and management and upon all in this community, and indeed throughout our State, that we press on with the unswerving determination to do our full part in the winning of complete victory and achieving a just and lasting peace.

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## VICTORY GARDENS

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

January 12, 1943

Slightly less than a year ago, I asked the people of North Carolina to produce in their 1942 Victory Gardens enough food to keep them in good health during the year.

When I made this request, the United States had been in the war about two months. Except for the courageous efforts of our brave Russian allies, the picture was dark. And, in the months that followed, we were forced to stand by almost helplessly while our Nation strengthened itself to meet the hordes of Hitler and Tojo.

Now, almost a year later, we have begun the march toward victory. In the thirteen months that have elapsed since the Japanese struck their cowardly blow at Pearl Harbor, the American people have helped and are helping to create a war machine that will smash the dictators and with them their cruel plans for world domination.

In his magnificent speech before the opening of the 78th Congress President Roosevelt made glad the heart of every loyal and patriotic American with his revelation of the mighty avalanche of tanks, airplanes, ships, and munitions created by skilled and willing hands to be used against the common enemy.

And in his speech, President Roosevelt paid tribute to the American farmer, who in 1942 produced the most bountiful crops in the Nation's history despite a shortage of farm machinery and labor.

Here in North Carolina we, too, did our share in producing those things so vitally needed. Our factories have worked night and day in turning out war goods, and our farmers have worked as they have never worked before to feed and clothe our soldiers and sailors, our civilians, and our allies.

This year will call for even more sacrifices and hard work than we experienced in 1942. For the farmer, it will mean harder responsi-

bilities than ever. All of us know that farmers cannot add to the number of hours they already work, but they can concentrate their efforts on the most important things and make every hour count for more.

In this global war, food is no less a weapon than guns or planes or tanks, and food is too important as a war weapon to let chance dictate its production. Therefore, we must plan in advance for food, fibers, and vegetable oils just as we must plan for munitions and military operations.

It is now estimated that the military and lend lease requirements for American food will require approximately one-fourth of our total agricultural output. In 1942, these sources took only 13 per cent and in 1941 only 4 per cent. Thus we can see that the farmer's job is a great one.

Already our growers have been asked by President Roosevelt to plan for maximum production this year, and in order to meet production requirements already set up, national, state, and county goals have been established. County United States Department of Agriculture War Boards will ask each individual farmer to accept voluntarily his fair share of these goals.

As was the case in 1942, one of North Carolina's principal contributions to the agricultural production program will be in the growth of vegetable oil crops—peanuts and soybeans. For peanuts, the State's goal is 403,000 acres, including nuts for the edible market. This is an increase of 31 per cent over the production of last year. The goal for soybeans has been placed at 360,000 acres or about 22 per cent more than we produced in 1942.

Then, too, the farmers of the State have been asked to produce more livestock and livestock products, including poultry and eggs. For example, the goal for hogs is 10 per cent above the number produced last year. The number of sheep and lambs is 20 per cent and the number of cattle and calves 22 per cent above last year.

The State's milk production goal is 1,520,000,000 pounds, or 6 per cent greater than the 1942 total, and the goal for eggs is 79,204,000 dozen, an increase of 5 per cent. These increases will mean an increased need for the production of feed and the better care of our animals.

In areas of the State where commercial truck crops are produced, increases are requested for those vegetables which, because of their high nutritive value, add most to the wartime diet.

These facts and figures which I have presented to you sum up the job that has been laid out before our farmers as their part in a national



program for the production of food, fiber, and vegetable oils. The attainment of these special goals on every farm is our duty to the Nation and our allies.

I am sure that each of you realizes the importance of a healthy, well-fed people in getting a job done. Just as your sons, brothers, and husbands in the armed forces need good food, good clothing, and good equipment to carry on, so do the people here at home need to maintain their health and strength in producing the essential weapons of war.

Thus, for our farm people a Victory Garden becomes more of a necessity this year than ever before. We produced good gardens in 1942—the biggest and best in the history of the State. But we know this year that meat and canned food shortages make it imperative that every family grow and use more vegetables.

When I say growing an adequate Victory Garden, I mean not only enough vegetables for a bountiful fresh supply, but enough extra to can for winter use. This will mean planting a wider variety of vegetables in your garden. If you grew 10 kinds in 1942, try to grow 15 or 20 different kinds this year.

Garden specialists at our State College tell me it is wise to plant a succession of vegetables to assure a continuous supply throughout the growing season. For instance, instead of making just one planting of snap beans, make a successive planting every three or four weeks.

I know that the shortage of farm labor will be one of the gravest problems we'll face in this State during the coming months, and because of this, I fear that the family garden may not receive all the care it should.

Therefore, let me urge all of you to devote all the time and attention that you can in growing the vegetables that will keep your family in good health. If we are to produce the farm products so badly needed for our war effort, we must first be adequately and properly fed ourselves.

Especially would I recommend the growing of a good garden in our cotton and tobacco areas, where many of our people have depended in so many instances on canned goods and meats from the grocery stores. I know that tobacco and cotton require much of the farmer's attention and that he and the members of his family will be busier than they have ever been before, but conditions are such now that we must do everything we possibly can to win the war. And a garden is definitely a part of the farming program.

We might look at the garden from another angle. All of us know the tremendous job that has been thrust on our public carriers, and

the great burden which the railroads and the truck and bus lines are carrying.

The more food we raise at home, the less transportation equipment will be needed to haul the necessary produce, thus freeing the carriers of unnecessary tonnage and allowing them to move quickly the implements of war.

We must realize also that each pound of extra food we grow at home will mean an extra pound for our fighting men and our allies. It will mean, too, that we can build a surplus of food supplies that will so badly be needed after this war is over.

This year I think we should keep in mind that the term "Victory Garden" has a great deal more significance than it had at this same time last year. Then, we were fighting with our backs to the wall. Today, we have hope—and a very bright hope—of victory and peace. Let us not become complacent or overconfident at this stage of the battle. We still are far from beating down our enemies, despite our apparent successes. It is true we have made some gains, but these advances have been only minor. Let us keep hammering away, doing everything we can to bring the speedy and complete downfall of the Nazis and the Japanese.

Yes, I think the term "Victory Garden" should be an inspiration to all of us in this historic year of 1943, both on the farm and in the city. We are on the road to victory, and when the final peace has been written, may each one of us be able to look back over the hard years of the war and say to ourselves, "I helped."

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## THE FUTURE OF THE STATES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

January 26, 1943

The American state existed in its geographical and governmental concept long before there was any federal government. For more than a century and a half it has endured under our federated system. It has weathered wars, external and internal, depressions, panics, square deals, no deals and new deals. It is more potent if not more powerful today than ever before.

It should be remembered that the creation of the Federal government was not the result of coup or edict, nor even by action of the several states; it was the creation of the people. They retained for them-



selves all powers not expressly delegated to the Federal government or committed to the states. That which the people retained to themselves was and remains, inherently at least, the greater part.

The people delegated to the Federal government those powers which they did not feel capable of exercising for themselves, such as national defense, interstate and international trade, treaties and the regulation of money. But, they were careful to state those grants of power in definite terms. At least they thought they were. Subsequent Supreme Court decisions revealed that they had been a little loose in their phraseology.

For their respective states they retained those powers which would give sovereignty without a sovereign and convenience without confusion. They wanted in the state a medium for self expression, and wanted the state government to be simple, direct, and subject to rebuke. They have at least preserved the latter prerogative.

For themselves the people sought to reserve those rights and privileges which they held most dear: individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, sanctity of the home, and the right to live their own lives without too much interference on the part of the government, state or national. The Bill of Rights is the formal expression of these purposes and aspirations; but they were written into the hearts of the people long before the Bill of Rights was declared. This instinct for democracy, this intuitive love of freedom and of the simple, unrestricted life were the motivating purposes which brought our ancestors to this continent. It is for these things that we have fought in the past and fight now. They are of the essence of our American way of life. They constitute the fabric of our national character.

It was in this fashion that the people of the United States in the days of beginning fixed the pattern for our state and national governments. The Federal government, within carefully stipulated limits, was deemed a necessity and such plan was accepted, though with no marked enthusiasm. The state was designed to operate in a very simple and limited governmental sphere, maintaining courts for the punishment of crime and settling of disputes, and legislative bodies for the passage of such few laws as the people were willing to accept. Neither the state nor the Federal government under the original conception was designed or expected to give any consideration to such matters as public health, public welfare, public highways, agriculture, or education. These were matters which the people would look after for themselves and in their own way. This was a simple plan, almost primitive; but it worked with reasonable success for nearly three-quarters of a century.

Under these conditions personal liberty and rugged individualism had full sway. We were largely an agricultural people, with virtually no mass social problems or industrial complications. Such was "The land of the free and the home of the brave" in the so-called good old days.

But even rugged individuals had to eat; and with the growing population, increase of industrial activity and concentration of larger groups in municipal sections the people began to experience other needs. Public health became a matter of concern. Education could no longer be limited to a favored few. Public roads became a necessity, and farmers began to learn that agriculture could be vitally affected by national and international circumstances. Such matters as tariff regulations, immigration laws, and slave labor became subjects of heated debate and violent expression. The strait jacket of states' rights began to crack under the expanding social consciousness. Issues were drawn, sectional flames were fanned, and the tragic era of the War Between the States was the almost inevitable culmination of this effort to change the pattern of our life and government.

In the intervening years there has been an ever-increasing demand on the part of the people for a wider range of government service, both state and national. On the part of the Federal government the response began to take shape in various grants in aid. Land grant colleges, Federal appropriations for road construction and health programs to match state funds for similar purposes became the order of the day. Decisions of the United States Supreme Court were influenced by the changing social order, and the rigid concepts of local self-government and states' rights have inevitably experienced the relaxing influence of these new interpretations. The great body of the common people of this Nation have not been content with mere theories of government. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, inadequate educational facilities, starvation wages and pitifully small returns for the labor and sweat of the man of the soil are factors which have brought about the almost revolutionary change in the nature and scope of Federal activities. Whether we like it or not, this tide, welling up from the homes and hearts of the American people, demanding better living conditions, has swept forever away many of the narrow limitations of government conceived by the founding fathers. There are those who are still sitting by the abandoned campfires of the past, who yet believe that we can and should return to the ancient landmarks. Their hope is in vain.

The true function of government is to promote the welfare and the happiness of all the people. The people of this country will never



again submit to those conditions which too long existed in this country. Child labor, unconscionably long working hours, inadequate and unjust wages, poor housing and unwholesome living conditions, low standards of public health, unequal educational opportunities and pitifully low farm prices, in contrast with the vast enrichment, frequently through artificial and unrighteous circumstances, and of a relatively small percentage of the people, are conditions which will not be tolerated.

Fundamentally, the people may prefer less government, and certainly less bureaucratic Federal government. They believe inherently in the old principles of local self-government and states' rights; but they also believe in having for themselves a reasonable share of the Nation's prosperity and a fair chance for themselves and their children to live under decent conditions. The vast majority of the people are willing to give up many things of sentimental or traditional value provided they are able to eat, to wear better clothes, and to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of life. If they could get these and still maintain the old principles of government, well and good; but if they cannot, they will not hesitate to look to the Federal government for relief, and no amount of harking back to ancient creeds will deter them.

Those of us who believe in the fundamental principles of states' rights and local self-government may as well concede frankly that much of the almost terrifying expansion of Federal encroachment upon the original domain of the states has come about because state governments failed to meet the challenge of the new day. Inadequate educational opportunities, archaic labor laws and regulations, unrelieved hardships and inequities suffered by the working people, low-pitched politics and unjust class and race discriminations have all too frequently caused the people to lift their eyes beyond the horizon of state lines and call for relief from the Federal government. Fortunately, there has been an awakening social consciousness in most of the states resulting in a quickening interest in state government. The best answer, indeed the only one, to the alarming and rapid spread of Federal encroachment is to give to the people a better government through state agencies. Conditions like these cannot be met either by harking back or moaning low.

It is, of course, unfortunately true that there is a large and growing group of theorists who believe that our national government should take over all control and authority, leaving only to the sovereign state the police power and such other local regulation and control as relate to the intimate needs of the people. They think—some of them honestly think—that we should have one central powerhouse in







Launching the U. S. Steamship Zebulon B. Vance at Wilmington, December 6, 1941. Mrs. Broughton; Captain Roger Williams, president of N. C. Shipbuilding Company; Mrs. William H. Yarborough, an attendant; Governor Broughton; and Mr. Homer Ferguson, president of Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

Washington and that the forty-eight states should bear the same relation to the national government as the counties of the separate states now bear to the state government. Undoubtedly there are many of these theorists connected with the Federal government, and some of them in positions of large influence. They have been quick to capitalize upon national distress or need. This group has sought and still seeks to use even the war emergency as a pretext for expanding their sociological experiments. Unsound measures which were repudiated in normal times have been trotted out under new regalia, accompanied by a waving of the flag. Recent attempts to federalize unemployment compensation and state forestry prerogatives are but glaring illustrations of the purposes of this group. These and similar attempts of an unsound nature should be and must be rebuffed by the militant spirit and resistance of those who believe in the right relationship of Federal and state governments. Furthermore, we must rid these unsound and frequently un-American theorists of their opportunity by showing that the states themselves can do the job better.

It is, of course, inevitable that Federal activities and powers should increase in time of war. No nation can fight a modern war without exercising some dictatorial powers. We cannot defeat our enemies with the deliberative methods of the town meeting. We cannot master the inflation evil by leaving the law of supply and demand free play. There must be extraordinary restraints on the liberties of the individual citizen. There must be unusual, even harsh, limitations on business.

During the War Between the States President Lincoln exercised such arbitrary powers that his enemies—notably the Copperheads—charged him with permanent designs on the liberties of the people. During the first World War President Wilson was granted unprecedented authority which he did not flinch from wielding.

The American people have always regained with the return of peace the liberties which they surrendered in time of war. History will, I am sure, repeat itself.

But what about the future of the American state? Will it recover the authority which it has waived? What will be its role in the post-war years?

Too often, I think, we discuss the American state in terms of its rights and as we watch these rights steadily narrowed and even despoiled by congressional act and court construction, we are disposed to take a despairing view of the state's future.

The most doleful of our prophets foresee the early coming of the



time when the individual state will be—to borrow Metternich's classic definition of Italy—"only a geographical expression."

It is true that throughout our history as an independent nation the almost unvarying trend has been toward a greater centralization of power in the Federal government. The South undertook to interrupt that trend but its efforts, however heroic, were unavailing.

It is only as it is viewed vis-a-vis with the national government that the American state has lost power. Set against its own past, the state is today an infinitely more powerful government unit than it has been at any time in the Nation's history. What the states have been forced to surrender to the Federal government, they have more than made good with extensions of their own authority over the lives and fortunes of their citizens.

For instance, the average American governor today wields considerably more power than President George Washington could have pretended in his proudest moments. The state of North Carolina will spend during the next fiscal year as much as the Federal government expended in 1860. The police force of New York City is much larger today than the standing army of the United States on the eve of the War Between the States. I am far from certain that the size of a government's debt is a yardstick of its power, but it is interesting to note that the municipal debt of New York City—subdivision of one state—is appreciably larger than the entire debt of the Federal government in 1916.

If Thomas Jefferson were alive today and were influenced in his present-day judgment by the anxieties that weighed with him in his own distant day, he would doubtless be greatly disturbed by the vast powers which the Federal government has appropriated from the states. He would probably invoke the Tenth Amendment which he hoped would be the shield and the buckler of the rights of the states. The Tenth Amendment is, of course, the most meaningless section of our Constitution.

But Mr. Jefferson's alarms would not be restricted entirely to the national government. I think that he would be just as deeply concerned over the large authority which the states have acquired over their citizens. He once confessed: "I own I am not a friend of very energetic government. It is always oppressive."

The American state of today is not an anaemic government that lives precariously on the crumbs of authority that may be dropped from the overflowing table of federal power. It is a vital, indispensable political unit that has broadened its authority to cope with the changing circumstances of a changing civilization.

Powerful as the American state is today, it has not attained the summit of its authority. As our national life becomes more complex, there will be more, not less, government. Society will exercise increasing controls over the lives of the people and will accept new responsibilities for their social well-being. The states will share, perhaps disproportionately, in this expansion of governmental authority and opportunity.

Because our country will play a larger role in the life of the world in the future, our national government will have less interest to devote to strictly internal problems. There will be less disposition to appropriate for the Federal government functions which are now being discharged by the states or which can be acceptably discharged by the states.

The preoccupation of our national government with international problems will be especially exacting in the months that will follow the conclusion of the active fighting.

Famine already scourges all the conquered peoples. Their tragic miseries must be relieved when we can deliver food to them. This will be perhaps the most colossal relief undertaking in all human history and we must provide much of the leadership and most of the food.

Millions of refugees who have been driven from their homes by proscriptive laws or by advancing armies must be resettled. This will be one of the largest mass migrations of all times and we must assist with statesmanship and money.

Our government will not be able to retreat before any of these problems. While they appear on the surface to affect only Europe, they actually come home to the businesses and bosoms of the American people. There will be no durable prosperity in this country until a gravely stricken world has been rehabilitated. Reconstruction will be a long and difficult process.

Even if our Federal government should be inclined during the next few years to embark upon new and costly experiments in governmental service, there will be one formidable deterrent—our national debt. We have already been told that our national indebtedness will pass on June 30, 1944 the two hundred billion dollar mark. It is difficult to grasp the dimensions of such astronomical figures. Roughly speaking, that means \$1,500 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. It would build a \$6,000 home for every family in the land.

The national debt will lay a restraining hand, I think, on the ambitions of our Federal government. This is particularly true because now for the first time the average citizen is paying direct taxes



to the Federal government. It is easy to clamor for expenditures when their costs will be borne by others. Citizens scrutinize budgets with a skeptical eye when the money must come from their purses.

There will be problems—old problems in aggravated form and new problems—demanding statesmanlike action by our governments. There will be many and proper demands for new governmental services which must be met.

Many of these problems will be laid on the doorsteps of our state capitols where they properly belong and there will, I suspect, be scant inclination on the part of the national government to grab them. In fact, we may discover in the years immediately ahead that Washington is more disposed to pass the buck to the states than to raid their jurisdictions.

Furthermore, the states are better equipped than ever before to carry their full share of burdens arising from changed conditions. My own state of North Carolina has a surplus of over \$30,000,000. I am sure that most of the states would be able to report a substantially similar improvement in their financial position. Accordingly, while the states will not be ready or willing to take over any non-essential or useless activity or service, they will be equipped to do the essential things.

One further observation: Centralization has about reached the saturation point in this country. Public opinion which has previously supported the Federal government in its encroachments on the prerogatives of the states is now beginning to question the wisdom of a large and highly centralized government.

It is a noteworthy fact that most of the worst labor disputes in this country develop in the large industries. Big business as such is perhaps no more insensible to the interests and feelings of its employees than is little business. But it is necessarily impersonal in its relations with those who work for it. It is this dreary impersonality which so often arrays the employee against the employing corporation.

Governments are not exempt from the defects of size. No government can become large without becoming impersonal and without losing that human touch which in government no less than in business conduces to understanding. The average citizen is apt to become somewhat suspicious of his government when it speaks to him only through questionnaires, taxes and petty officials who come from other sections and who naturally enough have no lively interest in him. A bureaucracy is usually incorruptible, but it is rarely human and citizens demand something more than integrity and capacity from the officials. They want that plus a quality of humanness. The







Southern Governors' wives visiting historic homes in New Orleans during Governors' Conference, March 17, 1941. *Left to Right:* Mrs. William Wallace Bauden, Jr.; Mrs. Jack Bartlett; an unidentified person; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Gilmer; Mrs. Godfred Z. Regan; Mrs. Helen Pitkin Schertz, whose home they were visiting; Mrs. Broughton; Mrs. Sam Jones, wife of the governor of Louisiana; Mrs. Burnet R. Maybank, wife of the governor of South Carolina; Mrs. Hugh Wilkinson, sitting on the steps; and Miss Abbey Arnold.

British civil service alienated the people of Burma not because it was dishonest or incapable but solely because it neglected in its austerity to show the common touch in its relations with the natives.

Public opinion in this Nation is swinging back to the view that more should be expected of the states and less of the national government. This is a comforting trend for public sentiment can do more to preserve the rights of the states than all of the constitutions and supreme courts.

The future of the American state? It was never so bright. Those of us who administer the affairs of our Nation's commonwealths need not worry that we will lack either work to do or the power with which to do it. The legal doctrine of state's rights may be as dead as the gallant boys from North Carolina who fell on the battlefields of this State four score years ago. But while we may have lost in technical rights, we have gained in large opportunities. The American state is still one of the irreplaceable pillars on which this federated republic rests.

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## A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER A STATE-WIDE RADIO HOOKUP, REVIEWING  
THE RECORD OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RALEIGH

March 13, 1943

Measured in terms of constructive achievement, the record of the 1943 General Assembly of the state of North Carolina was memorable and indeed historic. Perfection is not claimed, and undoubtedly some mistakes of commission and omission were made; but future historians will give large place to this legislative session as marking some new milestones in the path of progress for the people of this State.

The record of any legislative session is not to be appraised merely by the size or variety of its monetary appropriations. These are circumstances that fluctuate with changing economic conditions. The true test is: What permanent and constructive legislation was enacted affecting the welfare and progress of the State as a whole? Considered in this light, the following may be listed as among the outstanding and constructive achievements of this session:

1. The nine months school law providing, at state expense, a nine months term in the public schools for all the children of the State.
2. The creation of an authoritative State Board of Education pursuant to the constitutional amendment, giving to this one board com-



plete control and supervision of public education in the State. This fundamental change in the administration of our public school system, made possible by the first amendment to the Constitution as affecting the board of education in seventy-five years, and giving to the State for the first time the machinery for adequate and effective administration of our growing public school system, has vast significance for the future of public education in North Carolina.

3. The creation of an unified board of control for all of the institutions of the State dealing with the treatment of insane or mentally defective persons.

4. The creation of an unified board of control for all of the correctional and training institutions of the State, including all of the institutions dealing with juvenile delinquents.

5. Provision for the establishment of a training and correctional school for delinquent Negro girls, to be administered under the unified board. Such provision was long since made for delinquent white boys, white girls, and Negro boys; and this new enactment marks a just and salutary step forward in our social program.

6. Legislation providing for the establishment of a bureau of mines in Western North Carolina, thus for the first time in the history of our State giving recognition to and adequate provision for the mineral resources of our State, in connection with which there have been phenomenal developments during recent years.

7. The submission of an amendment which, if ratified, will add to the Council of State the commissioners of agriculture, labor, and insurance, thus making the Council more fully representative of activities affecting the welfare of the people of the State.

These, of course, are not the only measures of importance enacted by the General Assembly, but are merely listed as outstanding among those enactments which are of a permanently constructive nature. I shall later refer more fully to some of these measures.

The General Assembly of 1943 appropriated a substantially larger sum of money than was ever before authorized by any session in the history of the State. This has been and will be the subject of some criticism, but any comment on this feature of the session should be viewed in the light of all the circumstances.

In the first place, it should be remembered that early in this session there was appropriated from the general fund surplus the sum of \$20,000,000 to be set aside as a post-war reserve fund, to be invested wholly in state and government notes or bonds. This is the first time in the history of the State that any reserve fund has ever been set up in connection with the general fund of the State. Such appropriation con-

stitutes a backlog of security against contingencies that may arise in the uncertain future. As a companion measure, it was also provided by legislative enactment that the Governor and Council of State shall from time to time during the next biennium invest in state and government securities any accruing surplus which will manifestly exceed the requirements of the appropriations made for such period. Such action will authorize and direct the conversion of idle surpluses into interest-bearing securities. This is likewise entirely new legislation. While I make no claim as a financial expert, I speak with confidence and after careful study of the whole fiscal structure of this State when I say that if business conditions during the next two years continue approximately as good as they have been during the past two years, the reserve fund of \$20,000,000 already created, will have at least \$10,000,000 added to it during this period. In such an event there will be a general fund invested surplus in the sum of not less than \$30,000,000 when this administration comes to a close in the early part of January, 1945.

It should further be noted that the creation of the post-war reserve fund and the subsequent substantial increase in appropriations for schools and other state services and activities were all based upon growing revenues resulting from improved business conditions and not based on any increase in taxes. The General Assembly made no increase whatsoever in taxes, but on the contrary provided for tax relief to the people of the State in the amount of nearly \$1,000,000 per year. Such tax relief was largely for the benefit of those businesses which have been drastically affected by governmental regulations during the war period. The other substantial tax relief was allowing to the merchants of the State a commission of 3 per cent on all sales taxes collected and remitted by them, provided such taxes are remitted promptly and in accordance with the regulations of the Revenue Department.

The largely increased appropriations made by the session should likewise be viewed in the light of the fact that the purchasing value of a dollar today is hardly more than 80 per cent of the purchasing value of two years ago. These circumstances made it absolutely essential to increase largely the appropriations to various institutions which have to provide for the subsistence of those in their care. These conditions also justified and made proper a substantial increase for the teachers and other state employees.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Of chief interest to the people of the State will be a review of what was done by the General Assembly in the cause of public education.



Outstanding in this field, as already noted, were the enactment of the nine months school bill and the creation of a State Board of Education. Already about forty states of the Union have a full nine months school term, and the people of the State were unwilling longer to accept its position of inferiority for the children of North Carolina. Furthermore, it may be said that while most of the other states have a nine months school term, North Carolina is the only state that provides such public school advantages wholly at state expense. These achievements added to the provision made in the last General Assembly for the twelfth grade give to us for the first time an adequate public school system. It now remains for the public school teachers and administrators to effectuate these improvements by doing an increasingly better job of teaching and training.

In addition to these forward-looking steps in the field of education, there was provided for the first time in over fifteen years a substantial increase in pay for the public school teachers of the State. These increases range from 15 per cent to 20 per cent, the higher percentage of increase being for the teachers in the lower salary brackets. In addition to this, of course, the teachers were given a substantial increase by virtue of the addition of the ninth month. These increases are made effective from January 1, 1943. It, therefore, can now be said for the first time in our public educational history that the teachers of North Carolina are receiving reasonably adequate compensation.

A similar and equally well justified increase in compensation was made to other state employees, including teachers in all educational institutions and other employees of the State.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

The General Assembly was responsive to the very keen interest manifested in the improvement of our institutions for the treatment of the insane. During 1942, a board of inquiry appointed by me in pursuance of some disturbing and shocking disclosures of conditions at the State Hospital at Morganton, recommended some drastic changes and very substantially increased appropriations. Even before the General Assembly met I authorized and directed all changes and improvements that could be made without legislative enactment, and these were effectuated at a cost in excess of \$100,000 allotted from the contingency and emergency fund. They included increase in number and pay of nurses and attendants; employed help instead of patients for cooking and preparing food; employment of trained dietician to plan food; general manager to supervise plant and operations; purchase of an additional two-hundred-acre farm, with increases in the dairy herds sufficient to give adequate milk to all patients;

purchase of hogs and poultry and the construction of hog houses and poultry plants sufficient to produce practically all pork and eggs for the institution; adequate cooking equipment to prepare foods in greater variety; screening of windows necessary to protect patients; and installation of adequate farm machinery and farm equipment. All of this was done prior to the meeting of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly, in response to this aroused public sentiment, added very greatly to the appropriations for these institutions. For example, the appropriation for the State Hospital at Raleigh for the next biennium will exceed by over \$500,000 the appropriation for the last biennium, and for Morganton the increase is over \$600,000.

These increased appropriations will bring the subsistence and maintenance provisions substantially above the average prevailing throughout the United States. It will also make possible for the first time the employment of an adequate number of physicians, nurses, and attendants.

Coupled with these increased appropriations there was the legislation previously referred to providing for a unified board of fifteen members, five each from the eastern, middle, and western sections of the State, together with the state health officer, who will be an ex officio member. This unified board will have complete supervision of all of these institutions dealing with mental cases, including the state hospitals at Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro, and the Caswell Training School at Kinston. Provision is made for the employment of a general superintendent who shall be a recognized and trained medical man in the field of psychiatry, and also provision for a general business manager for all of the institutions. These changes when effectuated should give to North Carolina one of the greatest systems in America for the treatment of insane persons.

In line with this action there was created, as previously stated, a unified board of control for all institutions in the State dealing with training and correction. These include Stonewall Jackson Training School for boys at Concord; the Eastern Carolina Training School for boys at Rocky Mount; the State Home and Industrial School for girls at Samarcand, for delinquent white girls; the State Industrial Farm Colony for women at Kinston, for white women; the Morrison Training School for Negroes at Hoffman, and the newly created school for delinquent Negro girls. Provision is made for a general superintendent and general business manager, thus unifying and coordinating a work which is highly important in the field of correction and rehabilitation. The State Commissioner of Welfare is made ex officio a member of this unified board.



Adequate provision was made for the other institutions of the State.

#### AGRICULTURE

The 1943 session was definitely farm minded. Its appropriations and provisions for agriculture exceeded even the record-breaking achievements of the 1941 session. The Department of Agriculture, the Extension Service, Experiment Station at State College, and the program of agricultural vocational training all were given substantially increased appropriations. Adequate provision was also made for continuing the program for increased development in the field of well-bred livestock and in the marketing services of the State.

In addition to extending the program of vocational education in the field of agriculture, this important branch of instruction in all of its phases was adequately provided for. Supplementing the work of the last General Assembly, an appropriation of \$75,000 was made to provide necessary equipment for the new vocational textile school already constructed near Belmont in Gaston County and now ready for actual instruction in the field of textile training. This marks a new and advanced step for the State in vocational training.

#### MINERALS AND MINING OPERATIONS

Early in the session, there was held a joint meeting of committees on conservation and development, mines and mining, and manufacture and labor. Before the joint meeting there appeared, by invitation of the Governor, Mr. Herman A. Brassert of New York City, one of the outstanding mining engineers and metallurgists of the world. He discussed with these groups the mining possibilities of the state of North Carolina and answered many questions propounded by members concerning such developments. Attention was called to the fact that over 400 new mines have been opened in North Carolina since Pearl Harbor, and that the State is experiencing a phenomenal increase in its mining operations.

So great was the interest that was manifested that the Governor recommended to the General Assembly the passage of legislation authorizing the setting up of a bureau of mines, to be located in Western North Carolina. This measure passed both branches of the Assembly without a dissenting vote. If the results of the mineral and mining survey now being carried on, the most comprehensive in the history of the State, justify such action, this bureau, with adequate staff of trained personnel, will be established.

It should be remembered that North Carolina unquestionably has a remarkable range and diversity of mineral resources, including mica, kaolin, feldspar, olivine, iron, tin, lead, coal, and scores of other im-

portant minerals. During the War Between the States and in earlier days these resources were actively developed. Subsequently, however, in the days of financial prostration in the South there was no capital available and consequently the chief mineral activities went to other areas where abundant capital and transportation coupled with favored freight rates made such developments successful. It seems altogether likely that the present war gives to the State its greatest opportunity in the field of mining operations.

In the field of conservation and development, the Legislature made the largest appropriation in its history for forest fire prevention and protection. It is recognized that North Carolina is among the foremost of the states in its timber resources, and our neglect has cost us untold millions of dollars on account of forest fires and lack of general supervision.

The General Assembly was called upon to reduce substantially its appropriations for highway construction. This was due to unprecedented declines in highway revenues resulting from war conditions. Looking to conditions following the end of the war, the Assembly, however, wisely provided that at such time the Governor and Council of State might cancel outstanding highway bonds held in the reserve fund and in lieu thereof issue up to \$15,000,000 in new bonds. Such funds, together with Federal funds available in what may be anticipated as an equivalent amount, would give a substantial amount for new highway construction at the end of the war, thus giving needed highway facilities and employment to thousands of our people.

The State Guard, which has served most usefully during the war emergency, was given adequate facilities and provision was made for increasing the number of units. Also, the Assembly provided for a summer encampment for all the members of the State Guard, a well-merited consideration.

The General Assembly not only continued the appropriations which were made for the first time at the previous session for state aid to public libraries, but increased this amount by 25 per cent. The total appropriation for each year of the next biennium for public libraries is \$125,000. North Carolina is the only state in the South, and one of the few in the Nation, which provides direct state aid for public library service. This aid reaches every county in the State and has received the universal approval of our people.

Adequate provision was made for the State Planning Board in order that such agency may study and plan for the post-war needs of the State. It is highly important that such conditions should be studied in advance of the event.



In addition to the provision made for existing agencies under war conditions, the General Assembly gave to the Governor, with the approval of the Council of State, the power to perform designated acts of an emergency nature during the war period. While it is anticipated that these powers will be exercised rarely, if at all, it is undoubtedly wise that such provision should be made under these conditions which are without precedent.

The General Assembly, in further recognition of war conditions, made numerous beneficial provisions for the men now in the armed service of the Nation. These provisions include, among others, the following: privilege of absentee voting; preferential rating in future employment with the State; exemption from income taxes as to army or navy pay, together with certain other exemptions in connection with privilege taxes for blind and other handicapped veterans; authorization of funds to supplement money available for veterans service office; provisions for room and board and all necessary fees required of students, for orphans of veterans of the present world war; protection of the rights of teachers and state employees now in the armed services with respect to their status under the state retirement act.

The General Assembly also appropriated \$30,000 to provide for equipment and maintenance of bases established in this State by the Civil Air Patrol. This patrol has rendered invaluable services in patrolling our beaches and other strategic areas.

There were many other highly important and beneficial acts of the General Assembly which cannot be mentioned in detail by reason of limitation of time. Included among these, of course, are the four constitutional amendments submitted for the consideration of the people at the next general election, these being: (1) the amendment to the board of education amendment adopted at the last election; (2) the amendment to include the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Commissioner of Insurance on the State Council; (3) the amendment striking out the constitutional requirements with respect to the form of examination for women in the execution of deeds or other instruments; and (4) the amendment giving the General Assembly power to fix the compensation of the Lieutenant Governor.

In my message to the General Assembly at the opening of the session, I closed with the following statement:

It is our privilege to be living in the most challenging period of our national existence. We may well take pride in the fact that North Carolina in this emergency, as in all previous national crises, is living up to its highest traditions. As we gather here to deliberate about matters of fiscal and domestic concern, we cannot be unmindful of the fact that tens of thousands of our young men

are on the blazing fields of action. Many of them will not return. To those who do return and in loving memory of those who do not, may we be able truthfully to say we, too, have kept the faith.

I think it can be truly said that the General Assembly of 1943 has indeed kept the faith, and that its record marks an historic advance in the progress of North Carolina.

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## THE STATES' RESPONSIBILITIES— NOW AND AFTER THE WAR

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS ON  
POST-WAR PROBLEMS IN THE STATES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 16, 1943

For the first time in the history of this country the question of states' rights has become a national issue. If Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun were living today, they would be collaborating instead of debating. The issue is no longer narrow, sectional, or economic. It is not even political in a strictly partisan sense. Republican governors and democratic governors are vying with each other in their robust championship of the rights of states. This is new and wholesome. In this unprecedented circumstance lies the best assurance that our unique form of government will survive its greatest crisis and proceed unimpaired into a larger destiny.

It cannot be denied that centralized government in its bureaucratic manifestations has attained proportions that are alarming. The war has necessitated much of this; and unsound thinkers in government have undoubtedly sought to use the emergency to exploit schemes that are abhorrent to our form of government—schemes that would wither in the normal light of true American principles. But we may take heart in the aroused consciousness of the states and of the people. We are not going to have in America either a dictatorship or any other totalitarian form of government.

In every war in which this country has engaged, there has been a vast expansion of Federal power. The American people, however, have always regained with the return of peace the liberties which they surrendered in time of war. History will, I am sure, repeat itself.

But the preservation of our American government in its dual form will not be attained merely by the assertion of the rights of the states.



Rights involve responsibilities. We are here asked to consider the states' responsibilities now and after the war.

Broadly outlined, the states now have the responsibility, jointly and severally, of dedicating their all to the supreme task of winning this war. Whatever yielding of state prerogatives that may truly be needed to this end should be done without quibbling or delay. Whatever barriers impede the flow of transportation, the utilization of manpower, and the production of essential implements or goods, should be ungrudgingly removed. Any state which would permit selfish or partisan consideration to hamper its contribution to the war effort is unworthy of a place in the role of American commonwealths. Under the incomparable Washington we came perilously close to extinction at our very birth as a nation because of a narrow and petty attitude on the part of Continental states. A repetition of such conditions might well destroy the existence so miraculously attained.

If the war should continue through 1944—which now seems highly probable—the solidarity of the states in respect to their wartime responsibilities will be subjected to a further test, because in that event we will for the first time in over one hundred and thirty years of our national history be involved in a presidential election while engaged in war with foreign powers. To be able to go through a national political campaign of this proportion and at the same time wage successfully a war of unprecedented extent will indeed demonstrate the durable qualities of our American democracy. We may well have every confidence that this result will be attained. Furthermore, we may be assured that regardless of the outcome of such a political contest the might of America with accelerated power will continue to be exerted towards the goal of complete victory and lasting peace. The people of the United States will not elect as President any man whose past and present record gives indication either of lack of zeal towards the cause for which we fight or lack of purpose to strive, after complete victory, for an internationally guaranteed peace with full American participation.

Dealing specifically with the responsibilities of the states for the duration of the war, the following may be mentioned as outstanding.

The administration of the selective service system has been a state responsibility in coöperation with the Federal authorities and should continue as such. Without the prodding of Federal bayonets and through responsible state administration operating with local committees we are well on the way towards building an army and navy of over ten million men. Nothing comparable to this has ever been

accomplished by any democratic nation. The results have amazed the world and have constituted one of the finest manifestations of democratic efficiency in all history. In my own state we have through Selective Service Administration already sent over two hundred thousand men into the armed services, and I have received as governor of the State less than a dozen individual complaints of discrimination or other alleged unfairness. This is but another demonstration of the fact that our people will respond even to the highest call that can be made, if they are permitted to have a part in the processes of such call. Many other Federal agencies which have ignored this principle and resorted to bureaucratic methods might well take note of such results.

The most acute problem, at least in the Southern area and perhaps in the entire nation, at present is the shortage of farm labor. The states cannot ignore their responsibility for dealing with this question. Furthermore, while full coöperation with all related Federal agencies is wise and necessary, the states are going to have to solve the problem of farm labor for themselves. Delays and confusion of counsel in Washington, some of which may be inevitable, are such as to subject us to disaster in our agricultural operations if we rely wholly upon help from that quarter. In keeping with somewhat similar efforts in many other states, North Carolina has set up its own Farm Manpower Commission, with a full-time director in charge. This commission is rallying the support of schools, municipalities, civic groups, and even the churches in a great voluntary movement which gives assurance that we are going to be able in a state which ranks not lower than third agriculturally in the Nation to cultivate, produce, and harvest the greatest food and feed crop in our history.

The whole program of civilian defense is essentially a state responsibility. After recovering from some early and serious blunders in Federal direction, this activity is now functioning admirably in virtually all of the states. Federal authorities have wisely learned that this is an important job which only the states can adequately perform, with only such Federal or regional direction or control as may be necessary to fit the pattern of national defense.

It is the prerogative of the state to coördinate the work of various agencies operating in connection with the war program. The work of coördination is all the more important because of the multiplicity of such agencies. In fact, there are vastly too many Federal, and in many instances, state agencies dealing with the same general subject. I am informed, for example, that there are over one hundred different agencies dealing with the question of recreation as a part of the



war program. Determined purpose should be exerted in state and Federal leadership to reduce the number of agencies and avoid existing duplication and confusion. Twenty-five per cent of the agencies dealing with war problems, certainly in civilian aspects, would do a better job, at vastly less expense, than is now being done by the whole number.

The states should be willing and ready to take over every responsibility which they can handle better than the National government. For example, while certain Federal agencies were fighting among themselves as to which should have the responsibility and power for directing a program of day nurseries for the children of women industrial workers, a number of industrial states have already worked out for themselves satisfactory programs. Why, apart from some overweening desire for bureaucratic power, should we not frankly and realistically assign to the states every function in the war program which they are capable of performing?

Such functions as forestry supervision and protection, public health, agriculture, unemployment compensation, education, workmen's compensation, employment service, and numerous others are primarily state responsibilities and ought to be so regarded both by the Federal and state governments. The best results in all of these and many other related activities have been attained under a policy of state responsibility with Federal coöperation.

In brief, it should be the attitude of the state to assume fully every responsibility which is normally within its sphere and to discharge such responsibility in such spirit and policy of coöperation with the Federal government as will best promote the national welfare.

Furthermore, even in time of war the states cannot and will not evade their responsibility for combating fiercely any federal encroachment upon state prerogatives not actually necessary for the successful prosecution of this war.

And what may be said of the responsibilities of the states after the war?

Undoubtedly the first responsibility of the states after the war will be unitedly to demand the return to the states those prerogatives which have been voluntarily yielded to the Federal government or encroached upon in the interest of national efficiency and safety during the emergency. We have been hearing altogether too much about "permanent gains" on the part of some who envision the delegation or arrogation of Federal power during the war period as a definite and permanent step towards state socialism resembling the totalitarian pattern. On the basis of these implied gains, such a group

would proceed, if unresisted after the war, to such goals as government ownership, or at least domination of transportation, power, industry, and insurance. Such theories are not in keeping with the American form of government, and the states have the responsibility even now to gird themselves for unrelenting combat after the war with any group which would seek to perpetuate such gains or retain such un-American objectives. Free enterprise, with such regulations, state and Federal, as will prevent exploitation of labor and assure the protection of the competitive principle, is the foundation of our national greatness and the surest guaranty for our future.

But let the states be reminded of this: We cannot solve the problems or meet the needs of the people merely by academic discussions or assertion of rights. We must be prepared as states to do a better job and more adequately to serve the people. The states cannot be unmindful of the fact that much of their own failure to serve adequately the people who constitute their citizenship has been in the past and, if continued, will be in the future an unfailing invitation to Federal encroachment.

The great body of the common people of this Nation has not been content with mere theories of government. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, inadequate educational facilities, starvation wages, and pitifully small returns for the labor and sweat of the man of the soil are factors which have brought about the almost revolutionary change in the nature and scope of Federal activities. Whether we like it or not, this tide, welling up from the homes and hearts of the American people, demanding better living conditions, has swept forever away many of the narrow limitations of government conceived by the founding fathers. There are those who are still sitting by the abandoned campfires of the past, who yet believe that we can and should return to the ancient landmarks. Their hope is in vain.

The true function of government is to promote the welfare and the happiness of all the people. The people of this country will never again submit to those conditions which too long existed in this country. Child labor, unconscionably long working hours, inadequate and unjust wages, poor housing and unwholesome living conditions, low standards of public health, unequal educational opportunities and pitiful farm prices, in contrast with the vast enrichment, frequently through artificial and unrighteous circumstances, of a relatively small percentage of the people, are conditions which will not be tolerated.

Fundamentally, the people may prefer less government, and certainly less bureaucratic Federal government. They believe inherently



in the old principles of local self-government and states' rights, but they also believe in having for themselves a reasonable share of the nation's prosperity and a fair chance for themselves and their children to live under decent conditions. The vast majority of the people are willing to give up many things of sentimental or traditional value provided they are able to eat, wear better clothes, and enjoy the comforts and conveniences of life. If they could get these and still maintain the old principles of government, well and good; but if they cannot, they will not hesitate to look to the Federal government for relief, and no amount of harking back to ancient creeds will deter them.

Those of us who believe in the fundamental principles of states' rights and local self-government may as well concede frankly that much of the almost terrifying expansion of Federal encroachment upon the original domain of the states has come about because state governments failed to meet the challenge of the new day. Inadequate educational opportunities, archaic labor regulations, unrelieved hardships and inequities suffered by the working people, low-pitched politics and unjust class and race discriminations have all too frequently caused the people to lift their eyes beyond the horizon of state lines and call for relief from the Federal government. Fortunately, there has been an awakening social consciousness in most of the states with a resulting quickening interest in state government. The best answer, indeed the only one, to the alarming and rapid spread of Federal encroachment is to give to the people a better government through state agencies. Conditions like these cannot be met either by harking back or moaning low.

Inevitably, there will fall upon the states after this war, and indeed before its termination, a very large part of the relief burden. The Federal government, with a national debt which may attain a total of 300 billion dollars or more—and I have no criticism of whatever total may be necessary to win this war—cannot in the very nature of things carry on in the future the comprehensive program of relief undertaken in recent years. Fortunately, economic conditions have already eliminated the necessity for much of the relief program as indicated by the wise termination of several Federal agencies. Certain others might well be terminated without any damage to the program of progress. In any event, however, the states may as well plan as a part of their responsibility in the future a program of relief. It is perhaps well that this is so. Where the sources of relief are closer to the beneficiaries, where the burdens are being borne by those in position to scrutinize the administration of relief and welfare, there is

less likelihood that fraud and imposition may result. There can be no just criticism of relief extended in meritorious cases. Neither state nor Federal government can be indifferent to conditions involving dire necessity and possible starvation. However, we must guard ourselves against any system that would develop an ever-increasing number of people who are willing, even where necessity does not exist, to eke out an unemployed and shiftless livelihood upon the basis of a state or government dole. Extension of relief beyond the period of definite and positive necessity will have a corroding influence upon character and good citizenship. Undoubtedly, larger responsibility on the part of the states in this function will have a wholesome effect.

A very definite responsibility of the states after the war will be to carry on a program of public improvement, improved housing facilities, highway construction, extension of parks and recreational facilities, and many other activities which will afford employment while meeting a definite public need. Well-advised states are already planning such programs. It would be dangerous to delay such study and planning until the hour of urgency and confusion that may follow the termination of hostilities and the demobilization of our great armies.

After-war problems will undoubtedly be great, but they will not be insuperable. America is destined to have an even larger and ever-growing place in world leadership; and in this destiny the individual states will have a responsible and glorious part.

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## FARM LABOR

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF TOBACCO GROWERS,  
WAREHOUSEMEN, AND MANUFACTURERS

RALEIGH

May 18, 1943

I want to send thanks to the governors of South Carolina and Virginia for the fine spirit of coöperation in sending representatives from their states to participate in this meeting, and to thank each one of you for your presence here today.

All of you know without any recital of statements that 1942 presented some serious problems with regard to farm labor. By that time the draft had reached into our agricultural ranks. Farm labor was

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<sup>1</sup>Gov. Broughton spoke extemporaneously and only excerpts of this address are available.



going to defense work. Thousands of acres of cotton, peanuts, and other crops went unharvested. It is definitely recognized that farm labor problems will be more serious this year than ever before. In view of this fact and realizing that we must solve most of our problems within our own State rather than depending on a solution from the national level, the North Carolina Farm Labor Commission was set up, of which Mr. Harry B. Caldwell is director.

Many problems lie ahead of the Farm Labor Commission. We come now to face the season when cotton has to be picked, peanuts to be harvested, and small grains to be seeded. In making plans to meet the situation it was noted that considerable thought would have to be given to tobacco warehouses and the selling of tobacco. We know that farmers last season neglected harvesting their cotton, peanuts, and hay, and seeding small grains in order to get their tobacco on the market. We saw acres and acres of cotton that were left unpicked, hay that was left in the fields, peanuts that were not harvested. That being so it seemed necessary to examine the situation as affected by tobacco markets to see whether any improvement could be made.

We have several suggestions to be considered. No one has the answer that we know would solve the problem. We must all work together—growers, warehousemen, and manufacturers—in arriving at the solution. Warehouses do constitute a hindrance as they have been operating. They very definitely do affect the farm labor situation, and North Carolina is going to settle this problem and back up the farmer in his efforts to comply with government requests for more food. It is our duty to solve this problem. Everyone is willing to make some sacrifices in order to accomplish better results.

Three things affect us in this matter: First, it is our great duty to solve the farm labor problem which is very serious. We owe it to our Nation to produce all the crops we can. Our farmers have been urged to plant to their limit, which they have done and are doing. Now, we cannot let them down, and we will not. If an emergency arises that would make it necessary to close warehouses in order to harvest the crops, I would not hesitate to declare a marketing holiday.

Second, there has been a deferment made by Selective Service—a classification of essentiality for agriculture. If we fail to solve the farm labor problem and the vast farm production program fails, we will lose that classification.

Third, if tobacco warehouse associations and producers cannot work out some plan that will make some contribution toward the labor problem, our auction system of selling tobacco will be imperiled. We believe in the auction system, but if we fail to reach some agreement,

we build up a case and put ourselves in the hands of those who would destroy this system.

Again, I say that everyone here will have to make some sacrifice if we reach a solution. I sincerely hope that the answer will be found here today. If not, and in the event it becomes necessary, I shall exercise all the powers given me in the Constitution and in the statutes in closing tobacco warehouses by proclamation in order to get the crops harvested.

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## POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT; THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED OVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO HOOK-UP

COLUMBUS, OHIO

June 20, 1943

The states of the American Union should come out of this war stronger and more vital than ever before. Only two things—both now in evidence—are essential to this all-important result: First, the states must resolutely and unitedly insist upon the restoration of those rights and privileges necessarily or arbitrarily taken from them during the emergency and war period. Second, with equal zeal the states, in their public service, must measure up to the challenge of the new day that will follow victory and peace.

Ancient privileges and constitutional rights, even though fully restored, will have a hollow sound if not geared to the needs and aspirations of the people. The so-called "American way of life under constitutional government" is but an idle phrase unless interpreted in terms of employment, education, public health, fair wages, and decent living conditions, prosperous agriculture, and sound social security. Do the states have a program that will meet these human and elemental needs? Are they intelligently planning for the post-war conditions? If not, they will only have themselves to blame if Federal expansion shall continue in all its bureaucratic manifestations.

It is futile to say that free enterprise will take care of the situation. So-called free enterprise did not save us from the greatest depression of all times just ten years ago and cannot solve all the problems that will inevitably follow the war. This is not to disparage free enterprise. Its achievements have been magnificent, and its place in American life ought to be secure and permanent. Enterprise, supported by private capital and initiative, ought to be free in a very large sense, free to

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered over the nationwide radio sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company and the University of Chicago Round Table in connection with National Governors' Conference, Columbus, Ohio.



grow but not to monopolize, free to gain but not to exploit either labor or the public; free from government control but subject to sound regulation in the public interest.

Few sound-thinking people either in public or private life doubt that there will be a vast problem of unemployment after the war. It cannot be solved by business and industry alone; it should not be solved by government alone. Private industry with typical American courage and resourcefulness can and will do the biggest part of the job if not hampered by unreasonable and unnecessary governmental restrictions or interference. Local, state, and Federal governments must coöperate in doing the rest. We can not, we *dare* not run the hazard or suffer the injustice of converting an army of victory into an army of unemployed.

Are local, state, and Federal governments to stand by in uncommunicative wistfulness until the impact of the event strikes with bewildering force? Such an attitude would be comparable only to fighting this war allied in power but divided in purpose, or responding with an encore of isolationism to the appeal of a war-wrecked world. Tragic disillusionment will follow either course. Surely we have the intelligence to foresee events. We must have the courage and the statesmanship to plan for them.

Many states have already done wise planning for coming events. In my own state of North Carolina we have set up out of surplus funds a post-war reserve fund of \$20,000,000, already invested in state and government securities, to be supplemented by approximately \$15,000,000 more next year, and have provided in addition a fund of \$15,000,000 for highway construction immediately available upon the end of the war. A planning commission, implemented with funds and free from crackpots, has been set up. Local units of government have by statute been authorized to set up reserve funds for post-war public work of an essential character. Our unemployment compensation reserve fund has a surplus reserve of over \$60,000,000. Business and government together in North Carolina are trying to be ready for postwar problems without having to look to the Federal government.

Undoubtedly the Federal government should and will be prepared to carry on in moderation a coöperative program of public works. But, it should in truth be *coöperative* and should in fact involve honest and constructive *work*. There is no proper place in our national policy or the American character for doles, gratuities or handouts. The states and local units of government should be ready to coöperate on a basis of full participation in such a public works program.

Such, in outline, may well be the basis for Federal, state, and busi-

ness coöperation in meeting post-war problems. This is not a partisan or political issue, nor is it a matter of old deal or new deal. Deeper than all of this, there is involved the fulfillment of our national destiny.

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## ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A LUNCHEON MEETING  
OF NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

June 21, 1943

It is neither premature nor untimely to discuss now the problems of the post-war period. Those who would ignore or evade the consideration of such questions, even as those hesitate to face the program for peace, ignore both history and perspective.

The surest approach to successful organization and administration of government services in the post-war period is to begin now to eliminate from government functions, Federal and state, every non-essential activity or agency. Some of these have wisely been abandoned in recent months; many others could be dispensed with without hindrance either to the war program or post-war procedure. Likewise, there might well be an abandonment of emergency exploitation and unsound social experiments. Simplification and streamlining of present government functions will undoubtedly contribute toward a speedier and more successful solution of the grave problems that will follow victory and peace.

Broadly speaking, government services comprehend such matters as agriculture, public works, public health, transportation and all its aspects, labor and unemployment, and social security and general welfare. Not even the most rabid critic of government service or expenditures would take the position that either the Federal or state governments shall abandon these types of public service. No responsible public leader in America, regardless of political affiliation, will take the position that government expenditures for public services in state areas should be terminated. Regardless of the size of the public debt or the differences in political philosophy, it is realistically conceded that certain types of government services will necessarily continue. The question is, how shall these administrations of public service best be shaped to meet post-war problems?

Certain principles must be stated as an approach to this question.

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of his address are available.



(1) There should be a recognition of this fundamental principle; that America became a great nation through individual initiative, courage and faith; and that the greatest asset of our Nation is still its self-reliant citizenship. Whatever is done by government, state or Federal, should supplement and not subordinate either individual initiative or private enterprise. The problems of the future cannot be solved on the basis merely of doing things for the people; it should be primarily grounded on the thesis of giving our people the fullest opportunity to do things for themselves.

(2) There must nevertheless be a realization that conditions are not what they were in the pioneer days, nor will they after this war be the same as before. Those who contemplate or advocate nationally or internationally a resumption of the old order are missing completely the meaning of these soul-disturbing days. States must cease squawking and begin planning; they cannot abdicate their responsibility for public service and at the same time decry expansion of Federal service. The people of the United States will expect and demand in the coming years employment at fair wages and under decent living conditions; agricultural opportunities on a reasonable and profitable basis; a program of public health that serves all of the people and the reasonable assurance against the handicaps of unemployment; reasonable assurance against old age helplessness. No amount of quibbling about ancient creeds will answer these cravings of the human spirit.

(3) There must be recognized the fact that the solution of post-war problems is the mutual responsibility of business and government. That should be a teamwork rather than a tug-of-war. Private enterprise should be free to grow, but not to monopolize, free to succeed but not to exploit either labor or the public, free from government control or interference, but subject to every regulation necessary for the protection of the public interest.

(4) The key word to success in the solution of many problems is coöperation between business and government as well as between the Federal and state governments. Furthermore, consideration should be given to the responsible part that local units of government may play in solving these problems. The closer government is kept to the people the more responsible it will be to the needs and aspirations of our citizens.

(5) Discussions and attempted solutions of post-war problems, as well as the problems of war and peace, should be approached in a spirit of dedication. This is indeed a day of dedication. There is no place in American life today for petty politics or narrow partisanship. It is difficult to eliminate these considerations wholly. For the first

time in one hundred and thirty years our Nation will next year in all likelihood be involved in a presidential contest while engaged in war with foreign powers. This will subject our democracy to its severest test. With full allowances for individual political ambitions and party aspirations, we must nevertheless highly resolve that this Nation in these critical hours shall not march under a political banner, but under the flag of the United States of America.

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## JOHN MERRICK: PIONEER AND BUILDER

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE LIBERTY SHIP

*John Merrick At The SHIPYARD*

WILMINGTON

July 11, 1943

A ship under any circumstances should be appropriately named. Sturdiness, power, and character are qualities which prove its ability to battle the elements and ride the storms. No fanfare of launching can avail if these be wanting. In time of war, the naming of a ship has added significance. Its mission and destiny as it sails fatefully under the flag of a great nation may well be symbolized by the name it bears.

On December 6, 1941, a few hours before the dastardly assault at Pearl Harbor, there was launched here the first ship built at this shipyard. I was privileged to participate in that event and shared with thousands a sense of thrill and exaltation as there slid gracefully into the historic Cape Fear River that noble ship bearing the name of North Carolina's greatest governor—Zebulon B. Vance. That sturdy vessel, worthy of its name, has sailed more than 35,000 miles through torpedo-infested and bomb-assaulted waters, carrying priceless equipment, munitions, and supplies to our soldiers and our allies. The *Zebulon B. Vance* still sails and serves and, please God, in the not distant future she will return to her home berth, crowned with honor and with victory.

Since that fateful day, 113 ships have been built and launched at this great shipyard—a record hardly surpassed in all America. In the making of so notable a record, labor and management have co-operated in a spirit of harmony and patriotism almost unequaled anywhere in our land. It may well be devoutly hoped that no circumstance or evil influence will mar this magnificent demonstration of production for victory.

Today we launch here a ship bearing the name of another great North Carolinian—John Merrick. There is deep significance in the



name and in the event. Born in slavery in Sampson County in 1859, John Merrick, by the time of his death in 1919, had become the foremost Negro in North Carolina. Indeed, his record of achievement and usefulness marked him for the high esteem of our citizens, white and colored. His noble life work is a matter of pride for all of North Carolina.

At the age of 12, only a few years after the act of emancipation, John Merrick began work in a brickyard in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the site of the University of North Carolina, America's oldest state university. Some of the brick he helped to make went into new buildings for the already venerable institution. Six years later he followed his trade to Raleigh, the capital city, where he worked as hod-carrier and brick-mason in the building of Shaw University, North Carolina's oldest Negro institution of higher learning. Thus at a very early age, John Merrick not only worked hard but worked constructively. This course he followed to the end of his days. It was a course that brought him success and happiness. Therein lies a record-backed lesson that may well be pondered by agitators who are dangerously rocking the boat of race relationship in America today.

John Merrick's boyhood was lived in a time when there were few public schools in impoverished North Carolina for children of either race. He never went to school a day in his life, but somehow he learned to read and to write and to figure. He had the responsibility for supporting his mother and a younger brother. There was no book in the little cabin home save the Bible—on which more great lives have been founded than on all other books combined—and he learned to read and love this book of religion, philosophy, and truth. Upon this foundation of filial devotion, work and simple Christian faith he built a career that makes eminently fitting the naming of this great ship here today.

After a few years more as a hod-carrier and brick-mason Merrick became a bootblack in a barber shop in Raleigh, where he also learned the barber trade. A little later he moved to Durham and became the proprietor of a barber shop there. Among the patrons of his shop were such outstanding leaders of the white race as Washington Duke and his sons, Buchanan and Benjamin Duke, General Julian S. Carr, George W. Watts, Judge Frank L. Fuller, and others. John Merrick was not merely a personal barber for these outstanding leaders and industrialists; he was their personal friend. They respected him and believed in him because of his unfailing qualities of courtesy and character. He did not seek from them nor did they extend any charity,

but they did give him the benefit of wholesome advice which he was wise enough to follow.

In his little Durham barber shop John Merrick began to plan to organize business and other activities for the benefit of the Negro race.

In these activities he had the coöperation and association of two of the ablest Negro leaders in the history of North Carolina; these being Dr. Aaron M. Moore, now deceased, and Charles C. Spaulding, who is here today.

Under Merrick's leadership, with the association of Dr. Moore and C. C. Spaulding, there was organized in Durham in 1898 the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, a little later reorganized under the name of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Merrick was the first president of this insurance company, a position which he retained until his death. Without capital or substantial credit, but motivated by unfailing faith in the Negro race and in the state of North Carolina, these men devoted years of work without remuneration in building up this insurance company. The original directors' meeting room of the company was in the back of John Merrick's barber shop. By the time of Merrick's death in 1919 this little company had grown to the point that it had an annual premium income of a million and a quarter dollars and over \$26,000,000 of insurance in force. Today the company, under the successful leadership of Dr. Moore and the present president, C. C. Spaulding, is the largest Negro insurance company in the world, with over \$64,000,000 of life insurance in force and total assets of approximately \$9,000,000. This remarkable growth of a wholly Negro institution in the conservative southern state of North Carolina is not only a record of financial success; it is an outstanding manifestation of the almost unlimited economic opportunity for the southern Negro where the virtues of hard work, honesty, and unflinching character prevail. Under the Merrick leadership other business, fraternal, and insurance organizations were organized and obtained outstanding success, including the Royal Knights of King David, a fraternal organization, the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, which withstood the devastating depression and was among the first to reopen after the presidential holiday in 1933, the Mutual Building and Loan Association, the Bull City Drug Company, the Merrick-Moore-Spaulding Real Estate Company, and other lesser business organizations. Merrick was the first president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, which now has resources of over \$2,000,000.

With such beginnings under Negro leadership fifty years ago, and under such capable leadership since as furnished by Dr. Moore and



C. C. Spaulding, it is small wonder that in addition to these institutions which have been referred to, there are located in Durham such honorable Negro financial institutions as the following: The Banker Fire Insurance Company, the only one of its kind in the world operated by American Negroes; the Mutual Building and Loan Association, with assets of over \$400,000; Southern Fidelity and Bonding Company, the only bonding company in the world operated by Negroes.

John Merrick was not merely a business organizer and leader. His interests and activities extended in every direction for the upbuilding of the Negro race and of the State. Under his leadership and with the active assistance of such capable men as Dr. Moore, C. C. Spaulding, and Dr. James E. Shepard, the honored president of the North Carolina College for Negroes,<sup>1</sup> with the support of interested white and colored citizens, there was built in Durham the Lincoln Memorial Hospital, one of the best in the South, of which Merrick was the first president of the board of trustees; the Durham Negro Library, which was the second Negro library to be established in North Carolina and is regarded as one of the best; and many other lesser organizations of constructive usefulness.

Such, in brief, was the life of the man whose memory is honored today in the launching of this great ship. He was not a writer or speaker, but a doer. He was somewhat crude in his use of the English language, but his life was marked by well-advised philosophy, an unfailing good will and good humor. From his achievements and philosophy there are to be found lessons of great value to this troubled time.

In the only speech which John Merrick ever wrote he referred to the opportunity of the Negro in North Carolina in the following language.

We are here and we are going to stay. And why not stay? We have the same privileges that other people have. Every avenue is open to us to do business there is to any people. We are allowed to own homes and farms, run farms, do banking business, insurance, real estate business and all other minor businesses that is done in this Commonwealth. Therefore, I claim that the Negro's condition in North Carolina is as good or better than it's been since our Emancipation, if we go ahead and use them in the right direction.

In the same speech, mindful of the fact that there were radical Negro leaders in his day even as there are today, more intent upon stirring up racial strife than in building constructively, Merrick said:

Now don't the writers of the race jump on the writer and try to solve my problem. Mine is solved. I solved mine by learning to be courteous to those

<sup>1</sup>The name of this institution was changed to "North Carolina College at Durham" by legislation passed in 1947. *Session Laws of North Carolina, 1947*, Chap. 189.

that courtesy was due, working and trying to save and properly appropriate what I made.

In keeping with this same philosophy was the utterance of the present president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, C. C. Spaulding, one of the most distinguished Negro leaders of America today, who at the last agency meeting of the company attended by John Merrick made the following statement in his address to the agents:

The Negro is proud of his race and is not trying to get away from it. He wants to get closer to himself and to improve himself and make fuller use of his opportunities for development. We are waking up and are learning to do big business and to become a bigger people.

Forty-five years ago, in the city of Wilmington, where this launching is being held, there occurred the most serious race riot in the history of North Carolina. Blood flowed freely in the streets of this city, feelings ran riot and elemental emotions and bitterness were stirred. We have come a long way since that event. There has been no race riot in North Carolina since that time. There has been only one act of lynching in this State in over twenty years. A record of racial harmony has been made in this State unsurpassed and perhaps unequaled in any state of the American Union. We view with deep concern the recent serious race riot in Detroit and lesser outbreaks in other sections of the North, all indicating that the matter of race relationship is still one of the great problems in American life, and that it is not southern but national in its scope. The attempt of some newspaper writers, lacking in intellectual honesty, to attribute the Detroit riots to Southerners who have come into that state and city, is made absurd and ridiculous by the mere publication of some of the names of the arrested persons—names not known or even understood south of the Mason-Dixon line.

This State which in John Merrick's boyhood was financially unable to offer adequate public schools for either race, today has a free, nine months, state supported public school system for children of all races, with free transportation and textbooks furnished alike to all. During my administration as governor of North Carolina, without any threat or litigation, but acting through the traditional sense of justice and fairness, the state has supplemented the salary of Negro teachers by more than \$1,000,000, thus bringing such salaries to a plane of virtual equality with that of white teachers. In the very city of Durham where John Merrick began his career, there stands a state supported Negro institution of higher learning—the North Carolina College for Negroes—which is one of the three accredited standard A Negro col-



leges in America today. The honored Negro educational leader who has been president of this institution from its beginning, Dr. James E. Shepard, is here today. In addition to this institution there are in the State three state supported Negro training colleges of the highest standard, in addition to an outstanding state supported agricultural and technical college located at Greensboro. Thus has John Merrick's faith in North Carolina been justified.

These things in our State have been accomplished by harmonious coöperation and mutual respect as between the two races, and not by listening to outside agitators, who in the guise of seeking only economic opportunity for the Negro, would flout established and mutually respected conventions and traditions, which cannot in this State, now or ever, be obliterated.

We are not unmindful of the fact that delicate situations as between the races exist in certain places in North Carolina, even as they do in other sections, north and south. Certain inflammatory newspapers and journals, white and Negro, are dangerously fanning the flame of racial antagonism in America today. There are individuals and groups in certain quarters, including the National Capital, who are seeking to use the war emergency to advance theories and philosophies which, if carried to their ultimate conclusion, would result only in a mongrel race—a condition abhorrent alike to right-thinking citizens and leaders of both races.

We are striving in North Carolina to give the Negro equal protection under the law, equal educational advantages, the full benefits of public health, agricultural advancement, decent housing conditions, and full and free economic opportunity. This is our honest and determined purpose; and it is being carried out. This is the assured path toward racial harmony and progress, not only in North Carolina but in all America.

In the launching of this ship bearing the honored name, John Merrick, it is fervently hoped that the life and character of this great man may be brought freshly to the minds of both races in North Carolina and indeed in America; that in the light of his wholesome philosophy and successful career we may find a path of harmony, success, victory, and peace through mutual respect and honest coöperation.

## TOBACCO REFERENDUM

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

July 16, 1943

On Saturday, July 24th (tomorrow week), a referendum on the question of tobacco quotas for the year 1944 and the next two succeeding years will be held. This question will be submitted to the tobacco farmers in all of the states which produce flue-cured tobacco—these being the states of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Every farm owner on whose land tobacco is grown and every share cropper or tenant who has an interest in the tobacco crop that is grown on such land will be eligible to vote. The voting will be done in the local communities at the same voting places heretofore used for crop referendum voting, and in each community the election will be in charge of the local Triple-A Committee, which will name local farmers in each community to serve as election officials.

This is a matter of very great importance to the entire state of North Carolina, as well as to the other states concerned. North Carolina produces nearly 70 per cent of all the flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States, a record that has existed for many years. As governor of North Carolina, as well as an individual tobacco grower of many years' experience, I wish to place myself on record as being in favor of market quotas for the year 1944 and the next two succeeding years, and to urge all tobacco growers in this State to vote in favor of such marketing quotas. Also, in so far as I may appropriately do so, I wish to urge the farmers and tobacco growers in our neighboring states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to vote in favor of these quotas.

In the first place, experience of recent years has demonstrated beyond any possible question the wisdom of fixing quotas for growing tobacco. I remind the tobacco farmers of this area that in the years from 1930 through 1933, when we had no fixed quota by contract or voting, the prices of flue-cured tobacco ranged from 8½ cents per pound to 15 cents per pound. During the years from 1934 through 1937, when we established quotas by contract, there was a price range from 20 cents per pound to 27 cents per pound. This price was relatively maintained in 1938, when we established a quota by vote with the farmers. However, in 1939 we voted against quotas and the average price dropped to an average of less than 15 cents per pound. With this lesson in mind, the farmers at the next referendum voted a



three-year quota plan under which the average price for the first year was nearly 17 cents per pound and the second year over 28 cents, and in the third year (which was last year) over 38 cents per pound. These are not theories or arguments; they are definite figures which all of us can understand. In the light of this pocketbook experience on the part of all tobacco farmers in this area, in years too recent to be forgotten, how can we reasonably and intelligently oppose these quotas in the coming referendum?

Not only have the prices been definitely and substantially affected beneficially by the quota votes and contracts, but the record is equally favorable when we consider the question of average acreage production as bearing on the cost to the farmer. For example, in this area, in the years before quotas we were planting in the flue-cured tobacco area a total of 678,000 acres of tobacco. Under quota years this total was reduced to 545,000 acres. However, under such reduction the farmers used more intelligent methods and accordingly the average yield per acre under quotas was substantially increased—in fact, an increase of nearly 300 pounds per acre. Everybody knows that the larger the acreage of production the higher the cost of the crop. There is the question of labor, fertilizer, and other factors. To sum it up, the farmers in the flue-cured area during quota years have produced 342,000 more pounds of tobacco on something over 100,000 acres less of land. It is easy to see that the farmers therefore have not only had the benefit of price protection but that under the quota system they have raised more and better tobacco on less land, and at less cost.

Are we willing by our votes to end a system that has thus benefited everyone of the tens of thousands of tobacco farmers in this area? I ask you to consider these figures of your own experience.

Not only do the figures present an argument in favor of quotas, but we may well consider the judgment of respected and trustworthy leaders in the field of agriculture. Every farmer organization in North Carolina, including the Grange and the Farm Bureau, is enthusiastically in favor of voting these quotas. The Commissioner of Agriculture of our State, who is himself a successful farmer and who has the confidence of our people, is emphatically in favor of fixing the quotas by vote of the farmers and is doing all he can to help carry this referendum favorably. The Farm Extension Department, under the leadership of Dean I. O. Schaub, one of the wisest farm leaders in the South, is actively favoring the quota vote in this referendum. Every farm agent in every tobacco-growing county in North Carolina favors the quota plan. Every member of Congress from this State in whose district flue-cured tobacco is produced is on record in favor

of the quota plan. Dr. Clarence Poe, a distinguished agricultural editor with his great paper, the *Progressive Farmer*, is supporting the quota vote in this referendum. Bankers, warehousemen, business leaders, and other groups meeting here in Raleigh a few days ago, unanimously went on record in favor of the quota plan. I ask you, my fellow farmers and friends, can we not safely follow the leadership of these men who have proven trustworthy and dependable through these many years? I believe in them myself. I know they are sincerely interested in the farmers of this State and other states in this area. Their advice confirms the judgment of our own experience. I shall follow their lead and vote in favor of a quota for the year 1944 and likewise in favor of a marketing quota for the two succeeding years. I urge you to do the same. Also, in view of the shortness of time, I urge you to see your neighbors and do whatever you can to help carry this referendum in favor of the quota plan.

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## COMPETITIVE SPORTS PRODUCE NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE NINTH ANNUAL CAROLINA AMATEUR  
ATHLETIC UNION, OPEN AND NATIONAL JUNIOR  
SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

TARBORO

August 7, 1943

It is gratifying to observe that even amid the difficulties and emergencies of war such amateur sport events as this can be held. The United States of America leads the world in competitive amateur sports. This fact has been well established in the long history of national and international competitions. To this position of supremacy in the field of competitive sport may well be attributed the success of young Americans in peace as well as in war.

Young men or women who enter the amateur field of competitive sport receive training and development of initiative, courage, and good sportsmanship that stands them in good stead in critical moments. One cannot doubt that such training has had a significant part in the notable achievements of the American soldier, sailor, and marine in this war. Under conditions and handicaps that are almost indescribable, the American in uniform has been able to meet the best of the enemy and overcome him.

As a matter of national safety, as well as pride, we can ill afford to permit any decline in competitive amateur sports. An alert, well

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of the address are available.



trained, courageous, and sportsmanlike youth will be the greatest guaranty of strength and security in our Nation in the coming years.

Among all forms of competitive sports, swimming offers the best advantages for the average youth. The training is relatively simple, virtually no expenditure for equipment is required, and the means for enjoyment of this sport are accessible to nearly all of the youth of our land. In our post-war planning of public works we should give great emphasis towards making available in every town and city of America adequate swimming pools within easy reach of every boy and girl, and with suitable supervision. Swimming is almost entirely an amateur sport and should be kept as such. It is unsurpassed in its advantages for physical development, and at the same time it embraces all of the elements of good sportsmanship.

I congratulate all who have had a part in this notable amateur event. You have made a contribution towards the national welfare and security in your encouragement of swimming as a competitive amateur sport. The qualities instilled in these young people are the same qualities which have made the American soldier invincible in this and all other contests in which our Nation has been engaged. He exemplifies the best of good sportsmanship. He never takes an unfair advantage, never shrinks from any danger or duty and always is in at the finish.

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## SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF INSURANCE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF STATE INSURANCE  
COMMISSIONERS AND INSURANCE EXECUTIVES OF THE  
STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA,  
VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE,  
WEST VIRGINIA, AND OHIO

HARRISBURG, PA.

October 15, 1943

Insurance is America's second largest business in volume of assets. Life insurance companies alone have \$36,000,000,000 of assets, a total not approached elsewhere in the world. The life insurance of \$133,000,000,000 held by sixty-seven million of our citizens presents a picture with social as well as economic aspects.

When the figures as to fire, casualty, accident, health, and other forms of insurance, affecting the property and security of millions of our citizens, are added to the life insurance totals, it is no extravagance to say that next to food and clothing insurance touches the life

and fortune of more people in the United States than any other business.

This universality and volume of insurance is based on certain human traits and emotions which have doubtless found their highest expression in American life, including thrift, love of independence, self-reliance, and desire for social security. The high earnings of our people in all walks of life have made possible the expression of these traits and emotions to an extent not approximated in any other nation.

This unparalleled situation is highly gratifying. It gives stability and assurance to our entire economy. It constitutes a sound premise upon which to predicate a post-war program of sound prosperity.

In the face of such velvety comfort it would seem to be untimely and almost indecent to inject any note of warning or apprehension, but realistic candor compels at least the suggestion of some problems and possibilities that should gravely concern all who are charged with responsible leadership in this field.

Inherent in growth are perils which must be guarded against. This is physically and corporately axiomatic. Insurance business, in the attainment of almost incredible proportions, is no exception to this rule. I make bold to suggest some of the perils, from within and without, which must be avoided if this great American institution of insurance is to maintain its integrity, its independence and prosperity.

In the first place, growth and attendant power tend to produce a sense of complacency. Atrophy and even death are the penalties for complacency and self-sufficiency. This hour of achievement, unmatched in human history, is not the time for managerial backslapping or directorial gloating. Rather, should it be the occasion for study, research, careful planning, and intelligent analysis of changing conditions, their causes and effects. The world and our part of it are experiencing economic and social upheavals unprecedented in character and unpredictable in extent. Complacency, under any circumstances, is dangerous; in this exigency, it may well prove tragically fatal.

In like manner, it must not be forgotten in these lush days of insurance prosperity that the chief duty of any insurance company is to serve its policyholders. It is they who have made possible this fabulous growth. It is their needs, hopes, and aspirations which should be the controlling factor in every decision. Whatever can be soundly done to improve the service and lower the cost to the policyholder should be done. To ignore this principle is to invite and deserve disaster.

It must be conceded that there is a growing tendency in our coun-



try, and elsewhere, to extend governmental social service into the field of insurance. Old age and retirement benefits, unemployment insurance, social security, and war risk insurance are but some of these manifestations. These are not merely political expedients. They are legislative responses to a growing social consciousness. They are here to stay, and no political party will jeopardize its existence by proposing to abolish them. Furthermore, the unprecedented growth of insurance business during the very period of these innovations is sufficient to allay any apprehension on this score. But the very success of these governmental experiments creates a problem which private insurance business cannot ignore. Other proposals are in the air. We hear much of government protection or insurance "from the cradle to the grave." Some of this emanates from unsound social thinking or springs from political expediency. But much of it arises from a broad public sentiment, based either on discontent with the cost or character of private insurance protection or upon an overweening desire nourished by governmental benefits either received or anticipated. Insurance leadership would be blind and stupid not to recognize and appraise carefully these growing social tendencies.

How shall these conditions be met? How far shall these innovations proceed without resistance, or can they even be successfully resisted? These are questions not recommended as a relief for insurance insomnia. They call for intellectual and honest thinking. There must be a recognition and fair appraisal of the proper sphere of government in the field of insurance, even as there should be a fair governmental concept of the proper sphere of free enterprise in this field.

It is not a sufficient answer to these problems to engage in anti-New Deal epithets or invectives. It may well be true that some so-called social experimenters in administrative positions would eagerly embrace any opportunity to extend governmental social service into the field of insurance to the extent of monopolizing or at least controlling this phase of American business, and that those of this group will be alert to exploit to the fullest any popular sentiment in this direction. Such efforts, of course, will be sharply scrutinized and vigorously resisted. However, it is inaccurate and unintelligent to ascribe these manifestations wholly to political manipulations or social planners of either party, or to assume that they are limited to the United States. We cannot read the famous Beveridge report without recognizing that in staid, conservative Old England these popular clamors for broader government service to the people in the field of insurance are being heard. It is true that this report has not been adopted, but well authenticated information leads to the assumption







State dinner at the National Governors' Conference held in Asheville, in June, 1942. Thirty-seven governors were present.

that Lloyds would exact a rather high premium for insurance against the adoption of the Beverige report as a British governmental policy after this war is over.

It may as well be frankly admitted that many of these tendencies are widespread and deeply rooted. They cannot be dispelled by mere debate or by political controversies, though undoubtedly every unwarranted encroachment upon the proper domain of states' rights or free enterprise should be vigorously resisted. Before indulging in epithetical paroxysms calculated to disturb actuarial equilibrium, it may be well for insurance leaders in America, and indeed all insurance executives, to ask themselves whether or not insurance in all its branches may not be able to stem this tide by demonstrating a broader conception of social advancement and a truer recognition of changing social conditions. The people of this country believe in free enterprise and in the time-honored principle of states' rights. They prefer to have government proceed with due recognition of these ancient landmarks, but they also have an innate longing for social security, family protection, guaranty against helplessness and dependency, and protection of their self-reliant independence. If they can get these benefits at a reasonable cost under a broad program made available through the channels of free enterprise and privately owned insurance companies, they would undoubtedly prefer such course. If they cannot, then no amount of harking back to ancient principles or declamations about the American way of life will deter them in the mass from looking toward the government increasingly for this sort of aid and protection. And be it remembered that when enough people are for a thing in our democratic America, political parties and political leaders will be sensitive to such demand.

Free enterprise and individual initiative are fundamentally and vitally a part of the growth and character of America. These are precious heritages and privileges which must be preserved. They are largely responsible for the phenomenal expansion and development of this Nation, and every sound-thinking citizen, regardless of political affiliation, would be gravely concerned at any movement or tendency which would undermine and destroy these attributes of our national character. The saying is old but still true that "eternal vigilance is the price of democracy." It, therefore, behooves all who believe in the principles of democracy and individual liberty to combat with alertness and unceasing vigor any effort to destroy this heritage. Such resistance, however, must be discerning and intelligent. It must take into account changing social conditions. It must recognize that while life in America should not be regimented, it likewise



cannot be shackled by outmoded patterns or procedures. It is certainly possible with intelligent study and forthright approach to define the proper sphere and limitations of governmental activity or service in the field of insurance and in doing so to preserve amply the historic and proper area for free enterprise in the field of insurance.

One principle has thus far been uniformly observed; that is, the principle of state rather than Federal regulation of insurance business. Repeatedly during the last hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld this principle and it has become well established as a part of the law and policy of this Nation. With very rare exceptions, the regulation of insurance business by the several states has been competent and well designed to protect the public interest. Under this system of state regulation we have built up the greatest insurance business in the world and our citizens have enjoyed the benefits of high grade protection. There are at this point, however, new perils arising in the attempt to substitute Federal for state regulation of this business. This is not a political question in a party sense. It is rather the attempt of certain individuals not familiar with or in sympathy with the history and traditions of our Nation to extend unduly the area of Federal activity. As evidencing the party position on this question of regulation, I quote from the last platform of the two major political parties in this country as set forth in the presidential campaign of 1940:

Democratic National Convention of 1940.

We favor strict supervision of all forms of the insurance business by the several states for the protection of policyholders and the public.

Republican National Convention of 1940.

We favor continuance of regulation of insurance by the several states.

Since both political parties are committed to the policy of state rather than Federal regulation of insurance, it would seem that this is a question that can be settled outside of the strictly political arena.

We are in the midst of global war. This is not a time for internal dissension or disunity. Many rights of states and individuals must necessarily be subordinated to the national welfare. We must be certain, however, that we do not lose during the period of this struggle the very things for which we fight.

## THE STATES' RESPONSIBILITY FOR POST-WAR PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SERVICE

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF  
SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

November 3, 1943

The phrase "post-war planning" is being somewhat overworked and in many respects is entirely premature. It would, however, be un-intelligent not to recognize the fact that many aspects of the post-war era are beginning already to take shape. Industrial readjustment in many lines is not only in prospect but is actually taking place in many sections; men in service are being retired to civilian life on account of age limits or disabilities in a volume that is already substantial; and the trend in the field of delinquency, crime, and social maladjustments is already sufficiently clear to make necessary some thinking and planning for the coming days.

All information and analysis point to unemployment as the major problem in the days that shall follow the cessation of war. Inevitably unemployment will add tremendously to the burden of those agencies which have responsibility in the field of social service. It is still true that "an idle brain is the Devil's workshop"; and economic distress is the unfailing accompaniment of social disorder and delinquency.

Most of the deliberations on post-war planning have thus far concerned themselves largely with industrial readjustments and public works programs. All of this is important and necessary; but it should not be overlooked that the impact of post-war circumstances will fall first, and sometimes most heavily, on social agencies. Delinquency, economic distress, health, particularly as related to housing conditions, public aid in all its forms and institutional care will be in the front line of post-war responsibility.

Unemployment is primarily the responsibility of industry. Free enterprise in America, with vast prospects of domestic and foreign trade, may well be able to assume the full burden. Certainly it should have ample opportunity to do so, without hampering Federal restrictions or governmental competition. Enterprise in America should be free to expand, but not to exploit; encouraged to grow, but not permitted to monopolize.

In the event and to the extent that free enterprise is incapable of solving the problem of unemployment, the efforts of industry will have to be supplemented by local, state, and governmental agencies, such

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of his address are available.



supplements to be in the form of sound public works programs. Fortunately, most of the states find themselves financially in position to engage substantially in such a program. Also, cities and counties and other local units of government are almost invariably in excellent financial condition.

It may as well be recognized that the Federal government, with an estimated debt in excess of \$300,000,000,000 at the end of this war, cannot soundly continue a program of public expenditures on a scale anything like that which has existed during the last ten years. A larger degree of responsibility will inevitably rest upon states, cities, and counties.

In the field of social service it would seem wise to recognize the fact that the states in the post-war period must assume a larger burden of responsibility. In fact, there has been altogether too much of the practice of "looking to Washington" for the solution of all our problems. Criticisms of Federal bureaucracy should at least be considered in the light of an increasing demand on the part of states, municipalities, and various groups for government aid.

For the states to assume the major part of financial and other responsibilities for social service will mean a very heavy burden; but the benefits may fully compensate for the increased load. Undoubtedly, a larger degree of state and local responsibility for social service, particularly in the field of relief and various aids to individuals and groups, will bring about a closer scrutiny and the development of individual and local sense of responsibility. As long as financial aid comes from the Federal treasury there is a disposition to omit in our thinking such questions as frugality, thrift, and individual self-reliance. It should never be forgotten that upon a self-reliant citizenship the greatness of this Nation has depended. Any policy of Federal aid unduly prolonged and unnecessarily extended may well bring about a deterioration in this American trait which is a part of our national character.

To say that the states and localities must assume a larger part of the burden is in no sense to minimize or limit the scope of a social program. There is in America, as elsewhere in the world, an aroused social consciousness that cannot be thwarted or even greatly retarded in its purposes. Improved institutional care, a broader program of public health, better housing conditions, larger economic opportunities, protection, and security against ill health, old age and dependency, and other social aspirations are a part of the progress of humanity. There will be no turning back in this program. It is not political or partisan or even geographical. It is reflected in England by the well

known Beveridge plan which will in all likelihood be adopted as part of the British policy after the war, and in similar thinking and planning in this and other lands.

If free enterprise shows sufficient courage and vision to deal with the economic phases of the post-war problem, including unemployment, upon standards reflecting the growing aspirations of the people; if state and local governments assume adequately their responsibility in the field of social service, then the people, who still believe in individual liberty, self-reliance, and states' rights will be content, but if these agencies should fail in their responsibility, the people will not hesitate to look to the Federal government, and no amount of harking back to ancient traditions or principles will deter them.

The best answer to bureaucracy is a sound local government which ministers to the needs and aspirations of a self-reliant people; and the surest guaranty of states' rights is for the states to assume fully their responsibilities and to serve adequately the needs of the people.

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## STATE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

November 17, 1943

Agriculture is not merely an economic enterprise; it is a way of life. From the farms of America have come wealth and sustenance for millions of our citizens; and in the process of farming American ideals have been preserved and leadership for the Nation provided.

In a civilization so complex as ours, in a world of readjustment and rehabilitation, the farmer must rely upon governmental coöperation in the solution of many of his problems. Marketing facilities, transportation, fair freight rates, credit at reasonable rates, interstate and international trade, research, experiment, and extension services, are among the problems which the farmer cannot solve alone. He must look to his state and national governments for assistance in all such matters.

The true function of government with relation to the farmer is to aid him soundly in those matters which are beyond his individual or coöperative capacity, and to leave him free and unrestricted in all other respects. The American farmer is traditionally self-reliant, and

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of his address are available.



it will be an evil day for our Nation if this rugged trait of character should be extinguished or even diminished.

The farmer is by virtue of his very existence rooted to the soil. He thinks in terms of land, communities, and localities. He is provincial-minded in the highest sense of that expression. He is, therefore, disturbed and confused by too many rules and regulations from afar. He is not adaptable to edicts nor devoted to directives.

It would be folly to ignore the place of government in the economic life of the farmer. We cannot have a sound and prosperous agricultural program without sane and wholesome coöperation between government, acting through an appropriate agency, department, or bureau, and the farmer acting individually or in coöperative groups.

How shall this essential coöperation between the farmer and his government be maintained without disturbing or impairing those sturdy principles of self-reliance and rugged individualism which have meant so much to the Nation? Is there a sound and acceptable course somewhere between regimentation on the one hand and neglect and inequity on the other? As a basic formula it might well be the declared policy that the government will extend its aid and exact its regulations only in respect to those matters which the farmer is unable to accomplish in his individual or coöperative capacity, and that in those areas in which government direction, control and assistance are appropriate and essential, there will be such simplification of the processes as to eliminate much of the confusion and bewilderment that now exists.

It must be conceded that one of the complications now disturbing agriculture is the existence of too many agencies in government related to the field of agriculture and, to a lesser degree, a similar situation within the states. The states themselves should simplify and coördinate state agencies dealing with agriculture, and the Federal government should in every possible instance work through or at least in close coördination with state agencies. The state government is closer to the farmer, its facilities of service are nearer at hand, and they are representative of his own locally chosen government. Under such procedure much of the aloofness between government and farmer and the antagonisms which have been generated can be avoided. Furthermore, it ought not to be necessary under any circumstances for the farmer to look to Washington for the solution of his problems. In his own county, through his community, county, and state agencies, coördinating where essential with Federal agen-

cies, the farmer should be able to find quickly and simply the services and facilities to which he is reasonably entitled.

The problems of the farmer will not end with the termination of this war. World rehabilitation involves a program in which the farmer will have a major share. No international agreement can be soundly made or will endure which does not comprehend the hopes, aspirations, and opportunities of the American farmer. Towards the attainment of this goal there should be the fullest coöperation on the part of the farmer, the state and the Federal government.

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## NORTH CAROLINA CELEBRATES A GREAT EVENT

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORTIETH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST AIRPLANE FLIGHT

KITTY HAWK

December 17, 1943

North Carolina is proud to join with the Nation today in celebrating one of the deeply significant events of history. As the state in which the first airplane flight was made by the immortal Wright brothers—here at the scene of this fortieth anniversary occasion—we gladly initiate by this program a series of events designed to commemorate a notable achievement and to honor one of America's truly great men, Orville Wright.

In the shadow of this memorial shaft erected by a grateful republic on the site of the epochal event, our deepest emotion is one of gratitude that in this earth-shaking struggle, precipitated by greed and barbarism, the American flier and his allies in the air, implemented by the genius of the two brothers whose names we honor, are striking blows that will assure victory and enhance the ideals to which our Nation is dedicated.

To Orville and Wilbur Wright the conception of the airplane was one of peace and world neighborliness. When evil-minded men have sought to convert this instrumentality into an agency for destruction and world-domination, the same America that produced the Wright brothers has been able to develop masters of production and heroes of the air who jointly are driving the European Hun and his dastardly Asiatic accomplice to defeat and destruction.

In sight of this shaft, and on North Carolina soil, at Roanoke Island, over three hundred and fifty years ago, there was born the first child of white, English-speaking parents born in America. Ill-fated though

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of his address are available.



this first English colony to land in America may have been, it demonstrated the hardihood and unquenchable spirit of the incomparable Anglo-Saxon race. The blood of this race, the descendants of succeeding colonists have built in the soil of a new world a civilization that has led and amazed the earth by its courage and resourcefulness.

From such a race of men in this America of ours have come the Wright brothers and their world-changing invention. We hail them and their unique achievement as among the proudest products of a great people.

In the presence of these historic surroundings, in tribute to the living and the dead, may we here and throughout the Nation rededicate ourselves, our all, to the preservation of these ideals, to a glorious victory and a durable peace.

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### HOW CAN THE DEMOCRATS WIN IN 1944?

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT "AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING OF  
THE AIR" TOWN HALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 6, 1944

An authentic answer to the question here propounded would bring a very high premium. In American politics, however, there is no exclusive formula or "secret weapon." Issues forged upon the anvil of public discussion, records examined in the white light of public opinion, are the determining factors.

It may be deemed unfortunate that for the first time in one hundred and thirty-two years of our history we will this year be engaged in a national election while involved in a war with foreign powers. Our democracy will thus be put to its supreme test; but we need have no fear. Of one thing we may be certain. This Nation will not elect as its President any man who by his record or utterances prior to this war or since has shown any lack of zeal for the cause for which we fight or who is wanting in forthright determination and definite program for a durable and just peace, internationally guaranteed, with full American participation.

Since a national election, even in so grave an emergency, is constitutionally inevitable, we may anticipate the fullest discussion of every issue, whether related to domestic or foreign affairs. This is the American way and has been from the beginning. Outside of absolute requirements of military necessity and national safety, there

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<sup>1</sup>This address was broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company and affiliated stations.

should be no attempt to exclude any governmental or political subject from discussion in this campaign.

The Democratic party is the oldest political party in the world today. In its more than a century and a quarter of continuous existence, victory and defeat, triumph and disaster have been its portion. It has survived them all. Can it win in 1944?

As an approach to the answer, I would observe that the Democratic party is by tradition and conviction a liberal party. It cannot win in any other role or with other than liberal leadership. Virtually every time it has offered a conservative or reactionary candidate the party has lost. With possibly one exception, the party has won the national election every time it was led by a truly liberal candidate. The Democratic party can win in 1944 only as a liberal party with a liberal candidate.

It cannot be denied that the Democratic party has lost ground on domestic issues. Nearly all competent political observers predict that on these issues alone the party is in grave danger of defeat. Many recent events strengthen this view. Can the party improve its position in the domestic field? I think it can and should.

What has been responsible for this manifest loss of strength? Time allotted to me permits only a mention of some of the more significant reasons:

(1) There is a growing apprehension that the program of the Democratic party involves the extinction of free enterprise. The American people believe in free enterprise. The Democratic party traditionally has espoused free enterprise, free to profit but not to exploit either labor or the public, free to grow but not to monopolize. True liberalism is inseparably linked with free enterprise. Opportunity is of the essence of liberality. Any thinking or planning that constitutes a threat to free enterprise should be stripped out and publicly disavowed.

(2) Too much bureaucratic regulation is irksome to the average American citizen even though designed for his benefit. The Democratic party, of course, did not originate the bureau. It is a governmental antique. But the increase of bureaucracy in recent years, with involved questionnaires and interminable and frequently contradictory directives, is unquestionably one of the chief causes of a growing opposition to the party. Elimination and simplification in this field would greatly enhance the chances of the party in 1944.

(3) It is undeniable that the party has lost substantially in farmer support. The farmer is essentially an individualist. He feels that there are entirely too many different agencies trying to regulate him.



He also feels that labor and financial groups have been favored to the disadvantage of the farmer. This situation cannot be overlooked if victory is to be won.

(4) The people are becoming apprehensive over what they consider non-essential public spending. The average American is ungrudging in his willingness to spend whatever is necessary to win the war, but he wants more of old-fashioned thrift and economy applied to other public spending; and even in the war program he deplores any wanton recklessness of expenditure. A nation with an unprecedented and growing public debt cannot ignore this sentiment.

(5) Small businesses are in jeopardy in the United States. The war has accentuated this trend, but there is danger of virtual extinction. It would be a tragic paradox if the Democratic party, perennial champion of the small business man and individual opportunity, should fail to offer a reassuring program for this group.

(6) State governments, Democratic and Republican alike, are apprehensive over a growing tendency toward Federal encroachment upon the rights of states. States, north and south, east and west, are united in their determination to resist all encroachments not necessary for the war program and to insist upon full restoration of states' rights when the war is over. This is not an outmoded sentiment. The states mean business. It is an issue which the Democratic party cannot ignore. Traditionally it is a states' rights party and this principle must be reasserted.

(7) The Southern states are in great political turmoil. They resent what they consider unwise and unwarranted attempts of the National administration to interfere in matters of purely state concern. Delicate race relationships, which are being worked out with mutual understanding and good will, are frequently endangered by ill-advised activities which are deplored by leaders of both races. State regulation of forestry, employment, voting privileges, aviation, seed and fertilizer inspection, and many other traditional and constitutional rights are threatened. Freight rate inequities shackle the industrial growth of many Southern sections. These are some of the conditions which have stirred sentiments of resentment if not revolt in the South. They must be reckoned with. They can and will be settled within the party. The South will support the Democratic ticket in 1944.

(8) The threat of post-war unemployment gravely disturbs the soldier in the field and the laborer on the home front. This is post-war problem Number One. The Democratic party, to win favor, must advance a program that will give assurance on this point. Such

program cannot be predicated on any basis of charity or relief. The returning soldier, even as the laborer on the home front, wants a job and not a dole. He is a self-reliant man who seeks only the opportunity to earn a comfortable living for himself and his family. No program of public works alone will offer the solution, though such will undoubtedly be necessary to supplement employment made available by private industry. The surest answer to this problem is to give industry the fullest opportunity for growth and expansion with reasonable profit incentive in a program in which management and labor alike can enjoy reasonable profits.

It of course will be well understood by the people that many objectionable or burdensome policies in domestic affairs have been inevitable consequences of the war situation. Furthermore, when the people calmly review the whole picture of the domestic scene they will not overlook the long list of constructive and permanent achievements of the present administration which not even the Republican party will dare to challenge.

If the outcome is somewhat doubtful on domestic issues, what of issues arising out of the conduct of the war and the program for peace? Here the Democratic party has all the advantage. This is its greatest assurance of victory in 1944. Fighting the war is, of course, not a partisan endeavor. The blood of Democrats and Republicans alike is being shed for the cause of victory. But destiny has placed the Democratic party in power in the midst of this global struggle, even as in the First World War. Ineptitude, blundering or failure of leadership under such circumstances would logically and inevitably doom the party in power to disastrous defeat. The contrary is the record. The war is being magnificently directed, and production has exceeded all estimates and met all requirements. Victory is assured and the Nation resoundingly approves.

In its program for peace, in its formulation of principles for international guaranty of a just and durable peace, the Democratic party, under the leadership of the President and the Secretary of State, has justified the confidence and hopes of the people. The people will be slow to take these all-important and destiny-freighted responsibilities out of the hands of a party that has demonstrated such notable capacity.

On this all-important issue of peace and international relationships, the Republican party is not only lacking in background and experience, but is hopelessly divided. Only two weeks ago, the most recently defeated Republican candidate for President sharply challenged as isolationist a statement issued by his immediate predecessor in



defeat. Similar discordance of view has been manifested by recent utterances of other Republican leaders. Upon such incertitude and division the people will be unwilling to rest their hopes for a world free of war, a future of happiness and prosperity.

I have not been asked to discuss this question in respect to candidates. Such consideration at this time would be premature and speculative. The question propounded is: "How Can the Democrats Win in 1944?" I believe they can and will win, and I have sought to state some of the conditions upon which victory can be assured.

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## MEREDITH COLLEGE LOOKS FORWARD

FOUNDERS' DAY ADDRESS DELIVERED AT MEREDITH COLLEGE

RALEIGH

February 4, 1944

Founders' Day is not an occasion for reminiscence only. Tradition is in the atmosphere, but fidelity to the memory of the founders demands a forward look.

Fortunately, this Founders' Day finds Meredith College beginning one of the most ambitious programs of its long history. New buildings, better equipment, larger endowment—these are among the new objectives. Meredith College has exalted pride in its past, but its eyes are toward the future.

In a broad sense, all institutions of higher learning in America must re-examine themselves in the light of experience gained in this war and in contemplation of the future. Many old notions must be discarded. Curricula will have to answer the question: How is this related to life? The question will have to be answered as to whether institutions with investments of millions of dollars in buildings and equipment shall permit such facilities to go unused or only partially used during three months of the summer, representing twenty-five per cent of the calendar year.

We have heard much of streamlining education during the last three years. Courses of instruction which formerly required four years have been compressed into three years, or even less. Culture has been given the practical turn, and even classical learning has been translated into militant terms and usage. Undoubtedly all of these procedures have been justified by necessities of the war, and some of the changes suggest improvements that can be retained as a permanent policy.

It is altogether possible that many of our institutions have been wasteful of time and unwilling to abandon ancient practices, even though the reason for such practices has long since ceased to exist.

If the army and the navy, utilizing frequently the same facilities, classrooms and even instructors of our institutions of higher learning, can turn out first class navigators, engineers, radio technicians, gunnery experts, meteorologists and experts in scores of other technical lines within a period of not more than two years, will the question not be asked as to why it takes four years for colleges and universities to turn out graduates who frequently know how to do nothing skillfully? Will the young men returning from the war be content with the tempo of things as they were? And will the young men of the succeeding generation, with these new developments fresh in their minds be satisfied with the old regime? These are questions which cannot be given the "brush off." They must be studied and answered.

Culture, in the broad and deep sense, is unsusceptible to streamlining. The meditative, the philosophic, the assimilative are all essential ingredients of culture. Goethe, the greatest poet of that tragic land which has now banished poetry, art, and literature, once wrote: "Art is long and time is fleeting." We must somehow contrive to preserve the beneficent influence of culture in the college process without forgetting that we are living in a world of quick and decisive action.

Experiences of hundreds of the colleges and universities of America in this war have been unprecedented. For the first time in the history of our Nation virtually every institution in America (male and co-educational, and in a number of instances purely women's colleges) has in a large degree subordinated its facilities and instructional schedules to military training purposes and in many instances virtually the entire institution has been taken over by the army or the navy. Without the facilities of these institutions, the task of training so vast an army, navy, and air force, particularly in the technical aspects, would have been quite impossible. While the interruption has been serious, and in some instances painful, these institutions have made a response that will constitute a glorious chapter in the history of higher education in America.

Not all of the uses of the colleges have been free from criticism. There are many who have doubted and still doubt the wisdom or propriety of the policy of the army and navy in keeping tens of thousands of young men in the colleges under normal instruction, with no change except from civilian clothes to military uniform and from parental support to governmental support, and with little prospect of



getting into this war, while married men up to thirty-eight years of age, with families and engaged in constructive and useful work, are being drafted for active and even combat duty in the army and the navy. These policies are now being sharply questioned and seriously re-examined in military and congressional circles.

Leaving these questions of a controversial nature, we may ask what are some of the lessons already learned and still being learned from this war by institutions of higher education?

Undoubtedly, it will be conceded that the war found the youth of this land, male and female, with far too many physical handicaps for efficient work either in war or peace. The shockingly high percentage of rejections under the Selective Service system is an indictment of every educational, health, and governmental authority having responsibility for the guidance of youth and the betterment of health conditions. We cannot claim to be an efficient nation with one-third or more of our young men found to be unfit for military service. Particularly is the picture a grimly serious one when we note the high percentage of mental and emotional instability in the rejection statistics. Even among the men who have been accepted there has been found a very large number who had to be returned to civilian life because of deficiencies along this line. While the colleges and universities cannot alone solve this problem, they cannot escape their part of the responsibility. There must be in the future in all our institutions a more carefully prepared and thorough program of physical training and medical examination and treatment.

Likewise, the army and navy in this war have found it necessary to convert camps and army bases into the equivalent of schools and educational agencies. The lack of skill, the small percentage of even college graduates who have any capacity whatever along mechanical, engineering, chemical and other lines of army work calling for skill and precision has been appalling. These deficiencies, while more dramatically exposed in a period of military training, are equally alarming when considered in the light of efficient civilian occupations. Our institutions of higher learning can no longer ignore the necessity for relating their instruction closer to the requirements for useful and competent living.

Another lesson of the war never before presented to our Nation in so sharp and impressive fashion is the fact that manpower in America has its limitations. For the first time in the history of America women have been called into active service in the army and navy; and without recruitment of women in virtually all lines of industry war production would have been inadequate for the emergency. Are these

developments to be considered as merely unprecedented circumstances, or shall the women's colleges of America use this experience as a basis for broader and more skillful training in the future?

No one would suggest that institutions such as Meredith College should abandon or even lessen the emphasis upon the cultural in its curriculum and program, but surely we cannot be unmindful of the fact that women who have learned their capacity for skillful and remunerative participation in the business and industrial life of our Nation are not going wholly to abandon these interests. The college of the future must have a program broad enough to attract and train women whose ambitions will transcend the traditional fields of teaching, domestic science, art, and purely cultural pursuits. Whether we like it or not, the young women of America are going to want to have a larger part in the building of America, and they are going to seek those institutions which can qualify them for such participation.

Meredith College today does honor to the founders whose wisdom and faith made possible the establishment of this great institution. The memory of these noble men and women will not be served merely by eulogy or even reverence. They were the pioneers of their day; and their spirit can only be matched by those who would seek out new frontiers in this changing world of ours.

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## FAITH, THE FOUNDATION OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

February 14, 1944

Over sixty-seven million Americans own life insurance policies. The combined assets of the companies issuing these policies is thirty-six billion dollars, a total not even approximated elsewhere in the world. When there is added the vast number of policy-holders and resources relating to various other types of risk, it is no exaggeration to say that insurance is the Nation's biggest business.

This universality and volume of insurance is based on certain human traits and emotions which have doubtless found their highest expression in American life, including thrift, love of independence, self-reliance and desire for social security. The high earnings of our people in all walks of life have made possible the expression of these traits and emotions to an extent not approached in any other nation.

This unparalleled situation is highly gratifying. It gives stability



and assurance to our entire economy. It constitutes a safe premise upon which to predicate a post-war program of sound prosperity.

Insurance is fundamentally based on faith. It involves a trust relationship. Where not actually mutual in its structure, it is essentially so in its principles. It is a contract motivated by service and not by the profit incentive. While there are exceptions to this rule, they are few and growing fewer. There is no proper place in the insurance field for the individual or corporation actuated by mercenary considerations. The company which ignores this principle is a menace to the whole insurance structure.

The phenomenal growth of insurance may afford lessons of worth in respect to our current and future problems as a nation. Is it not possible that faith and service which have made insurance great may likewise have deep meaning for business in all its aspects and for our Nation as a whole? Are the individual American qualities which made us a pioneer and leader in this field distinctive, and if so, are they worth preserving?

None can study the history of our Nation without concluding that self-reliance is an outstanding trait of American character. To the average American, the dole or its equivalent and relief and gratuities in all their forms are repugnant. He wants to go it on his own. He prefers to earn his own living and provide for his own household. That's why he wants a good job above all else in the post-war period. He wants government to give business a chance and business to give him a chance. He is more interested in private industry than he is in governmental programs; but he wants that free enterprise to be free from exploitation either of labor or the public; free to grow but not to monopolize. He expects his government to protect him from these evils.

The very statistics of insurance reveal that it has become the savings and protective institution of the average man and woman of our Nation. We are a nation of high wages. The laborer, the farmer, the clerk, the wage earners in all walks of life have brought insurance to its high peak. They have bought insurance because they have been earning wages that make it possible. It is probable that wages in some lines have reached a point that cannot be maintained; and there are many inequities and inequalities that need correcting. Reactionaries may predict and even hope that the post-war period will bring cheap wages and a lower standard of living for the working man and woman of America. Their predictions will fail. For insurance to give encouragement to any such effort would be to stifle its own future growth. Our Nation did not grow great on cheap wages and it will not continue great on such a basis.

In lands where illiteracy and ignorance prevail there could be no hope of success in the insurance field. An educated people not only are better prepared for today, but give thought for tomorrow. The selective service statistics shockingly reveal that we are still woefully lacking in education. Hundreds of thousands of young men have been rejected, and similar numbers returned home after acceptance, because of educational deficiencies. The best investment we can make for the future of America is in our youth. War's greatest tragedies fall on our young people; victory and peace should bring them their greatest opportunity.

There has already been spent in this war more money than has been expended for education in all the years since time began. Whatever is necessary for victory will be and should be spent. But there should be no encore. Victory should bring peace and rehabilitation. The most appropriate memorial to the youth who perish in this struggle will be a durable peace, internationally guaranteed, with full American participation.

Social welfare has made its greatest progress in the last quarter of a century. Social security is now the vested right of every man, woman, and child in America. It is a right which is more highly cherished if the beneficiary earns or at least participates substantially in earning it. Protection against ill health, disability, old age and dependency, protection for the family, are deep-seated and desirable human yearnings. Insurance cannot overlook, but rather must minister to, these aspirations of the human heart. A broader service at increasingly lower cost should be the answer of insurance to these problems.

It is a sobering thought that sixty-seven million people have trusted their savings and their hope for protection to the insurance companies of America. It is an inspiring demonstration of faith. It is a trust which must not be abused.

It is even more inspiring that in our gravest national crises all of America, and in particular over ten million fighting men, have put their trust in the productive capacity and patriotism of American industry. While a few have been guilty of breach of trust, the response on the whole has been magnificent, indeed little short of miraculous. Management and labor have responded to the faith of the people in this critical hour of history. Is it not safe to assume that an equal if not even greater response will be made in the challenging days that shall follow victory and peace? It is true that there are some racketeers in labor and some profiteers in management. All such should be prosecuted and eliminated. But it is not true that American business or any



considerable part of it is fascist in its motives or purposes as one high public official is unfortunately given to saying; nor is it true that American labor is disloyal or unpatriotic as some others would imply. The glorious truth is that American industry, management and labor, have rescued civilization from catastrophe and chaos. They have kept the faith. They saved the world in time of war. May we not have the faith to believe that American business leadership and labor, on a basis of mutual trust and fair dealing, will have an equally glorious part in making a better world in time of peace?

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### VICTORY WITHOUT REACTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CENTURY CLUB

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

March 2, 1944

America's effort in this war surpasses all human experience. In point of military preparation, industrial production and civilian organization, nothing in all history even approaches our over-all achievement. The complete answer has been given to the question of democratic survival in a world emergency.

Autocracy, totalitarian government, and dictatorship have had their day and done their worst. There can be no alibis. They had ample time, ample men and ample funds. They tauntingly derided democracy and planned its destruction. They arrogantly timed the assault. They gloated over early triumphs, and plotted the plunder of all the earth with greedy anticipation.

These forces of evil have failed, and they know it. Arrogance has given way to whining; taunting has faded into wheedling. Their experience is that of fear, without hope; terror without a hiding place. They have only the desperate chance that the "peace now" propaganda in America will save them where "America First" failed. Their hope is in vain. Destiny has sealed their doom, and allied power is inexorably executing the judgment.

Complete and final allied victory has not yet been attained. Much blood will yet be shed, and only the foolish or selfish will slacken for a moment in the effort necessary for success. Complacency could rob us of the greatest victory of all time. Too much post-war prattling can cost precious lives and delay dangerously the final outcome.

It is altogether premature to appraise the achievement of victory. But we know it is inevitable and reasonably near in prospect; and we know it has been attained by democratic forces. History will so record

it; and not again in our time will autocracy challenge democracy on the field of battle.

Furthermore, it may be asserted that democracy has attained this unprecedented result without losing its character or vitality. We hear much and will hear more in this political year about the abdication of democracy and dictatorial usurpation of the rights of the people. There is justification for real concern on these subjects. There is needed a resolute purpose on the part of the states and the people to recapture all rights surrendered or usurped for war purposes.

But with it all, no fair analysis will reveal that we have lost the essentials or the character of our democracy. Much room exists for criticism; and the room is being fully occupied. But elections are still being held on schedule, our press and speech are free, our worship is unrestricted, and the peoples' representatives in Congress exercise, even with vehemence, the right to over-ride the President.

It is therefore safe to say that democracy in America, and indeed in the world, has survived its greatest challenge and has not lost or surrendered its democratic character or characteristics in the process. One can go further and say that the victorious end of this war will find democracy throughout the earth stronger and more vital than ever before.

What of the future? Can democracy, preserved and enhanced through fire, avoid cracking up when the fires die down? Will the inevitable reaction that follows every supreme effort reduce to impotency that which war could not crush? These are questions which serious-thinking men are pondering throughout the world.

Undoubtedly there are those who would welcome a reaction that would sweep away social gains, destroy the bargaining power and influence of labor, restore the dominant power of entrenched wealth and make monopoly and exploitation the easy goal of so-called free enterprise. Fortunately such group is in the minority. The results for which they hope would do more to destroy democracy than war in its worst form.

The hope of America and of democracy lies in progress and not in reaction. Retrenchment where necessary must be made. But it must not be retrenchment or reaction that fixes the hopes and aspirations of mankind in molds of the past. Free enterprise in America must be restored and preserved. It must be free to grow but not to monopolize; free to expand but not to exploit either labor or the public.

Labor has made its mistakes and will suffer the inevitable penalty of mistakes. But the cause of labor is not a mistaken cause. It is based on age-old and heart-deep aspirations of mankind for a better chance and



a happier life. If the end of this war finds us embroiled in a knock-down, drag-out struggle between labor and management, we not only may lose the bid for world leadership; we may lose even our democratic soul.

There will be no place in the world of tomorrow either for the labor racketeer or labor baiter. Leaders on the side of management who believe in fair-dealing, adequate wages and decent working and living conditions for the worker must assert their leadership and be prepared to deal in terms of mutual respect and fairness with labor divested of selfish and corrupt leadership. Such results have been attained by men of good will in both groups in multiplied instances. They must be attained on a nation-wide scale if the fruits of victory are to be garnered.

A similar accord as respecting racial and minority groups is essential if deadly reaction is to be avoided. America is big enough to give every race and minority group a fair and equal chance for happiness and prosperity if we be only big enough to believe that this is so. Racial antagonisms, whether they be stirred by demagoguery or injustice, are dangerous hindrances to our national welfare and progress.

Can destructive reaction from the sublime achievements of war and victory be avoided? The formula that "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction" may be inflexible in the material world, but it has no binding application in the realm of the human spirit.

Fear, pessimism, small-mindedness, isolationism and planning merely for things as they were will lead only to reaction, depression, and defeat. But a courageous America, animated by the zeal of the pioneer and inspired by the heroic achievements of these stirring days, will be able to translate the exalted spirit of victorious war into the sustaining strength of a greater America in a better world.

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### CONTRIBUTION OF 4-H CLUBS TO THE WAR EFFORT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL 4-H CLUB IN  
RECOGNITION OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT IN THE  
1943 "FEED A FIGHTER" PROGRAM

JOHNSTON COUNTY

March 14, 1944

*Madam President, Members of the 4-H Club of the Cleveland School  
in Johnston County, and other friends:*

The job of being governor of North Carolina during a world war is a very busy one indeed. It's not easy to get away, even for a few hours,

from the busy duties of this position. And yet, I have been glad to come down to Johnston County and Cleveland School this afternoon because, in the first place, I like to come to Johnston County for any purpose. Next to my own county of Wake, my native county, it is perhaps closer to me by ties of kinship and neighborliness than any county in the entire State. It's a great county, leading the entire State in many forms of agriculture, and taking it altogether, it ranks certainly among the first three or four counties of our great State. It is a pleasure to come here and to pay tribute to your county agent and his assistants and to your very capable home demonstration agent, who, incidentally, also is a native of my county of Wake. We loaned her to you—this is the day of lend lease you know—but we expect to get her back some of these days, and so I want to congratulate all of these friends who had a part in giving to Johnston County a position of leadership among all the counties of our great state of North Carolina. And then, I would like to say that all of this, I think, would be impossible, this work among the schools, the 4-H Club program, without the vision and great leadership of the man who, in my opinion, is one of the greatest and most able school superintendents in the United States, Mr. H. B. Marrow.

And so, it's a pleasure to come down in your county with this fine leadership and have a part in a program that means so much. In addition to this I was glad to come because I believe wholeheartedly and sincerely in the program of the 4-H Club of North Carolina. It has been my privilege to attend a number of meetings, state-wide and regional in their scope, with my good friend, Mr. L. R. Harrill, the very able director of 4-H Club work in North Carolina, and each time that I have been to these meetings I have come away, not only better informed, but also deeply inspired by the freshness and the vigor and the variety and the importance of 4-H Club work in the various communities of North Carolina. I have been impressed—before I discuss any of the agricultural features—I have been impressed with the fact that 4-H Club members train their officers and members in many things besides agriculture.

I attend a lot of meetings in the course of a year, as you friends know, all over North Carolina and many other sections of the country. I have seen governors, mayors, and distinguished citizens, judges, lawyers, and other people preside, but nowhere have I seen better managed meetings, more ably presided over and better conducted than the 4-H Clubs in North Carolina, and your own good club here in Cleveland. It's a fine thing, my friends, that we are training young people for leadership, because it matters not how much you



may believe in agriculture or in education, or in anything else, unless you develop the ability to express it. I don't mean necessarily that you have to be an orator. I don't mean you have to be a public speaker, but unless you are able to express the sentiments and convictions that you have about agriculture, schools, health, or whatnot, you will not be able to serve the people. So I congratulate this club and all other 4-H Clubs on their ability to train leadership, and I believe that here, my friends, we are truly training the leaders of the future, not only for Johnston County and for North Carolina, but those who will have a part in the leadership of the greatest country in the world, our own United States.

We are going to have many problems when this war is over. We have a lot of them now, and they are tragic, many of them. But after this war is over, my friends, we are going to have problems—national and state, county, and local, that will test the ability and patriotism of everybody—people living in the country and those in the city. We are going to have almost to remake the world in many of its particulars, and leadership is going to be essential and important. I am anxious for my part to see that its leadership is close to the soil, that it believes in the traditions of our Nation, and believes in the flag to which we recently paid allegiance here in this program. There are many different kinds of people in America. Some of them do not understand our traditions. Many of them will be coming after this war who do not understand and believe in the things that have made us a great nation. I believe that the public schools, and in particular the schools that are located out where the land lies, where things grow, where cows and horses and chickens and pigs are raised, where we are close to the soil, that we are going to have to look to those schools for the upholding and maintenance of the traditions which made us a great people. So, apart from the agricultural program, I commend these clubs and I commend the officers who have so ably conducted the program here today.

The young men and the young women of this club have shown an ability to conduct the meetings and to discuss these questions in a highly intelligent and businesslike way. And now, my friends, there is above all of this, of course, the fundamentally important work of training for agricultural efficiency. It takes more than just two hands and two feet and some sort of a head to be a good farmer. You have to have trained hands and trained feet even, and you surely have to have intelligence of mind to be a successful farmer. That's going to be more true in the future than it has ever been in the past.

We are going to use more machinery in farming in the coming

years. I just had a conference this morning with some gentlemen looking toward the coming days when there is going to be a great volume of agricultural machinery available, and we are already beginning to plan so that the farmers of North Carolina can get their share of this farming equipment—tractors, combines, cultivators, and machinery of a hundred different sorts that didn't even exist when I was a boy. We've got to learn how to farm intelligently, to use machinery, to develop our agriculture and our land with more scientific methods, because, my friends, we have not only the task of feeding America, but certainly for several years yet to come, we have to have a part in feeding the stricken areas of Europe and Asia. There are today, as we sit here in relative peace and plenty, literally hundreds of millions of people on this earth who do not have enough to eat, and they won't have enough to eat after this war is over, and you young people on the farms of Johnston County and all over North Carolina, and indeed, all over America are going to have the glorious part in the building up of agriculture here in our fair state, a glorious part in feeding the stricken and the pitiable populations of many other countries. There are today untold millions of children, undernourished and underfed and almost at the verge of starvation, and of course, our Nation in coöperation with other nations, is going to arrange to buy these products from the farmers of America at a reasonable price, but more than the satisfaction of looking at a good crop as it grows from your fertile soil, you are going to have the feeling as a young farmer that you are helping to feed people who can't feed themselves, and you are almost in partnership with the Divine Creator of the universe in that you are tilling His soil and thus helping to feed His peoples throughout the earth. But even now, before that problem arises, we have one of the most glorious opportunities ever given, I think, to American agriculture and particularly to you. You young people here before me and other clubs throughout the State—and there are 90,000 boys and girls in North Carolina who are members of 4-H clubs—you are having in this program this year, even as you had last year, the program of "feed a fighter." That is to say, your goal, each one of you, is to produce enough food so that you can feed a soldier in the battle areas and in the camping areas.

It takes a lot of food to feed a soldier. I have seen them eat. Two of my own sons are in the armed services, and I know what I am talking about when I say it takes three square meals a day to satisfy them, and they have not only to be square meals, they have to be big square meals. So you have to play a part to raise vegetables and pork and beef and chickens and eggs, and you have the consciousness



of knowing that every time you do an hour's work that you are feeding a fighter in the greatest army the world has ever seen, an army that today numbers more than 8,000,000 people, and you know when you think of 8,000,000 people, that means 24,000,000 meals every day. I was raised in a family where there were seven children and two parents, and when we sat at the table, there were nine people to eat, and that looked like a young army in those days, but we are playing a part in feeding the greatest army the world has ever seen. That is a proud privilege. It takes the United States government with all its money and all it can borrow, and it is having to borrow a lot, to feed the armies of the United States. You have had your part in raising money. The United States government couldn't feed its army unless the farmers of Johnston County and Cleveland School area, and North Carolina in general, did their part. But you can't feed soldiers on money. You remember the famous story, the fable of the man who, when he was granted his one supreme wish, said he'd like to have the ability that anything he touched would turn to gold, and as you know, he got his wish. He touched the table and it turned to gold; a musical instrument, and it turned to gold. The tableware was golden, and it looked like a wonderful thing; and when he got hungry and sat down to eat, he reached over and got the piece of food, and when he went to bite it, it was gold in his mouth, and he reached and took a potato, a hot one, and when he put that in his mouth, it was hot gold. The man was the most miserable man on earth.

You can't feed soldiers with gold. It takes food, and all the money in the world won't feed them unless you young farmers do your part. I suppose every home represented here has someone in the armed services. I believe I'll ask you the question, and I'll convey the information to the radio audience. How many people have a brother, or sister or parents in the armed services—army, navy, or other? Hold up your hand. A great host of hands here in this auditorium of Cleveland School have gone up, indicating that they have sons or brothers or parents in this great war today, and all of us are tremendously interested in it, my friends. We are going to do our best to back them up, and the first thing you have to do is feed them. A man who isn't fed may have all the patriotism in his soul that anybody ever possessed, but he lacks strength. Patriotism is not enough. We believe we are fighting for the very things you are doing here. I get letters from boys in Italy and India and from New Guinea and Guadalcanal and Australia. They come to my office by the hundreds, and almost all of them say they are looking forward to the time when they can

come back to North Carolina and do the things they used to do. They want to come back to these farms, and they would be prouder than anything else to feel that you young people are looking after the country that they loved, and would like to feed and milk the cows and look after the pigs and do these things that they liked to do. They would like to come back and know that the poultry they had a part in raising is still doing its part.

So, you are helping to keep alive and to keep going the things that the soldier at the battlefront is fighting for. Thus, you are having a proud part in this great achievement. It is indeed a signal honor, I think, for the Cleveland 4-H Club of this great Cleveland School in Johnston County to have won, in contest with all the state, this award which has just been made by Mr. Harrill. It is not simply the \$100 War Bond, although that in itself is a worthy prize. It is the fact that you have been able to do this and thus stand forth as the leader for North Carolina, and more than that, for Johnston County as the banner county in the State in this contest. You will receive a similar award. So, I congratulate you and wish you Godspeed in your program.

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## PROGRESS OF NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT DINNER MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF  
COUNTY AND CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

RALEIGH

March 22, 1944

In terms of increased appropriations and constructive legislation for public school purposes in recent years, North Carolina has made a record unexcelled and probably unequaled in the entire Nation.

For example, within a period of ten years the State's annual appropriations for public schools have increased from \$20,000,000.00, in round figures, to a total of \$37,712,874.00 (the amount of the appropriation for public schools for the current school year). This is an increase of nearly ninety per cent in total appropriations in a period of ten years. These figures do not include the appropriations for free textbooks and for vocational education, which are treated as separate items.

Under enactments of the General Assembly in the sessions of 1941 and 1943, such permanent and far-reaching legislation as affecting the public schools of the State include the following: a retirement

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire speech but it is all that is available.



system for public school teachers; addition of the twelfth grade; provision for nine-months school for all children of the State of both races; creation of a constitutional board of education; very substantial enlargement of vocational educational facilities, including the establishment of a textile vocational school; establishment of a policy of state aid to public libraries, which is related to and supplementary to the work of the public schools; and substantial increases in the salaries of all public school teachers.

This is a gratifying record, which reveals a growing interest on the part of all the people in the progress of education in North Carolina. It is safe to predict that there will be no backward step in our educational program, but that on the contrary we will go forward to new achievements.

Some of the immediate objectives for the future may be indicated as follows:

1. A complete program relating to the health and physical training of the pupils in our high schools. The statistics released by the Selective Service administration as affecting the state of North Carolina reflect an alarming percentage of physical deficiency on the part of young men called for military service. The record is not unfavorable when compared with other states, but it is a situation which is nevertheless seriously disturbing. The public schools cannot escape their part of the responsibility for these conditions. Every child who attends the public schools of North Carolina should have the benefit of such a course of physical training and medical examination as will insure a better state of public health among the school children of the State. Where such examinations reveal the need for medical or surgical treatment, such should be promptly provided by the parents where financial means exist; and from public sources in other cases. We cannot attain our fullest development as a State with approximately one-third of our youth physically incapacitated for either war or peace.

2. Better quality of instruction. With no reflection on the work that has been done, it must be concluded that there is room for great improvement in the quality of instruction in our public schools. Overcrowded conditions, insufficient number of teachers, and other circumstances have made difficult the attainment of high standards in this respect. However, with increasing appropriations, the public will have the right to demand better results. Emphasis in future years should be laid upon better trained teachers and constant improvement along instructional lines.

3. A comprehensive and adequately enforced compulsory attend-

ance law. Absenteeism in public school attendance has reached alarming proportions. The present system of enforcement of attendance is hopelessly inadequate, and such procedure is expensive and inefficient. The compulsory school attendance age should in the near future be increased from fourteen to sixteen years, with adequate provision for enforcement and supervision under the direction of state school authorities.

4. Owing to war conditions, virtually no new schools have been built and no expansion of facilities made during the last three years. One of the first post-war undertakings should be the adequate expansion of our public school facilities. Since we have a state system of public schools—the only wholly state-supported system in America—provisions for school buildings and facilities should be made on such basis as to give to the children in all counties and sections relatively the same facilities.

5. A comprehensive program of consolidation and improvement of Negro schools in the State should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. A committee of the Board of Education is giving full study to this situation at the present time.

6. The war has revealed a woeful lack of skilled training in North Carolina. We cannot compete successfully in the post-war world unless through our public schools we are able to give to the boys of this State skilled training in many lines. The program of vocational education should be enlarged to the extent that every boy and girl in our public schools will have the fullest opportunity for vocational training of the most skillful type. This is not to suggest that we convert our public schools into trade schools, but that increased emphasis be given to vocational guidance and vocational education.

7. Any program for the future will involve the continuance of a policy of reasonably adequate compensation for the teachers in our public schools. The General Assembly of 1943 took a great forward step in this direction, and such policy of placing teachers' salaries on an adequate basis should be continued in the future.



## NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER A STATE-WIDE RADIO NETWORK DURING  
WEEK DEDICATED TO RECRUITING MEN FOR THE STATE GUARD

RALEIGH

March 27, 1944

*Fellow Citizens of North Carolina:*

First, I wish to express to this great radio station, and the other fine stations which are carrying this program, my personal and official appreciation for the public service which they are rendering in helping the North Carolina State Guard.

When I became governor in January, 1941, one of the first recommendations that I made to the General Assembly was authorization and appropriation for the establishment of a North Carolina State Guard. This was no fanciful recommendation. We had a situation which made it mandatory. You will recall that in September, 1940, every unit of the National Guard in North Carolina, as in other states, was called into Federal service. And I would like to pay tribute to the fine men of the North Carolina National Guard who have been in service now for nearly four years and many of whom are fighting today on the far-flung battle fronts. We found ourselves without a single member of the National Guard within the borders of our State. We were without any military organization. And you will remember that while we were not then in war, circumstances pointed in that direction. There were threats of sabotage, imitations of riots and disturbances, dangers to our structures, our bridges, our power plants, our radio stations; and under these circumstances, the Legislature promptly and unanimously approved the recommendation; and the North Carolina State Guard was thus organized in March, 1941—just three years ago.

The organization consists of forty-four units or companies, ordinarily composed of fifty members. They are organized into a brigade, and commanding that brigade is General James W. Jenkins, a fine soldier and a great citizen of our State, living in Henderson, and he is the active commander of the State Guard. Of course, he operates under the general supervision and direction of Brigadier General J. Van B. Metts, who has been adjutant general of North Carolina for more than twenty years. This brigade is made up of two infantry regiments, each of which has twenty companies, together with one service company and one medical unit. Commanding the First regiment is Colonel W. W. Sharp, Jr., of Greensboro, who commands

those units from Greensboro, east; and the Second Regiment is commanded by Colonel Howell of Waynesville in Western North Carolina. I do not have the time to call the roll of the fine officers of these various units, regiments, and the brigade; I simply want to pay, here, tribute to the high order of their patriotism and their unfailing zeal in this task, which is for the benefit of every citizen of North Carolina.

Why do we have a State Guard? The answer to that is that property and life in North Carolina would be subjected to grave jeopardy in emergencies unless we had, in every section of our State, men who are trained under military discipline, with capable leadership, who, on the shortest notice, would be mobilized and transferred to the point of emergency. Every property owner; every power plant; every railroad; every public utility; every radio station; every facility; every municipality; every dock and yard in North Carolina is comforted in the fact that the North Carolina State Guard is ready and competent, upon short notice, to protect that property and to protect the lives of all who may be jeopardized.

The functions of the North Carolina State Guard are to deal with riots if they occur, anywhere in North Carolina, and for any purpose. You can understand that the police forces in our various municipalities would be wholly inadequate for such purposes; and, furthermore, their authority is limited to the city limits of the municipality in which they are located. Likewise, the forces of the sheriffs of our various counties could not cope with any emergency or riot and are themselves limited by county lines. Therefore, it needs no argument to prove, beyond any question, that a State Guard is absolutely indispensable for orderly and lawful procedure in our State. In addition to riots, the State Guard may be called when there is any great disaster. You may recall that two years ago we had in Western North Carolina a great forest fire—so enormous in its proportions that it threatened the existence of a number of war plants in that area and, indeed, threatened one or two incorporated towns of considerable size. In that emergency, when called on by citizens of that section of the State, I communicated with the commanding officer of the State Guard, and within a few hours, three or four companies of the State Guard were in that area, patrolling the fire area, keeping check on things, helping to locate incendiaries who were responsible for the fire, and performing many useful services. The service of the State Guard, in that instance alone, has more than justified its existence. In addition to that, we have had—numbers of times—threats of sabotage in the state of North Carolina. Whenever these threats have arisen, the SBI, or the commanding officer of the Fourth Service



Command of the United States Army, has communicated either with me or with General Metts; and we have placed the units of the State Guard in the suspected area upon the alert. Several times in the last year, riots have either occurred or have been threatened. And, in each instance, the State Guard was ready to move.

In addition to that, we must remember that North Carolina has, almost more than any other state in the Union, served as the training camp for military authorities—large movements of troops, valuable installations. Protection is needed in all of this, and the State Guard, through its officers, has been in constant communication and in the fullest coöperation with these Federal authorities. More than that, the State Guard has trained several thousand men—a large per cent of whom later entered active military service and, when they entered that service, were found to be well-trained, and many of them have thus acquired well-deserved promotion.

The eligibility for membership in the State Guard is simply that a man shall be between the ages of 38 and 50 years. In addition to that, younger men who have been classified as 4-F, some of them on account of minor physical disability, are eligible for membership in the State Guard.

Only yesterday, a fine young man, who had yearned to get into this war, called me, and with a note of pathos in his voice, said, "Governor, much to my disappointment, they found a minor defect in my physical make-up at Fort Bragg, and I've been classified as 4-F. Can I get into the State Guard? I want to be in some sort of uniform while this war is going on and do what I can for my State and for my Country." And so, a large number of young men, thus handicapped and disappointed, by reason of 4-F classification, are eligible for membership and are seeking to be admitted.

What are some of the other advantages to men who will enlist in the State Guard? Well, there is good physical training—and we have learned, my friends, that America needs better physical training. Nearly one-third of all the men called for military service, in this Nation and in our State, have been rejected because they are physically unfit. The State Guard will help to train men physically. It gives military leadership and discipline, which is a helpful thing. There are in each of the cities, where State Guards are located, good armory facilities which not only furnish a place for drilling, for meetings, and for occasional suppers, but they furnish many other facilities for social gatherings for the State Guard. They are congenial companions.

I would pay tribute to the high quality of the men who constitute the enlisted ranks of the North Carolina State Guard. Some of them are

lawyers; some of them are doctors; some of them are bricklayers; some of them are carpenters; they come from all ranks of North Carolina; they represent the best in our great State; and men who join the State Guard have each summer, as they did last summer, a ten-day encampment at Fort Bragg. Such an encampment will be held this year in July. In this camp, the men who go are transported without expense; their meals are furnished free; their lodging free; and they have no expense whatsoever in connection with this fine experience. In addition to that, they are given the benefit, not only of the training of their own officers, but the benefit of training on the part of men in the United States Army—many of whom have already seen active service across the seas. They are shown every sort of war instrumentality, machine guns, artillery, tear gas and all of the implements, bayonet practice, and everything that helps a man to be useful in a military organization. And so, these features make it attractive to the men who may be interested in joining the North Carolina State Guard.

Now, we are having this week, all over North Carolina, a special week for recruiting men for the State Guard. Why do we need this? Because we are nearly one thousand men short in the personnel of the State Guard. Many of them have gone into active military service—others, for reason of age or sickness, have had to drop out. We need this. Who should coöperate? Every civic club in North Carolina this week ought to emphasize the work of the State Guard. Every business house, every labor organization, ought to give its coöperation to this fine organization. North Carolina is a safer, more solid, more comfortable, and better State because of the existence of the North Carolina State Guard.

I urge all our citizens to coöperate in every possible way.

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## DESTINY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE JEFFERSON DAY DINNER

FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

April 1, 1944

For the first time in a hundred and thirty-two years our Nation is engaged in a national election while fighting a foreign power. Thus democracy is being subjected to its severest test. In that earlier day the Nation, under the leadership of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, was winning the war. The people approved, the party was re-

<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address. Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and this synopsis is all that is available.



tained in leadership and complete victory was won. Today the party of Jefferson is again in power and leading the Nation toward military success. The people will again approve, and the Nation under Democratic leadership will again win a glorious victory. Thus history will once more repeat itself.

Of one thing we may be certain. This Nation will not elect as its President any man who by his record or utterances prior to this war or since has shown any lack of zeal for the cause for which we fight, or who is wanting in forthright determination and definite program for a durable and just peace, internationally guaranteed, with full American participation. The Democratic party should not, and I believe, will not offer or support for state or national office any candidate who is either isolationist in his views or luke-warm in his support of the Nation's war program.

Destiny has marked the Democratic party for leadership in times of great national crises. Founded upon the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, the party under the leadership of the fearless Jackson established the eternal right of the people in a day when powerful financial interests threatened the life of an infant republic. When an orgy of graft and corruption had dulled the very conscience of the Nation, the party of destiny gave the Nation for its leader rugged, honest Grover Cleveland, who enunciated the principle that public office is a public trust. Under the incomparable Woodrow Wilson, the Nation won its greatest war and established the principle upon which permanent peace will ultimately be achieved. When cynicism and materialism under succeeding Republican administrations brought us to the brink of economic disaster and spiritual bankruptcy, the Nation again turned to the Democratic party for leadership. Again the party responded and gave to the Nation as its leader the greatest humanitarian of our time, our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Let the critic howl and the isolationist rave, but this fact remains. The last twelve years of Republican rule began with shame and scandal in 1921 and ended in the terrifying financial disaster of 1932. The succeeding twelve years of Democratic rule began with an almost miraculous rescue from financial debacle, continuing to the period of the Nation's greatest prosperity and climaxed with a victorious leadership in the earth's greatest war. It is on this record that the people will make their choice. The response will once more make Destiny synonymous with Democracy.

In its long history, the longest of any political party in existence, the Democratic party has made mistakes. Perfection is not claimed. The party has at times lost elections, but it has never lost its soul.







The National Governors' Conference, July 1, 1943, at Columbus, Ohio. The governors were on their way to a radio studio to participate in the University of Chicago round-table discussion. *Left to right:* Gov. I. Melville Broughton; Gov. Herbert O'Connor of Maryland; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio.

A popular pastime of the day is ridicule and denunciation of the New Deal, particularly by many who have been its chief beneficiaries. Undoubtedly there are serious and sincere questions being raised about the continuance and expansion of some of the agencies and activities made necessary by the emergency confronting the Nation in 1933. Many of these have been terminated by executive order, and others limited or restricted by the Congress in the exercise of its proper prerogatives. But who is there, Democrat or Republican, who will publicly advocate the abolishment of Federal guaranty of bank deposits, social security, rural electrification, securities exchange commission, unemployment compensation, railway employees' pension act or the agencies for loans and credits for the farmers of America? Who seeks to return to the conditions of twelve years ago as affecting labor, old age dependency, child labor and women in industry?

It may well be that the New Deal was but a governmental blood plasma administered to a Nation suffering from shock and threatened with death. In any event, the patient recovered. The extent of the recovery may thus be recorded: There is hardly a laboring man or woman in America today who is not making more money than ever before in our history; farm income has attained new heights; business and industry have made record earnings. If this be ascribed to war, let the comparison be made between the twelve years of Democratic rule and the preceding twelve years of Republican rule. Labor, farmers, women, business, and industry will do well to ponder these facts.

The New Deal is not the Democratic party; it is but one of its manifestations, even as was the New Freedom in the days of Woodrow Wilson. They are but proof of the fact that the Democratic party is resourceful enough to meet new conditions and too humane ever to forget the underprivileged and the handicapped groups of American people.

Our opponents have much to say about bureaucracy. American people generally dislike bureaucracies. But it will be remembered that bureaucracy is not a modern product, but a governmental antique. You may recall that the sharpest indictment ever penned against bureaucracy was a book by James M. Beck, Republican Solicitor General under Presidents Harding and Coolidge and later Republican Congressman from the state of Pennsylvania. In this book, entitled *Our Wonderland of Bureaucracy*, written in 1932, at the end of twelve years of continuous Republican rule in the Nation and while the author still had a ringside seat as a Republican member of Congress, the author states:

When Alice (in Wonderland) awoke from her dreams, as a sensible little girl she realized that the fancies of her mind in sleep were but the children of an idle



brain. But Uncle Sam has not yet awakened from his dream of government by bureaucracy, but ever wanders further afield in crazy experiments in state socialism. Possibly some day he may awaken from his irrational dreams, and return again to the old conceptions of government as wisely defined in the Constitution of the United States.

Bureaucracy, as an invidious term, primarily refers in a democratic government to the aggrandizement of the Executive at the expense of the Legislative branch of the government.

Thus we have it on the expert authority of an intimate of two Republican presidents and an administration Congressman under the third, that bureaucracy in that period instead of being reduced was flourishing to a dangerous extreme. Could it be that the Democratic party has inherited bureaucracy instead of creating it?

There need be no apprehension that the program of the Democratic party involves the extinction of free enterprise. The American people believe in free enterprise. The Democratic party traditionally has espoused free enterprise, free to profit but not to exploit either labor or the public; free to grow but not to monopolize. True liberalism is inseparably linked with free enterprise. Opportunity is of the essence of liberality. Any thinking or planning that constitutes a threat to free enterprise should be stripped out and publicly disavowed.

The Democratic party is traditionally and historically a liberal party. It will continue so. The Republican party is traditionally and historically reactionary and isolationist. It will continue so. Each party has been true to its creed and philosophy. The records are clear. The choice rests with the people.

So steeped is the Republican party in reaction and isolationism that it has turned against its own chosen leader of four years ago. This opposition is not due to failure, for he received more votes than any previous Republican had ever received. His offense has been to display some qualities of liberalism and to talk about world peace with full and whole-hearted American participation. For this crime he is condemned by his own party. In desperation he struggles for delegates, seeking not one world, but one state.

What of issues arising out of the conduct of the war and the program for peace? Here the Democratic party has all the advantage. This is its greatest assurance of victory in 1944. Fighting the war is, of course, not a partisan endeavor. The blood of Democrats and Republicans alike is being shed for the cause of victory. But destiny has placed the Democratic party in power in the midst of this global struggle, even as in the first World War.

Ineptitude, blundering, or failure of leadership under such circumstances would logically and inevitably doom the party in power to disastrous defeat. The contrary is the record. The war is being mag-

nificantly directed, and production has exceeded all estimates. Victory is assured and the Nation resoundingly approves.

In its program for peace, in its formulation of principles for international guaranty of a just and durable peace, the Democratic party, under the leadership of the President and the Secretary of State, has justified the confidence and the hopes of the people. The people will be slow to take these all-important and destiny-freighted responsibilities out of the hands of a party that has demonstrated such notable capacity.

On this all-important issue of peace and international relationships, the Republican party is not only lacking in background and experience, but is hopelessly divided. Only a few weeks ago, the most recently defeated Republican candidate for President sharply challenged as isolationist a statement issued by his immediate predecessor in defeat.

Whether the nominee of the Republican party be a candidate whose international experience and program comprehend everything from the Ohio River to the Great Lakes or one whose views on foreign relations, like his candidacy, are cleverly concealed, the people will at this juncture have grave apprehension about turning over the ship of state to doubtful pilotage while traversing dangerous waters.

Similar discordance of views has been manifested by recent utterances of other Republican leaders. Upon such incertitude and division the people will be unwilling to rest their hopes for a world free of war, a future of happiness and prosperity.

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### REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE F. HUSSEY, JR.

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED IN PRESENTING REAR ADMIRAL HUSSEY

CHARLOTTE

April 12, 1944

*Mr. Palmer, Admiral Hussey, General Miller, Mr. Davis, Employees of the Charlotte Plant, Officials of United States Rubber Company and Guests:*

On behalf of the people of North Carolina, I want to congratulate you workers for your splendid achievement. You have added another glorious page to North Carolina's industrial history. You are doing your work well, and we are mighty proud of you.

It is a privilege to participate in these ceremonies and to be chosen

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<sup>1</sup>Rear Admiral Hussey was the chief speaker on the occasion of presenting the Army-Navy "E" pennant to the Charlotte branch of the United States Rubber Company for efficiency and loyalty in war production. This is Governor Broughton's introductory address.



to introduce as outstanding an officer of the United States Navy as your principal speaker, Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr.

Rear Admiral Hussey has had a notable career with the navy, beginning with his graduation from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1916 and continuing up to the present time, when as chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance he supervises the work of many plants in manufacturing implements of warfare for our sea-going forces.

After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1916, he was assigned to the USS *Pennsylvania*, on which battleship he served throughout World War I.

Admiral Hussey has been truly described as having lived and breathed Naval Ordnance for many years. He has served more than fifteen years at sea in all classes of ships and in all capacities.

At the time of the outbreak of the war in Europe in September, 1939, Admiral Hussey was commanding Destroyer Division No. 24, since changed to Division 51. He was transferred to the command of a squadron of high-speed mine sweepers in the Pacific, where he served until the Spring of 1942.

Then he returned to the Bureau of Ordnance, where he served as director of the Production Division. On September 4th last, he assumed duties as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with the rank of Rear Admiral for service in that assignment. Three months later, Rear Admiral Hussey was elevated to Chief of the Bureau.

We are glad that he was able to take time out from his busy schedules in the Bureau at Washington to come down here to present this Army-Navy "E" flag to you people of the Charlotte plant. It is an honor we will not soon forget and we are grateful to him for coming today.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

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## INADEQUACY OF COLLEGE TRAINING FOR MILITARY DUTY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MARTIN  
SCIENCE BUILDING  
DAVIDSON COLLEGE

April 14, 1944

In the midst of a world-encircling war, Davidson College today dedicates a building devoted to science. Thus a great institution of learning, with more than a century of history and tradition, faces the future unafraid.

Faithful to its convictions, Davidson, in this greatest of all wars, even as her sister colleges and universities of the State, has given to the cause of human liberty and spiritual survival her facilities, her faculty, and her sons. When the final and inevitable victory is won, she will have added a glorious chapter to an already notable record.

What is done here today is in keeping with the highest ideals of the institution. The paraphernalia of war, the measured tread of military units, are but the manifestation of a spirit willing to fight for the things of the spirit. But these martial habiliments are but the temporary garb of an institution whose most illustrious alumnus, Woodrow Wilson, once said, "The right is more precious than peace." Davidson is traditionally and essentially an institution of culture and peace, and will remain so. It is in this accustomed role that she looks to the future.

Much is being said about the effect of war on our institutions of higher learning. Undoubtedly many new lessons are being learned. The army and the navy have had to send college men back to school because they have found them for the most part unskilled and in too many instances incompetent. In many thousands of cases these military agencies, using the existing facilities, have done an incomparably better job of training than our colleges have done, and in about half the time. These are factors that must be pondered by the educational leadership of America; nor can the shockingly poor average of college men in physical fitness be overlooked.

The reasons for these conditions cannot be fully appraised as yet. But two factors, at least, may definitely be set down, in explanation of the frequently better instructional results under military direction. These are discipline and purpose. Is it not possible that laxity and vagueness have robbed college careers of character and achievement in all too many instances? Is the prevailing college rule of "live your own life" the surest basis for a life worth living?

It would be a spiritual tragedy to militarize our cultural institutions on a permanent basis. But it may well be the part of wisdom for these institutions to adopt and maintain those processes and practices which have brought discipline, orderliness, precision and punctuality to the college students of America. Likewise, it is possible that a better record of physical fitness would be attained under a college program of athletics for all instead of all for athletics.

Under military and naval training the drama of war has undoubtedly been an incentive to learning. But more significantly, it has been training for a definite purpose. College men with distaste and ineptitude for mathematics and astronomy, for example, have found fas-



cination in these subjects when translated into terms of navigation or communications. Languages may have been but a course to "get by" on, but when they are pictured as a step toward a career in the intelligence service or allied military government, there is a quickening of interest. If, as the poet has said, "Peace hath here victories no less renowned than war," cannot the challenge involved in the building of a better world develop a more purposeful body of American college students?

There will be much talk of stream-lining education and converting our colleges into trade schools. True, there is too much lost motion and inefficiency; and vocational education is tremendously important. But culture cannot be stream-lined. Literature, poetry, music, and art will continue to be, with religion, the spiritual foundation for greatness in any nation.

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## PUBLIC WELFARE IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A TESTIMONIAL CEREMONY

HONORING COLONEL WILLIAM ALLEN BLAIR

RALEIGH

April 19, 1944

*Mrs. Bost, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

We gather here this morning for a celebration unique in the history of North Carolina, and perhaps in the entire history of state government in the United States. We meet to give recognition and to confer honor upon a man who has for more than half a century devoted his life and his talents, his personality and his time to one cause, and that to the cause of human welfare. I doubt that his career can be equaled anywhere in the United States. I doubt if in the entire American nation there is a state which has had anything like the continuity of direction, or, indeed, of purpose in its public welfare program as has the state of North Carolina.

This is one of the few states in which the welfare of human beings is put into the constitution of the State and made mandatory upon the state government and upon the legislative body. To the credit of those who framed the Constitution of our State, notwithstanding the circumstances under which the Constitution was adopted, it should be said that it is one of the outstanding documents of this Nation. In that

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<sup>1</sup>This ceremony was observed for Colonel Blair in recognition of his fifty-three years of service as a member of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Colonel Blair was a member from September 25, 1891, to October, 1904, and chairman from October, 1904, to date.

Constitution there was recognition of the fact that the helpless and the handicapped should be made the wards of the public and not left to sentiment because sentiment can change. For that reason this is one of the few states that recognizes public welfare in its Constitution and gives a mandate to its legislature to develop a suitable program. So we do have in the State a constitutional Board of Charities and Public Welfare; the original name was the Board of Charities.

Another significant and unique thing is that while the board was set up under the Constitution of 1868, we have had in that long period only four chairmen of this Board. I have no doubt that there are those who thought that perhaps Colonel Blair had been the only chairman, and, if measured in achievement, we may reach that conclusion, but as we look at him with his youthful eye and still vigorous manner and more than that, a youthful heart, we could not expect the period of his service to run quite that long.

I think it is significant that in the field of human welfare we have subordinated politics to a doctrine of genuine service in the state government, with the drafters of the Constitution of 1868 determining that politics should play no part in shaping a welfare program. No person can say truthfully that politics has had to do with our public welfare program in North Carolina. Members of outstanding character, without respect to political affiliations, have been selected for this honorable place. The fact is significant that we have not let this agency of government be subjected to conditions and changes that ordinarily accompany political changes within the state government. I think the fact that our early constitutional recognition of welfare as a part of national and state responsibility is significant. The fact that we have had only four chairmen in seventy-six years is even more significant; and here today is this unusual man who has been chairman of this Board for forty years and a member of the Board for fifty-three years. I doubt if in all the United States there is a record equal to that. But the mere span of time is not enough to mark greatness—time marks existence—but this man's time has been marked by a service to his fellowman and a sincere devotion to the agency of which he has been the only chairman for forty years. I remember, too, that at the time he became chairman there wasn't a single city or county agency for welfare in all the one hundred counties of North Carolina and now we have welfare services in the one hundred counties; in fact, he didn't even have a secretary and he would frequently, at his own expense, carry on his correspondence—but with an unflinching devotion. This Board under his leadership has come now to a position of prominence among the welfare boards in American life.



I think it is timely and appropriate that we honor here a great citizen of our State, but in so doing we recognize the underlying principle that the true function of government is to promote the welfare of all the people. I believe that this occasion here, which marks two score years of responsible leadership, will indeed underscore the purpose and principle of our own government, and we are going on with the program to the end that every boy and girl in North Carolina handicapped by poverty or disease or otherwise is going to be given the full opportunity of manhood and womanhood and usefulness, and we are not going to let health or education or opportunity be denied those who lack the favorable circumstances of inheritance or wealth. So we come here today to honor a man and his record, a man who has devoted more of his time to public service than he has to his own private and personal concerns. I am appreciative that this event has occurred during my administration as governor. It has made an appeal to me—a Board whose work comprehends assistance to the old, assistance in the home where the care of children becomes an increasingly difficult economic problem, aid to the handicapped, visitation to the prisoners, consideration for the insane, attention to the juvenile delinquent boys and girls, and to find we are going ahead with the underlying purpose of the great State. This event marks not the end of the chapter but the beginning of a future.

Because of these sentiments, which are shared by all of the people, it is my privilege and honor on behalf of the Board of Welfare and on behalf of the Council of State to present you, Colonel Blair, this certificate which reads as follows:

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
TO

WILLIAM ALLEN BLAIR: GREETING,

The Governor and Members of the Council of State of the State of North Carolina,

On Behalf of the People of the State,

Commend your Long Record on the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare of Unselfish Service for which you have received Compensation only in the Satisfaction which comes from a Great Work Nobly Done and the Appreciation of your Fellow Citizens of this Commonwealth.

Your Service in the field of Public Welfare as a Member of this Board since September, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-one, and as its Chairman since October, Nineteen Hundred and Four, is unequaled in its span of years.

Your Record has never been Surpassed in Devotion to and Understanding of the State-wide Problems of Charity and Public Welfare.

This State has been Fortunate to have had your Guiding Hand in Charge of its Ministrations to the Needs of its People.

Your Remarkable Career will not be Forgotten and Your Name will Always be Honored Amongst us.

In Testimony Whereof, the undersigned J. Melville Broughton, governor, and

members of the council of state, have hereunto subscribed their names and caused to be affixed hereto the Great Seal of the state of North Carolina on this the 19th day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-four, Anno Domini, and in the one hundred and sixty-eighth year of Our Independence.

(Signed) J. Melville Broughton,  
*Governor*

(Signed) Thad Eure,  
*Secretary of State*

(Signed) George Ross Pou,  
*Auditor*

(Signed) Charles M. Johnson,  
*Treasurer*

(Signed) Clyde A. Erwin,  
*Superintendent of  
Public Instruction.*

I present this to you, Sir, and we are hoping that in the remaining years of your life you may have the pleasure of knowing the esteem of your fellow citizens, and of knowing that when your life is ended this should be transmitted to the family as a token of appreciation from a grateful State. Colonel Blair, the floor is yours.

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## INSURANCE AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ZONE INSURANCE CONFERENCE

RALEIGH

April 29, 1944

Insurance is America's second largest business, and is today in the most flourishing condition in all its long history. More insurance is in force, more premiums are being collected, and more people are protected than ever before.

Nowhere in all the world is there a record comparable to that of the insurance business in the United States. Such an attainment is not due alone to the genius of American leadership in the field of insurance, although such leadership is notable in the highest degree. Nor is it due to the accumulation of great wealth in the Nation. This phenomenal growth has a broader base as evidenced by the fact that nearly seventy million people in America carry life insurance, and the number is much larger when other forms of insurance are included.

While the people of the United States are not the most thrifty in the world, they are the most self-reliant. This trait of character has much to do with the incomparable growth of insurance. Indeed, it constitutes a chief source of our national strength.

It needs no argument to establish the fact that the ability of so many millions of our citizens to carry life insurance protection is due



in large measure to an increasingly wider distribution of national wealth and income. The average wage paid for labor in the United States is substantially higher than elsewhere in the world. Because of this fact, the great industrial population of the Nation has been able increasingly to become home-owners and to enjoy the benefits of insurance protection. It is axiomatic that the insurance companies and other financial institutions of the Nation enjoy their greatest success and prosperity when the people as a whole by reason of good wages and fair income have the ability to purchase those things which constitute a vital part of the American way of life. These circumstances are sometimes overlooked by those who anticipate and frequently desire that the reaction following this war will beat down the wages and incomes of the working class of people of America and thus reduce them to a lower standard of living. Undoubtedly, the insurance companies will be the first to perceive the soundness and the broad benefits derived from elevating instead of reducing the income and standards of the millions of Americans who labor in the great industries and activities of our land.

Insurance is essentially a trust relationship. The foundation for the surest growth in this important field is not profits but service. Progressive insurance companies are seeking more and more to broaden their program of service. It should be the high purpose of all engaged in this business to render to the millions of people who are the real beneficiaries of this trust relationship constantly improved and broadened service and protection at the lowest possible cost.

The people of this Nation as a whole believe in the principle of free enterprise; that is, free to grow but not to monopolize; free to expand but not to exploit either labor or the public. They would prefer that the business of this country, including insurance, be conducted in the field of free enterprise rather than by government ownership or control, though they will always rely upon their governments, state and Federal, to protect them within their respective fields from exploitation, monopoly, or oppression.

In this day of growing social consciousness, which exists not only in America but throughout the world, the people—these more than 70 millions and others who are daily being added to the list—will expect a broader and surer response to this deep-seated human longing for larger opportunity, better living and unfailing protection against sickness, accident, disability, old age, and protection for dependents when death occurs. If they can get these benefits through the established and privately or mutually owned agencies in the field of insurance, they would on the whole much prefer such course. If they

cannot, they will unquestionably look to their state and Federal governments for such benefits.

It must be conceded that there is a growing tendency in our country, and elsewhere, to extend governmental social service into the field of insurance. Old age and retirement benefits, unemployment insurance, social security and war risk insurance are but some of these manifestations. These are not merely political expedients. They are legislative responses to a growing social consciousness. They are here to stay, and no political party will jeopardize its existence by proposing to abolish them. Furthermore, the unprecedented growth of insurance business during the very period of these innovations is sufficient to allay any apprehension on this score. But the very success of these governmental experiments creates a problem which private insurance business cannot ignore. Other proposals are in the air. We hear much of government protection or insurance "from the cradle to the grave." Some of this emanates from unsound social thinking or springs from political expediency. But much of it arises from a broad public sentiment, based either on discontent with the cost or character of private insurance protection or upon an overweening desire nourished by governmental benefits either received or anticipated. Insurance leadership would be blind and stupid not to recognize and carefully appraise these growing social tendencies.

How shall these conditions be met? How far shall these innovations proceed without resistance, or can they even be successfully resisted? These are questions not recommended as a relief for insurance insomnia. They call for intelligent and honest thinking. There must be a recognition and fair appraisal of the proper sphere of government in the field of insurance, even as there should be a fair governmental concept of the proper sphere of free enterprise in this field.

It is not sufficient answer to these problems to engage in anti-New Deal epithets or invectives. It may well be true that some so-called social experimenters in administrative positions would eagerly embrace any opportunity to extend governmental social service into the field of insurance to the extent of monopolizing or at least controlling this phase of American business, and that those of this group will be alert to exploit to the fullest any popular sentiment in this direction. Such efforts, of course, will be sharply scrutinized and vigorously resisted. However, it is inaccurate and unintelligent to ascribe these manifestations wholly to political manipulations or social planners of either party, or to assume that they are limited to the United States. We cannot read the famous Beveridge Plan without recognizing that in staid, conservative Old England these popular clamors for broader



government service to the people in the field of insurance are being heard. It is true that this Plan has not been adopted, but well authenticated information leads to the assumption that Lloyds would exact a rather high premium for insurance against the adoption of the Beveridge Plan as a British governmental policy after this war is over.

Free enterprise and individual initiative are fundamentally and vitally a part of the growth and character of America. These are precious heritages and privileges which must be preserved. They are largely responsible for the phenomenal expansion and development of this Nation, and every sound-thinking citizen, regardless of political affiliation, would be gravely concerned at any movement or tendency which would undermine and destroy these attributes of our national character. The saying is old but still true that "eternal vigilance is the price of democracy." It therefore behooves all who believe in the principles of democracy and individual liberty to combat with alertness and unceasing vigor any effort to destroy this heritage. Such resistance, however, must be discerning and intelligent. It must take into account changing social conditions. It must recognize that while life in America should not be regimented, it likewise cannot be shackled by outmoded patterns or procedures. It is certainly possible with intelligent study and forthright approach to define the proper sphere and limitations of governmental activity or service in the field of insurance and in doing so to preserve amply the historic and proper area for free enterprise in the field of insurance.

Insurance in America will continue to grow and deserve to grow if its planning and policies are based on the principle of greatest possible service at the most reasonable cost to the American people. If their thinking for the future should be characterized by reaction and lack of comprehension of the needs and aspirations of the people of the Nation, if they should be actuated by the desire to accumulate profits at the expense of policyholders, they will inevitably find their field of business encroached upon by government agencies and activities. The answer lies very largely with insurance leadership in America.

## BANKING IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

May 5, 1944

*Mr. Chairman, Members of the North Carolina Bankers Association,  
and invited guests:*

I am very grateful indeed for the more than generous introduction accorded me by my good friend, Bob Hanes.<sup>2</sup> He did a much better job than the gentleman in another city did the other night. He said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, the speaker tonight is so well known that he needs no introduction and therefore I shall discuss other subjects" (*Applause*), which he proceeded to do.

Of course, in a governor's last year, words of commendation are most gracious and receptive. They may not be entirely like the expression that I heard only a few days ago that a Negro in one of our cities used when he asked white friends to give him a donation for his church. "Well," he said, "what do you want the money for?" "Well, sir," he said, "our preacher has been with us several years and he is leaving and we wants to get him up a little momentum." (*Applause*)

I am so glad to have the privilege of addressing the North Carolina Bankers Association at a time when my good friend, Philip Woollcott, is president. Leroy Lewis asked me as I came in, "Have you met Philip Woollcott, our president?" I said, "Not only met him, I raised him," and I am proud of the product.

I read in the special convention number this afternoon an article about Philip Woollcott, which was the first eulogy concerning a banker that I have read written by a bank examiner. It was well-deserved and all of us who have known him for some forty years are happy in the honor that has been accorded him.

I have noted with unusual interest the fact of the presence, and I might say predominance, of women in the group of bankers. Many, I know, are here because their husbands are in attendance and there are many reasons why that should be so. But, others, I suspect, are here because of a phenomenal increase on the part of the women in banking made necessary by war and manpower conditions.

I have noted in the infrequent opportunities that I have had to go

<sup>1</sup>Gov. Broughton wrote an advance press release of this address for the newspapers and a copy is available. He spoke extemporaneously and a stenographer took down his address, and it was carried in the *North Carolina Banker*. It is reproduced here by special permission.

<sup>2</sup>R. M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, President of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company.



to my own bank in recent months the charm and graciousness of tellers at these windows, manned, I might say now, by women and I have no doubt that you bankers would join me in paying particular tribute to the women who have come to the aid of banking in North Carolina in this emergency period. (*Applause*)

Of course, women have entered many activities, industrial, agricultural, and others. I don't know what problems that will hold for the future. Many of them no doubt will be reluctant to leave these employments.

I remarked the other day in discussing the subject and speaking particularly of women in industry, that it may be a greater problem to get the men out of the fox holes than it will be to get the women out of slacks.

However that may be, women have established for themselves, I think, a permanent place in many phases of banking. And why shouldn't that be so? The patrons of banks are in such large number members of the feminine sex. And, then, of course, I could not omit the opportunity to say that the presence of women in a meeting of this sort is a very helpful thing to the meeting. When I see women in such predominance I always have the temptation to tell the story—I need protection when I tell it—but it was a preacher story, so I know it's all right.

The late Dr. McDaniel of Richmond told it to me. He said that once as he was about to go into the morning service a couple came to him to be married. He said he couldn't perform the ceremony until after his sermon, and if they would wait he would be glad to do so. They waited, and as he came to the benediction he said if there are any present who wish to be married let them come forward after the benediction. And he said that after the benediction one man and twenty-four women came to the altar. (*Applause*)

Women in about that proportion are filling useful positions in the life of banking and in industry. The day before yesterday I was driving out in the country on a brief trip and saw a woman operating a tractor and doing it magnificently. I could tell this by the smile on the face of her husband who was sitting in the shade of a nearby tree.

I'm happy to have been identified in some degree with the banking fraternity in North Carolina for some twenty years before taking the office which I now hold. I had the privilege of being a member of the board of a bank and I therefore know something, I think, of the problems, because those days compose the period from 1924 to 1932, indeed, until 1940, and they involved prosperous and hectic days in the field of banking.

When I undertake to identify myself with audiences, I feel that one might be getting into difficult territory. Some time ago, in fact two weeks ago, a delegation of Negroes, citizens from the City of Greensboro, called on me, having with them a man that had been sentenced to prison for some eight months and they wanted him excused from the sentence. Only the governor can do it. They undertook to make out a case, which they did with great skill. In order to show that they were not condoning crime, the chairman of the delegation, who was a prominent Negro Episcopal minister, whom I know, presented them one after the other and after he presented them he gave their church. The first was chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist Church. The next was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Another a vestryman in the Episcopal Church and when he got all around, I said, "Reverend, that's a very fine showing that you made, but you know I'm a Baptist, and I observe that you haven't presented in your delegation a member of the Baptist Church." He said, "Oh, Your Honor, the prisoner is a Baptist." (*Applause*)

So I can say about banking, that I have been identified with it in the past and I am now governor of the State which has at least occasional contact with bankers in one way or another. I am pleased to note among other circumstances that, while in the past occasionally bankers were the guests of the prison director of the State, tonight the prison director is the guest of the bankers.

I want to talk to you very briefly here. I had some injunctions along that line, both at home, before I got here, and since I have reached the meeting. I want to talk to you about two or three subjects that are very close to my heart.

One of them I have alluded to in respect to banking. I lived through, as you did, those painful days of the early thirties. I doubt if they could occur again in any such proportion, but I know you gentlemen, who are wiser and more keenly alert to responsibilities than I am in respect to banking, will not forget those days and will not permit the difficult circumstances of getting loans, neither competitive influences nor government competition, to continue, and I pray God that the time will soon come when we may be freed from certain government competition in fields that bankers can best serve. (*Applause*)

We have had necessity for much of it in our difficult days, but as banking and building and loan and insurance agencies reached the point, as they have long since reached, they can in their own free and wholesome manner serve the needs of the public, and it would seem to me that the interest of the Nation and of the community would be better thus served.



But we cannot refrain from recalling those difficult days and I am sure that none of these circumstances to which I have referred—competition, difficulty of getting loans, low interest rates—activities of the agencies to which I referred, will not lead bankers into paths that will later present difficulties.

In my not very broad experience in banking, I have observed that very few bad loans are made when times are bad. The bad loans are made when everything looks good and I would submit as a wholly non-expert witness that this is a good time for bankers to re-analyze bank statements and re-examine the prospects of their borrowers.

I see a young friend of mine here whose name I shall not call. When I think of bank statements I once remarked of him that he had that unique capacity to take a customer's bank statement and make it look like a petition in bankruptcy. (*Applause*)

I wouldn't suggest quite that hard an analysis, but I do suggest that there are dangers presently existing which bankers may well be careful to consider so that these tough days that are ahead—and none but the foolish, I think, would imagine that we are not going to have difficult days in the future—may be avoided. It may be two years, it may be six years, but the realistic days are coming, and the bankers who will be best able to meet them are the bankers who are now thinking about them. So, I think we have learned some great lessons in respect to sound banking.

Also, there has been the pitfall of speculation and greed and favoritism. The first bank failure we have had in our State in ten years occurred last year, and it was due wholly to a violation of these time-honored principles. There isn't any place in banking for favoritism or speculation or greed. Banking isn't a private enterprise in the fullest sense of the word. It is a public institution operated under a particular charter of the states, supervised by banking commissions, and wisely open to inspection and examinations. It is the most public of all financial institutions and ought to be managed with a sense of public responsibility.

Then, again, I would like to say that in addition to the custody of other people's money, bankers have another trust, I think, and that is the responsibility for leadership in the community. And I would say that the bankers of North Carolina—certainly in the period in which I have had the opportunity to observe them with a somewhat broad perspective—have discharged that responsibility in a remarkably fine manner. No banker is measuring up to his trust if he fails to take part, surely in this day of anxiety and emergency, if he fails to take a part

wholeheartedly in every community, state, and national enterprise that is for the Nation's good and the soldiers' welfare.

And I think when the history of this war is written—and it's going to be a brilliant history so far as our own State is concerned—that a very bright chapter in it will be the part that the bankers of North Carolina have played.

And may I add here that in addition to a sense of responsibility for these custodial liabilities that you have, responsibility to your stockholders and depositors, your responsibility for community leadership, I think bankers, perhaps more than any other group of people, ought to be concerned with the welfare of the State in its fiscal policies, in its tax structures, in its planning with respect to those things that constitute a part of the stability of our State.

And I hope you will permit me to make just a few observations about the State's financial condition at the present time. I have made a few notations which you may indulge me if I read. Having heretofore been elected to office I have perhaps a greater sense of responsibility about these matters and willingness to discuss them than might be existing in some other quarters.

Let me say this. Bankers have every reason, as I have said, to be actively interested in the financial condition of the State. This is not politics, it is intelligent citizenship.

Moreover, the sound fiscal structure of the State, its tax program and its efficient administration, are directly related to the welfare and progress of banking and business generally.

With this in mind, it may be well to consider the financial condition of the state of North Carolina and make some observations as to its future prospects.

The state of North Carolina is in the best financial condition in its entire history. Few, if any, states in the Nation today can make a financial showing equivalent to our own. I might say here, I don't like comparisons or undue boasting, but I think I can say here, and the state treasurer, a very distinguished and able one, will bear me out when I say that no state in the Nation could sell its bonds, or to put it conversely, the bonds of no state in the Nation today are selling any better than our own and few as well. These are gratifying circumstances in which the entire State may take just pride.

The present general fund cash surplus of the State is approximately fifty million dollars, and it is soundly estimated that this surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1944, will amount to fifty-five million dollars. It will not be less than that.

Of this surplus the sum of twenty million dollars has already been



set aside and invested in government and state bonds or securities in pursuance of the legislative act and is designated as Post-war Reserve Fund. The disposition of this fund and its accumulated interest will be determined by the next session of the General Assembly.

In addition to the Post-war Reserve Fund, there has been set aside out of the cumulative surplus under the act of the General Assembly the sum of fifteen million dollars which is also invested in government bonds and notes.

It is likely, and I am sure, that Clarence Leinbach will be interested in this. It is likely that an additional ten million dollars of the accrued surplus will be invested in war bonds during the next campaign, which I believe takes place in June.

Thus, as of June 30, 1944, our general fund surplus will in round numbers amount to fifty-five million dollars, of which ten million dollars will be in cash and the remaining forty-five million dollars invested mostly in government bonds, with a small part invested in the bonds of the state of North Carolina.

I might say that we sought to invest a larger amount, but the trouble is you just can't buy North Carolina bonds. People that have them won't sell them and if they do they want a tremendously high premium. We, therefore, had to take the next best.

The surplus of the State at the present time is sufficient to pay off the entire general fund bond indebtedness. If it were possible to pay off these bonds, undoubtedly such course should be followed as soon as legislative authority can be granted. However, the bonds are not callable and are obtainable only at a very high premium. The wise course seems to be for the next session of the General Assembly to authorize and direct the setting aside out of surplus of a sufficient amount to offset and retire the general fund bonded indebtedness, such amount to be so set aside to be invested in state or government securities and be definitely ear-marked and assigned for this purpose.

It is gratifying to note that this procedure seems to have universal support in the State. As above stated, the surplus of the State at the end of the fiscal year will be fifty-five million dollars. To this, it is soundly estimated that there will be added during the next fiscal year, that is the year beginning July 1, 1944, and ending June 30, 1945, an additional amount of twenty million dollars to this surplus. It may be some more; very likely it will not be less than that.

So by the end of the biennium which closes on June 30, 1945, the State will have in all likelihood a general fund surplus increased and uninvested totaling seventy-five million dollars.

Now if fifty million dollars of this should be set aside for the re-

tirement of the general fund bonded indebtedness, there would be left a surplus of twenty-five million dollars for disposition in such manner as the General Assembly should direct. Disposition of such remaining surplus will be wholly a matter for the General Assembly. The General Assembly will undoubtedly be confronted with a program of post-war building and expansion. Some of that is indispensable.

Also, the General Assembly will inevitably have before it a larger program of state service as affecting public schools, institutions of higher learning, health programs, hospitals, and training schools and other pressing needs, including increased salaries to teachers and other employees, that have been proposed.

After setting aside enough of the surplus to meet the general fund bonded indebtedness and providing reasonably for the expansion of state service in all its essential branches, the General Assembly will, undoubtedly, give consideration to this surplus as a basis for tax reduction. By the time the General Assembly meets, doubtless it will be more easily possible to estimate revenues than at the present time.

It would be, in my judgment, extremely hazardous to base future state financial policy on the existing revenue situation. Every thinking person knows that the present surplus which the State enjoys is due in a very large measure to war conditions. No man can predict accurately just what effect the termination of the war will have on our revenue situation. It would, therefore, seem unwise to attempt to fix the policy too far in advance. For example, while the general fund revenues of the State for the year ending June 30, 1943, was in round numbers seventy million dollars, and will for this coming year be seventy-five million dollars, it must be observed that the general fund income during the three years immediately preceding the war amounted respectively and in round figures to thirty-six million dollars, forty million dollars and forty-seven million dollars. That is the three normal years before the war. They were the totals of our general fund revenue. These figures give some indication of the normal increase in revenues.

It would be folly to assume that the increases during the war period would have occurred under normal circumstances. The post-war conditions may be of such character as to insure the continuance of this unprecedented peak of revenue. We certainly hope that that is so, but it would be folly to predicate policy on the basis of such hope.

There is another phase that should be considered in connection with the State's surplus. It must not be overlooked that there has



been a constant increase in state expenditure due to the increasing demands for broader public service. For example, the total general fund expenditure for the year ending just seven years ago was thirty-five million dollars. The total for the current year in round numbers is sixty million dollars. If our present rate of public expenditures for state service, which includes the public school and institutional program, should have been in effect in any year of the State's history prior to 1942, it would have resulted in quite a substantial deficit.

Grave caution should therefore be exercised, both with respect to future expenditure on the part of the State and in connection with any change in our tax or fiscal policy during an unpredictable war condition.

Under the present volume of state expenditures, and it is difficult to see how there can be any avoidance of some reasonable increase, it would be easily possible for the presently operating surplus to nose-dive into a depressing, into a distressing deficit within a very limited period of time.

I have made those observations with some care, because the question of the State's surplus is not a matter for state officials alone, or for politicians who perhaps know better how to spend it than they do how to conserve it. It's a matter for the people of the State, and I know of no group whose judgment would be worth more on these subjects than your own.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I very briefly say to you that as we approach the post-war period, I believe that North Carolina not only in its fiscal policy but in its general outlook may have great confidence and optimism. We are coming out of this war with new lessons and with rare experience. Nobody ever dreamed, for example, that North Carolina would be able to produce two billion dollars worth of products in a year, but that's what we are doing with nearly a million men and women engaged in that task.

I heard the other day the highest ordnance official in the United States Navy say that every soldier and sailor who fights on any sea, or any land, or trains on any sea or land, carries with him or wears on his person some product manufactured in North Carolina. What a great statement that is to feel that we here in old conservative North Carolina have some part in every one of the ten million soldiers that girdle the earth in their activities at the present time.

In addition to that, we have the satisfaction of being able to make here in North Carolina so many things that are indispensable to the army in clothing the men, in equipping them, and we have the facilities and the camps under which we have been training them.

Do you know that we give the same training here in North Carolina, that the United States government does, through army and navy facilities in every branch of the service? I believe it is true, except the submarine.

Now, we may be about the submarine like the colored boy. Somebody asked him at Fort Bragg when he had the option to join the navy why he didn't take the submarine, and the boy grinned and said, "Nossir, I don't want to get on no ship that sinks on purpose."

At any rate, we have this broad range of training, this marvelous experience of manufacture, and we have been able to do it, my friends, in a rare spirit of patriotic coöperation between management and labor. We have had some labor disturbances of a more or less inconsequential nature, none of them affecting war production, and we are still able to say after four years, indeed, that with the war construction none of it has been delayed in North Carolina a single hour by any controversy or strike. What a great record that is. How much does it mean for North Carolina's great record. How much does it mean for North Carolina in the days that are to come.

So, we face the future as to North Carolina and, indeed, as to America with great confidence. We are going to be able to solve these difficult problems of unemployment and reconversion and readjustment if we stick to the old fashioned principle of self-reliance as a fundamental trait of American character, free enterprise as the thing that has helped make America great and faith in the great land of which we are a part.

There are those who are pessimistic who can see no hope, no chance, but as to them, I would say as an eloquent speaker said in another city when he told about an experience in the mountains when a group had become lost in the valleys and the darkness and finally almost in despair and in desperation saw a tower on the hilltop, a fire tower, and made their way to it. They were famished and exhausted. When they got to the tower they were greeted cheerily by the keeper of the tower. Day had not quite broken, but the light was coming, and he said, "Come up and we'll have breakfast together." And one of them looking over in alarm at the light of a fire said to him, "Sir, you can't stop for breakfast, a great fire is raging over there in the east." And the watchman said with a smile, "My friends, that isn't a fire, that's the light of a new day."

So, I think, as we contemplate the things that we have achieved and the greatness of our State and our Nation, we may look upon the future as one having the lift of a new day. I thank you.  
(Applause)



## DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE OKLAHOMA

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

May 15, 1944

Democracy is on the march throughout the world. The forces of evil which first taunted and then assaulted democracy in all the earth have been shattered and are now being destroyed. Axis powers—Nazi, Fascist and pagan—are doomed to defeat and destruction. Universal freedom, without which there can be no universal peace, is for the first time in all history the accessible goal of mankind.

In this moment of destiny, shall America, the standard bearer, abandon its leadership in the struggle for human freedom? Shall the forces of reaction and isolation in America break the heart of the world in the hour of its greatest hope? These are the momentous issues involved in the current political struggle. The answer lies with the American people.

When victory was won in the first World War—a victory made largely possible by this Nation under Democratic leadership—there were high hopes and fair prospects of world peace and world democracy. The first honest attempt in all history at world peace, internationally guaranteed, was made under the leadership of the incomparable Woodrow Wilson. A reactionary and isolationist Republican party blasted these hopes. Thus fascism instead of democracy began to flourish, and the hope for peace became only a lull between wars.

When the Republican party came into power in 1921 it was committed to a program of isolation and reaction. It was faithful to its commitment. Twelve years of cynical abdication of world leadership, a policy of "Every nation for itself, and the devil take the hindmost"—these were the unabashed philosophies of the then dominant party. Justification was sought in the contention that we should build a strong and prosperous America, leaving the rest of the world to take care of itself. It sounded good, but did it work? The undeniable answer is that this Nation became neither strong nor prosperous. True we had a boom type of prosperity, promoted and largely enjoyed by speculators. The end was the greatest financial disaster in all history. The petition of the people for a receiver, under the circumstances, was not even seriously challenged by the Republicans who prayed only for a discharge in bankruptcy.

The record is equally damning of the other phase of Republican philosophy. America did not become strong during those tragic twelve years. Warships were scuttled, but none were built or launched. An isolated nation with a two-ocean front found itself with a navy incapable of an adequate one-ocean defense. The army had dwindled to about the size of the New York police department.

Thus, at the end of the Republican twelve years in 1933 the Democratic party assumed control of a nation that was broke and defenseless. Under Democratic leadership America has attained its highest peak of prosperity, and has the mightiest army and navy the world has ever seen. Neither of these results was obtained without Republican opposition. Even returning prosperity seems to irritate them. It was not exclusive. The forgotten man was being remembered too often. Labor was getting spoiled by a higher standard of living. Social Security was making the people soft; that is, the wrong people. True, prosperity was returning, but it was too promiscuous. Even the Republicans in this period have become richer—and madder—than in all previous history.

In the struggle to strengthen America on land and sea against impending dangers, the Democratic leadership had to fight off Republican opposition. Up to the time of Pearl Harbor the Republican party in Congress was overwhelmingly opposed to every strengthening move. Enlargement of army and navy, fortification of outposts, abrogation of neutrality restrictions, lend-lease and peacetime Selective Service were all passed by Democrats over Republican opposition. If the predominant Republican views had prevailed, England would have gone down before Nazi onslaughts, liberty would have been extinguished in three-fourths of the world, and ominously threatened in our own land. In the face of this record, eleventh-hour repentance is a poor plea for national leadership while war still rages.

If such was the record of the Democratic party and its national leadership during the years prior to the treachery of Pearl Harbor, how has the Nation fared under such leadership since that fateful day? Fighting the war is, of course, not a partisan endeavor. The blood of Democrats and Republicans alike is being shed for the cause of victory, but destiny has placed the Democratic party in power in the midst of this global struggle. Ineptitude, blundering or failure of leadership under such circumstances would logically and inevitably doom the party in power to disastrous defeat. The contrary is the record. The war is being magnificently directed and production has exceeded all estimates and met all requirements. Disregarding all



party lines, our Commander-in-Chief has put in charge of military and naval operations the men best qualified for these tasks in the face of grave national danger. So manifestly is this true that the Republican leaders are now saying that in the event of a Republican national victory they pledge that there will be no change in such leadership—a pledge, however, that is rendered suspicious by sniping operations, calculated, if not designed, to create disunity and dissatisfaction.

The American army and navy are not only superbly directed, but are the best equipped and most adequately supplied armed forces in all history. A miracle of production during the last several years has astounded the world and assured the complete defeat and destruction of our enemies.

Political partisanship has small place in national thinking at the moment, and rightly so. However, for the first time in one hundred and thirty-two years our Nation is engaged in a national election while fighting foreign powers. This makes inevitable the fullest discussion of every phase of national leadership during these critical years. Destiny has marked the Democratic party for leadership in times of great national crises. This has been true from the time of Jefferson until the present hour. Whether these crises have come in time of war or peace, this oldest of the earth's political parties has accepted the challenge and given the Nation leadership that was demanded for the national welfare and safety. It is not partisanship, therefore, to claim, as we proudly do, that the Democratic party in these critical twelve years, in peace and in war, has given to the Nation a magnificent record of service under the leadership of our great President and Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Nation has had twelve years of Republican rule followed by twelve years of Democratic administration. Thus a comparison of comparable periods is inevitable. The record is there for all the world to see.

Let the critic howl and the isolationist rave, but this fact remains. The last twelve years of Republican rule began with shame and scandal in 1921 and ended in the terrifying financial disaster of 1932. The succeeding twelve years of Democratic rule began with an almost miraculous rescue from financial debacle, continuing to the period of the Nation's greatest prosperity and climaxed with a victorious leadership in the earth's greatest war. It is on this record that the people will make their choice. The response will once more make Destiny synonymous with Democracy.

In its long history, the longest of any political party in existence,

the Democratic party has made mistakes. Perfection is not claimed. The party has at times lost elections, but it has never lost its soul.

A popular pastime of the day is ridicule and denunciation of the New Deal, particularly by many who have been its chief beneficiaries. Undoubtedly there are serious and sincere questions being raised about the continuance and expansion of some of the agencies and activities made necessary by the emergency confronting the Nation in 1933. Many of these have been terminated by Executive order, and others limited or restricted by the Congress in the exercise of its proper prerogatives. But who is there, Democrat or Republican, who will publicly advocate the abolishment of Federal Guaranty of Bank Deposits, Social Security, Rural Electrification, Securities Exchange Commission, Unemployment Compensation, Railway Employment Compensation, Railway Employees Pension Act or the agencies for loans and credits for the farmers of America? Who seeks to return to the conditions of twelve years ago as affecting labor, old age dependency, child labor and women in industry?

It may well be that the New Deal was but a governmental blood plasma administered to a nation suffering from shock and threatened with death. In any event, the patient recovered. The extent of the recovery may thus be recorded: There is hardly a laboring man or woman in America today who is not making more money than ever before in our history; farm income has attained new heights; and business and industry have made record earnings. If this be ascribed to war, let the comparison be made between the twelve years of Democratic rule and the preceding twelve years of Republican rule. Labor, farmers, women, business, and industry will do well to ponder these facts.

The New Deal is not the Democratic party; it is but one of its manifestations, even as was the New Freedom in the days of Woodrow Wilson. They are but proof of the fact that the Democratic party is resourceful enough to meet new conditions and too humane ever to forget the underprivileged and the handicapped groups of American people.

In brief, the Democratic party with truth may claim to have rescued the Nation from the financial debacle of Republican leadership and led the Nation to its high peak of broad prosperity. In guarding and girding the Nation against impending dangers of approaching war, the leadership has been equally sure and competent. In preparation, organization and production during the war period there has been made a superb record which even the Republicans will hesitate to challenge. These are matters of record. What of the issues now before us? There are but two: (1) the successful prosecution of this war to a



victorious conclusion; and (2) the carrying out of a post-war program that will assure peace for the world and prosperity for our own people. These are the vital issues which will determine the outcome of this year's national election.

In its program for peace, in its formulation of principles for international guaranty of a just and durable peace, the Democratic party, under the leadership of the President and the Secretary of State, has justified the confidence and hopes of the people. The people will be slow to take these all-important and destiny-freighted responsibilities out of the hands of a party that has demonstrated such notable capacity.

On this all-important issue of peace and international relationships, the Republican party is not only lacking in background and experience, but is hopelessly divided. Only a few weeks ago, the most recently defeated Republican candidate for President sharply challenged as isolationist a statement issued by his immediate predecessor in defeat. Similar discordance of view has been manifested by recent utterances of other Republican leaders. Upon such incertitude and division the people will be unwilling to rest their hopes for a world free of war, a future of happiness and prosperity.

Upon this record and upon these issues the Democratic party proudly and confidently submits its case to the people of America.

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## THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS COUNTRY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE  
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

ATLANTA, GA.

May 18, 1944

Historically and traditionally this is a Christian nation. On Roanoke Island, North Carolina, the first settlement, at Jamestown, the first permanent colony, and at Plymouth Rock, the first act of the landing colonists was to offer prayers for their safety and their future. Altars preceded even fortifications.

From George Washington to Franklin Roosevelt every President of the United States has taken the oath of office with his hand upon the Bible, not only to give sanctity to the oath but in recognition of the Christian character of our Nation. Governors, judges, and other public officials have from the beginning followed a similar course. Great events in our national history have likewise been symbolized by public recognition of Divine guidance.

The course of our Nation has been Christian. The first duty of the Christian is to keep it so. The task will not be easy. Forces of evil are constantly seeking to destroy the achievements and purposes of Christianity. Greedy and mercenary groups and individuals have already encroached dangerously upon Sabbath Day observance; lax divorce laws and loose proceedings which have frequently made a mockery of our courts are imperiling the sanctity of the home and threatening social disintegration. Freedom of worship may become only a cynical phrase if the incentive to worship be lost.

The task of keeping America Christian cannot be achieved by legislation alone, though it has its essential place. The greatest—and severest—moral law of all times, the Ten Commandments, become only a superficial and formal thing until the Gospel of the Galilean taught us that Christianity is a thing of the spirit, and not to be measured or limited by laws. Protection against indecency, licentiousness and offensive conduct must be safeguarded by adequate laws properly enforced; but this Nation cannot be kept Christian by laws alone. This result can only be achieved by an ever-growing Christian sentiment arising from the hearts and minds of an ever-increasing number of Christian citizens.

But Christianity is not merely a matter of conduct; it is a liberal social gospel. "I came that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly" was the first message of hope to a socially and economically disordered world. Ignorance, superstition, poverty and privilege have gradually been giving away to that all-inclusive Christian formula. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" is still, with all its implications, the ultimate and only solution of labor relations. Likewise are to be found in this Gospel the ideas and ideals which have given to women and children their greatest hope of freedom from oppression and their fullest assurance of opportunity.

The Christian, therefore, must be tremendously concerned with keeping his country as a liberal land of opportunity for all its people. He must, if true to his faith, be the inveterate foe of oppression and reaction within the Nation.

Pacifism is not a tenet of Christianity. The Prince of Peace by his teaching and example demonstrated that honor and decency and liberty and righteousness are things worth fighting for. He, Himself, drew the lash when the occasion required. He recognized that peace can only be had when conditions essential for true and lasting peace are obtained. He also perceived that the struggle for these convictions might mean battle and bloodshed. Was not this in His mind when He said, "I come not to bring peace, but a sword"? Privi-



lege, oppression, greed, and intolerance have never been willing to surrender without a struggle.

Accordingly, the Christian in this present hour may and in all good conscience should give every aid and support to his country in this war. If ever in all history there was a war in which the Christian could wholeheartedly participate, this is it. Forces of evil—Nazi, Fascist and pagan—are seeking to destroy the last vestige of human freedom on this earth. They have flouted decency, democracy, and even Christianity itself. The place for the Christian in America is to be in this war with all his heart and all his capacity.

Isolation has no place in the Christian philosophy. The injunction, "Go ye into all the world," is not merely a missionary mandate; it proclaims the universality of the Christian religion. Deeper than this, there is the implication that without world freedom there can be no world peace; that oppression anywhere threatens liberty everywhere; that freedom of religion cannot be limited by international boundary lines. Any peace formula that does not comprehend these eternal truths will be but an interlude to war.

The Christian who fights for his country in this war, whether with body, brain or hand, fights not alone for military victory. As a patriot he struggles and sacrifices for victory; but even as the martyred Edith Cavell said in the first World War, "Patriotism is not enough." Military victory alone cannot justify the slaughter of ten million men or the unspeakable anguish of world motherhood. There must be the triumph of a cause. Beyond the Cross of War there must be for all mankind the glory of a new day, the peace of a better world, and the freedom of the human spirit.

Diplomats, militarists and power politicians have for centuries fixed the conditions of so-called peace; and for centuries we have had recurring wars. Is it too much to hope that in the coming peace negotiations consideration will be given to the divine edict: "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord"?

## PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON MEMORIAL DAY AT GETTYSBURG  
BATTLEGROUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROGRAM  
OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

GETTYSBURG, PA.

May 30, 1944

As governor of the state of North Carolina whose sons by the hundred lie sleeping here, I deem it a privilege to speak for the South on this notable Memorial Day occasion.

We are assembled before a shrine sacred to the North and South alike. It is altogether fitting that these great sections of our Nation, once divided but now united, should in this momentous hour of world history join in a solemn pledge of unity and loyalty.

In his immortal Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln uttered a prayer for the preservation of government created by democracy. Today the world is engaged in a war in which democracy itself is challenged. Evil forces—Nazi, Fascist, and Pagan—tauntingly have flouted democracy in all the earth and plotted its destruction.

Only future historians will be able to measure the narrow margin by which civilization was saved in those tragic days from Dunkirk to Tobruk. But, we are the living witnesses of this redemption. So, today, on this immortal site made forever sacred through the shedding of blood by our forefathers, North and South, we may humbly give thanks to Almighty God, not only that this government "of the people, by the people and for the people" has been preserved, but that the right of democracy throughout the earth to establish and maintain such government has been victoriously asserted.

Gettysburg, more than any other decisive battle in human history, marked a conflict of deep convictions. No conquest of territory was involved, no selfish ambition for leadership existed, no racial or religious antagonisms moved the opposing forces. Men of the same blood, all possessors of an equal heritage of freedom and tradition; men whose forefathers had fought side by side at Yorktown and whose sons would later fight together in battles across the seas, opposed each other in mortal conflict because of what they believed. Thus Gettysburg has become not merely an historic battlefield, but a shrine. Victor and vanquished alike are honored. Spiritually, it is a memorial to American ideals as symbolized by two of the greatest Americans of all time—Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee.

Futile indeed would be any attempted addition or supplement to what has been said here with such perfection as to constitute one of



the immortal expressions of all times. With propriety, however, the question can be asked: Has our Nation lived up to the heroism of those noble men who made the supreme sacrifices or to the ideals of the martyred President who sought to bind up the Nation's wounds?

Thrice since that memorable event has our Nation been challenged by foes from without. Each time have our people responded with courage and unity worthy of our highest ideals. From the stirring victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay to the historic defense by the men under MacArthur and Wainwright at Bataan and Corregidor, the valor of American manhood has shone with increasing lustre. Midway, Guadalcanal, Bizerte and Cassino are among the hundreds of triumphs on sea and land and in the air in which men of the North and South have joined to hold high an unsullied and undefeated flag.

More than this, it is possible to say that no unworthy cause has enlisted the might and power of American arms. We have engaged in no aggression, sought no territory, practiced no oppression. We seek only that men everywhere shall be free. We have been moved by the conviction that military triumph alone is no justification for war; that there must be the triumph of a worthy cause; that beyond the Cross of War there must be for all mankind the glory of a new day, the peace of a better world, and freedom of the human spirit.

Those who are disturbed by our participation in world conflict and international affairs should re-study the words of the great Lincoln. On this very spot, made memorable by his words as by the deeds of those whom he exalted, he pleaded with almost agonizing earnestness that liberty and democracy should not perish from the earth. Isolationists will find no support in the life or words of Abraham Lincoln. In a speech at Independence Hall at Philadelphia on his way to his first inauguration, he exclaimed:

I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time.

In these great utterances there is the broad and true implication that without world freedom there can be no world peace; that oppression anywhere threatens liberty everywhere; that freedom of religion and speech cannot be limited by international boundary lines.

North and South, we stand united today. No economic, political

or religious differences threaten our unity. We are together determined upon victory in the great cause for which we fight. Our bond of friendship and loyalty is sealed by the blood of our sons who side by side are fighting at this moment on far-flung battlefields to preserve an America worthy of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln and Lee.

Victory in this epochal conflict will be won. Whether soon or late, it will be complete. In the spirit of our forefathers, in a manner worthy of our sons, ours is the high responsibility and the precious privilege of preserving here at home the heritage for which they fight, to resist indifference, complacency and cynicism, to see that isolationism and reaction do not again break the heart of the world.

If we are faithful to our trust, we will when the victory is won be able to give an affirmative answer to the immortal inquiry:

Oh say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

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## GROWTH OF INSURANCE IN AMERICA

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A LUNCHEON MEETING OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENTS

RALEIGH

June 23, 1944

More than seventy million people in the United States are holders of insurance policies. The volume of assets of the insurance companies of America, second only to banking assets, far exceeds that of any other nation in the world. Accordingly, insurance in all its aspects affects virtually every home in our land.

Factors which have caused this phenomenal development include the unique American spirit of self-reliance and a growing social consciousness seeking protection against dependency in all its forms. Furthermore, the steadily increasing earning capacity of the great mass of people has made it possible for them to obtain the benefits of this protection.

The insurance business, whether mutual or stock in its operations, is essentially a trust relationship. Service, rather than profits, should properly be the objective of insurance business. Progressive and far-visioned insurance companies are constantly studying the growing needs and aspirations of the people of this Nation and are seeking at

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton spoke extemporaneously, and only excerpts of his address are available.



the lowest possible cost to render the broadest service in the field of protection.

The phenomenal growth of insurance in America has come about under the long-established policy of state rather than Federal regulation. The United States House of Representatives, by vote of two hundred and eighty-three to fifty-four, on yesterday reiterated the determination by these representatives of the people that insurance shall continue to be a matter for state regulation and not be added to the increasing number of Federal activities. The wisdom of this course will commend itself very generally to the people of America.

In order for state regulation to continue to justify itself in the esteem of the people, however, and to be assured of continued freedom from Federal encroachment, there must be a constant awareness of the right of the public to adequate insurance protection at reasonable cost. The State Insurance Department should by legislative enactment be given adequate authority for regulation of this vast business in such manner as to protect adequately the public interest. Any failure in this direction would endanger the long established policy of state regulation and invite the assumption of such powers by the Federal government.

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## IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOBACCO ASSOCIATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES

RALEIGH

June 28, 1944

North Carolina is happy to welcome the members of the Tobacco Association of the United States in the first meeting of the organization ever held in its capital city, and the first meeting in the State in something over ten years.

Our State ranks third among the states of the Nation in the volume and value of its agricultural products, and in the value of the production and manufacturing of tobacco the position of the State is even more conspicuous. These circumstances would seem to justify the hope that more frequent meetings of the organization will be held here.

Probably no meeting of the Association was ever held under circumstances which present so many critical problems for the industry which you represent. The farmer is confronted with short-







Fort Bragg on Army Day, March 31, 1941. *Left to right:* Governor Broughton, Mrs. Broughton and President Roosevelt. In the background are Bobby Broughton and Melville Broughton, Jr.

ages of labor and equipment, uncertainties and confusion as to acreage and ceiling prices; the warehousemen are disturbed about such questions as labor, adequate buyers, and territorial overlapping; and the manufacturers with equally acute labor problems are likewise confronted with the difficulty of meeting the demands for the armed services and at the same time supplying civilian requirements. All of these difficult questions will make this meeting one of unprecedented importance.

In respect to its value and state-wide extent, tobacco is the most important agricultural product of North Carolina, which leads the Nation in the manufacture of tobacco and which produces about 67 per cent of all flue-cured tobacco in the Nation. The following are some of the significant facts with respect to the production of tobacco in North Carolina:

Tobacco is grown in ninety-eight of the one hundred counties.

In the flue-cured belt it is grown on 111,541 farms and in the burley belt on 12,335 farms of the 242,916 farms in the State.

588,500 acres were harvested in 1943 with a yield of 939 pounds per acre.

The value of the producers' sales in the 190 warehouses on the forty markets during the 1943-1944 season was in the sum of \$217,264,277 for an average of \$40.81 per hundred pounds.

Approximately 50 per cent of the cash farm income is realized from tobacco.

The primary interest of the State is in the farmer, whose labor and resourcefulness make possible the production of so valuable a crop. The greatest risk, the hardest work, and the chief uncertainty and anxiety are the farmer's. Seasons, labor, plant diseases, restrictions and price variations are all parts of the farmer's annual problem. To many thousands of farmers the question involved is not the amount of profit to be derived, but the very issue of livelihood.

Every consideration of this meeting should be based primarily on what is best for the tobacco farmer, whether it be the question of opening days, length of warehouse seasons, number of buyers and total of selling hours—all of these and other related questions should be answered in the light of what is best for the tobacco farmer.

The farmers are inadequately organized. In the strength of their coöperative efforts they cannot compare with the organizations of warehousemen, buyers or manufacturers, but fundamentally theirs is still the greatest force; and any failure to recognize the fundamental strength of our farming population in the economic scheme of things will produce discord and ultimate disaster.

There can be no justification for disproportionate profits in the value of tobacco production and industry. Everybody in this phase



of agriculture, whether in production or manufacturing, is entitled to reasonable profits, but under no circumstances should the farmer fail to receive his just proportion of such profits.

Tobacco is today the only agricultural product under restriction as to acreage. It is likewise the only agricultural product that is directly a subject of taxation. It therefore occupies a unique position in the whole agricultural field.

In the name of the nearly 150,000 tobacco farmers in North Carolina I welcome this meeting to the State and express the hope that the welfare of these farmers, not only in terms of money value and living standards, will be uppermost in your deliberations.

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### VICTORY WITHOUT REACTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE EXECUTIVES' CLUB

CHICAGO, ILL.

July 7, 1944

America's effort in this war surpasses all human experience. In point of military preparation, industrial production, and civilian organization, nothing in all history even approaches our over-all achievement. The complete answer has been given to the question of democratic survival in a world emergency.

Autocracy, totalitarian government, and dictatorship have had their day and done their worst. There can be no alibis. They had ample time, ample men, and ample funds. They tauntingly derided democracy and planned its destruction. They arrogantly timed the assault. They gloated over early triumphs, and plotted the plunder of all the earth with greedy anticipation.

These forces of evil have failed, and they know it. Arrogance has given way to whining; taunting has faded away into wheedling. Their experience is that of fear, without hope; terror, without a hiding place. They have only the desperate chance that the "peace now" propaganda in America will save them where "America First" failed. Their hope is in vain. Destiny has sealed their doom, and allied power is inexorably executing the judgment.

Complete and final allied victory has not yet been attained. Much blood will yet be shed, and only the foolish or selfish will slacken for a moment in the effort necessary for success. Complacency could rob us of the greatest victory of all time. Too much post-war prattling can cost precious lives and delay dangerously the final outcome.

It is altogether premature to appraise the achievement of victory. But, we know it is inevitable and reasonably near in prospect; and we know it has been attained by democratic forces. History will so record it; and not again in our time will autocracy challenge democracy on the field of battle.

Furthermore, it may be asserted that democracy has attained this unprecedented result without losing its character or vitality. We hear much and will hear more in this political year about the abdication and dictatorial usurpation of the rights of the people. There is needed a resolute purpose on the part of the states and the people to recapture all rights surrendered or assumed for war purposes.

But with it all, no fair analysis will reveal that we have lost the essentials or the character of our democracy. Much room exists for criticism; and the room is being fully occupied. But elections are still being held on schedule, our press and speech are free, our worship is unrestricted, and the people's representatives in Congress exercise, even with vehemence, the rights to override the President.

It is, therefore, safe to say that democracy in America, and, indeed, in the world, has survived its greatest challenge and has not lost or surrendered its democratic character or characteristics in the process. One can go further and say that the victorious end of this war will find democracy throughout the earth stronger and more vital than ever before.

What of the future? Can democracy, preserved and enhanced through fire, avoid cracking up when the fires die down? Will the inevitable reaction that follows every supreme effort reduce to impotency that which war could not crush? These are questions which serious-thinking men are pondering throughout the world.

Undoubtedly there are those who would welcome a reaction that would sweep away social gains, destroy the bargaining power and influence of labor, restore the dominant power of entrenched wealth and make monopoly and exploitation the easy goal of so-called free enterprise. Fortunately such group is in the minority. The results for which they hope would do more to destroy democracy than war in its worst form.

The hope of America and of democracy lies in progress and not in reaction. Retrenchment where necessary must be made. But it must not be retrenchment or reaction that fixes the hopes and aspirations of mankind in molds of the past. Free enterprise in America must be restored and preserved. It must be free to grow but not to monopolize; free to expand but not to exploit either labor or the public.



Labor has made its mistakes and will suffer the inevitable penalty of mistakes. But the cause of labor is not a mistaken cause. It is based on age-old and heart-deep aspirations of mankind for a better chance and a happier life. If the end of this war finds us embroiled in a knock-down, drag-out struggle between labor and management, we not only may lose the bid for world leadership; we may lose even our democratic soul.

There will be no place in the world of tomorrow either for the labor racketeer or labor baiter. Leaders on the side of management who believe in fair-dealing, adequate wages and decent working and living conditions for the workers must assert their leadership and be prepared to deal in terms of mutual respect and fairness with labor divested of any selfish or corrupt leadership. Such results have been attained by men of good will in both groups in multiplied instances. They must be attained on a nation-wide scale if the fruits of victory are to be garnered.

A similar accord as respecting racial and minority groups is essential if deadly reaction is to be avoided. America is big enough to give every race and minority group a fair and equal chance for happiness and prosperity, if we be only big enough to believe that this is so. Racial antagonisms, whether they be stirred by demagoguery or injustice, are dangerous hindrances to our national welfare and progress.

This war has developed among the Allied Nations the highest degree of coöperation ever recorded in history. America, Great Britain, and China are giving a demonstration of international team-work such as the world has never seen before. France and other subjugated but liberty-loving peoples are displaying an eager desire to join the team. Shall these nations who have jointly sacrificed blood and treasure in the common cause of human freedom disband the team when the final bugle of Victory is sounded? Having rescued civilization and democracy and liberty from destruction, by united action, shall they abandon the cause of peace and world freedom to an uncertain and unplanned future? Shall peace-time coöperation be left only to those nations who plan aggression and threaten peace-loving nations? Shall isolation and reaction again break the heart of the world?

The hope of this war-weary, anguish-stricken earth lies in team-work for peace comparable to that manifested in the present united surge toward victory. Without sacrificing national dignity or integrity, with sovereignty unimpaired, but used as a postive force for world peace, the United Nations and those who in good faith be-

came associated with them can together build a structure of enduring peace. In this greatest of all undertakings of human history, America truly has a destined role of leadership and power.

Can destructive reaction from the sublime achievements of war and victory be avoided? The formula that "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction" may be inflexible in the material world, but it has no binding application in the realm of the human spirit.

Fear, pessimism, small-mindedness, isolationism, and planning merely for things as they were will lead only to reaction, depression, and defeat. But a courageous America, animated by the zeal of the pioneer and inspired by the heroic achievements of these stirring days, will be able to translate the exalted spirit of victorious war into the sustaining strength of a greater America. Such an America, coöperating fully with other nations of good will in the honest and determined purpose to preserve peace, can and must lead in the effort toward a better and a happier world.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

PRE-CONVENTION ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER A COAST-TO-COAST  
NETWORK OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM FROM THE  
STUDIO OF STATION WDNC

DURHAM

July 16, 1944

The attention center of the American people for the next few days will be Chicago, scene of the Democratic National Convention, opening on Wednesday and lasting probably three days. Even the war will be measurably displaced in press and radio space and comments during this eventful week.

National political conventions are nothing new to Chicago. The first was held there nearly a hundred years ago when the city was in its infancy. The most memorable of the conventions in Chicago occurred in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was nominated. It was in Chicago that Grover Cleveland was nominated in 1884 and thereafter was elected as the first Democratic President since the War Between the States. Twelve years later in a Chicago convention William Jennings Bryan made his "Cross of Gold" speech, the most eloquent and famous address ever made at a national party convention. It won for him the Democratic nomination, then and twice later, though he failed of election each time. In a Republican con-



vention in Chicago, Theodore Roosevelt received his first nomination after having served as President for the unexpired term of the assassinated McKinley. In 1912 he received another nomination there at the hands of the ill-fated "Bull Moose" party.

As a climax to Chicago's convention history, the Democratic party in 1932 nominated the man who has been continuously since the election of that year the President of the United States—Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later, in the 1940 convention in Chicago, he received the precedent-breaking third term nomination.

This year marks one of the few times in our political history when both major conventions have been held in the same city. There has already been held there the Republican Convention—an event marked by high temperature and low enthusiasm.

Apologists for the lack of spirit at the Republican Convention attribute this result in part to the weather but principally to the fact that the nomination for President was a foregone conclusion well in advance of the event. They argue and hope that similar circumstances will reduce Democratic enthusiasm.

The Democratic party is the oldest political party now in existence. It is by nature a free-spoken, unrestrained group, and its conventions are more frequently turbulent than otherwise. It will be recalled that the great Emerson once described autocracy as a perfect, well-managed ship but easily sinkable, and by contrast democracy was referred to as a raft concerning which he said, "You can't sink it, but your feet are always wet!" The Democratic party is that way. It is a lusty aggregation, robust, and tumultuous, and it thrives on controversy and strife. These are but manifestations of the fact that it is indeed, as claimed, the People's party.

What of the 1944 Democratic Convention, meeting this week? Will it be tame or turbulent? Will it be cut-and-dried or will it demonstrate its traditional characteristics of controversy and enthusiasm?

While the Republicans were fairly certain well in advance about their nominee for President, there was enough question to raise some lively possibilities of contest.

On the Democratic side there is no longer even speculative doubt. Since the announcement a few days ago by the President that he will accept the nomination if tendered, it is an assured fact that the Democratic Convention on its first ballot will unanimously renominate Franklin D. Roosevelt for President of the United States. Likewise, even neutral observers are almost as sure he will be re-elected.

Since the nomination for the presidency is an assured fact, is it likely that any contest will be involved in the nomination of a Vice-

President? All present signs point in this direction. In fact, many stalwart Democratic leaders are hoping for a lively contest on this nomination, not because of any particular preference or aversion, but because they feel that at least one lively contest would be a good thing for the party. They are praising the President for his apparent intention of leaving the Convention entirely free on this subject.

With this prospect in view, many names are being endorsed or suggested. North Carolina Democrats in their convention early in May unanimously endorsed for Vice-President the Governor of the State—Joseph Melville Broughton—the speaker on this program. This was the first formal endorsement by any convention, and by virtue of this endorsement and instruction his name will be presented to the Convention as nominee for the Vice-Presidency. More recently other states have made favorite-son endorsements. Kentucky has endorsed its Senior Senator Alben W. Barkley in the event his name is presented to the Convention, and similar action has been taken by Utah with respect to Senator Thomas of that state, and by Tennessee on behalf of its chief executive, Governor Prentice Cooper. The name of Speaker Sam Rayburn has been quite prominently mentioned, as has been more recently the name of Associate Justice Douglas of the United States Supreme Court, and former Associate Justice and Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina. Senator Truman of Missouri, following an endorsement by his state, has requested that his name be not presented, and Governor Kerr of Oklahoma, the Keynote Speaker and frequently mentioned for Vice-President, announced a few days ago that he is not a candidate.

More recent press references have been made to Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Senator Lucas of Illinois, and other names are no doubt under lively consideration.

Vice-President Wallace is of course a very strong factor in the discussions concerning this office. While it was earlier anticipated that he would have the full backing of the President, this has thus far not materialized, though it has been made clear that he thinks highly of Mr. Wallace. All indications are that the President is leaving the matter wholly to the Convention—a course which is widely approved. Independent of presidential backing, Mr. Wallace undoubtedly has considerable support, particularly from the C. I. O. and its Political Action Committee, as announced by its chairman, Sidney Hillman.

Thus the Vice-Presidency will be the liveliest event at the Convention. Regardless of this, the Convention is expected to be a very harmonious session.

Formulation and adoption of a platform can sometimes cause



sharp controversy, but such is not expected this time. The Democratic platform will break all previous records in its brevity. The key words are *Victory, Jobs, Peace*. Around these three words the issues of the campaign will be framed. A paragraph in the letter from the President to Chairman Hannegan this week might well constitute the framework of the Democratic platform. It is as follows:

To win this war wholeheartedly, unequivocally and as quickly as we can is our task of the first importance. To win this war in such a way that there will be no further world wars in the foreseeable future is our second objective. To provide occupations, and to provide a decent standard of living for our men in the armed forces after the war, and for all Americans, are the final objectives.

The Republican platform was a disappointment even to many of the party leaders. It has received little favorable comment from the press of the Nation. The vague plank on peace plans is of the "facing-two-ways" variety, drawn with the vain hope of pleasing the isolationists of the *Chicago Tribune* type without, at the same time, offending Mr. Wilkie and the independent liberals. The result is so hopeless that the Republican candidate for President has already deferred until mid-September any campaign speeches. Further postponements will no doubt be later announced. The truth is that the writing of this platform was committed to about as reactionary a group as could be assembled within the party, and they violated no Republican tradition in the performance of their task.

The Republican platform pronouncement on international guaranty of peace followed fairly closely that earlier assertion of one of its nominees who, in respect to such matters, boldly proclaimed that America's role should be one of "coöperation without commitment." In other words, this was to say that we are for world peace but we are unwilling to be bound by any agreement to maintain it. Such an attitude as evidenced by this nominee's observation and by the Republican platform declaration reminds one of the old familiar jingle:

Mother, may I go out to swim?  
Yes, my darling daughter.  
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,  
But don't go near the water!

It was just such isolationism manifested by the Republican party that after the last World War thwarted the nobly conceived plans of the incomparable Woodrow Wilson and made sure the recurrence of other wars. The Nation wants no more of this. The American people are unwilling that isolation and reaction shall again break the heart of the world.







Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the U. S. A., arriving in Chapel Hill, December 2, 1943, to review naval trainees. *Left to right:* Robert B. House, Chancellor of the University of North Carolina; Commander John P. Graff; Lord Halifax; and Governor Broughton.

The Democratic party espouses no super state and favors no international police force. But it does in good faith believe that world peace can be achieved only by world organization; and that no world organization can be effectual without the whole-hearted participation of the United States. We believe in the preservation of sovereignty and national integrity, not as a wall of isolation, but as a positive force against tyranny and aggression anywhere in the world. We hold that there can be no universal peace without universal freedom; that oppression anywhere threatens liberty everywhere.

To these principles we are willing to commit our party and our Nation. To back these principles we are prepared to commit our Nation to armed force in collaboration with other nations of good will. We seek to concert not merely with great powers. We are not unmindful of the great human and cultural values which are involved in the independent existence of nations, great or small, and in the full development of minority groups throughout the world.

In this high endeavor America must not only participate but must assume a position of leadership. We covet no territory, have no boundary line disputes, seek the subjugation of no peoples. We purpose only that men everywhere shall be free and that even the smallest nation shall have the right, unmolested, to work out its own destiny according to the will of its own people, and in a spirit of good will toward other nations.

The chief desire of the people of America is for an early and complete victory in this war and for a durable peace thereafter. With it all they want a liberal government responsive to the hopes and aspirations of the great masses of the people. Because of their deep-seated belief that the Democratic party offers the greatest assurance of these achievements, they will in November overwhelmingly re-elect as their President, Democracy's chosen leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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## DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE WEST VIRGINIA

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

July 24, 1944

Democracy is on the march throughout the world. The forces of evil which first taunted and then assaulted democracy in all the earth have been shattered and are now being destroyed. Axis powers—Nazi,



Fascist, and Pagan—are doomed to defeat and destruction. Universal freedom, without which there can be no universal peace, is for the first time in all history the accessible goal of mankind.

In this moment of destiny, shall America, the standard bearer, abandon its leadership in the struggle for human freedom? Shall the forces of reaction and isolation in America break the heart of the world in the hour of its greatest hope? These are the momentous issues involved in the current political struggle. The answer lies with the American people.

When victory was won in the first World War—a victory made largely possible by this Nation under Democratic leadership—there were high hopes and fair prospects of world peace and world democracy. The first honest attempt in all history at world peace, internationally guaranteed, was made under the leadership of the incomparable Woodrow Wilson. A reactionary and isolationist Republican party blasted these hopes. Thus fascism instead of democracy began to flourish, and the hoped-for peace became only a lull between wars.

When the Republican party came into power in 1921 it was committed to a program of isolation and reaction. It was faithful to its commitment. Twelve years of cynical abdication of world leadership, a policy of "Every nation for itself, and the devil take the hindmost"—these were the unabashed philosophies of the then dominant party. Justification was sought in the contention that we should build a strong and prosperous America, leaving the rest of the world to take care of itself. It sounded good, but did it work? The undeniable answer is that this Nation became neither strong nor prosperous. True, we had a boom type of prosperity, promoted and largely enjoyed by speculators. The end was the greatest financial disaster in all history. The petition of the people for a receiver, under the circumstances, was not even seriously challenged by the Republicans, who prayed only for a discharge in bankruptcy.

The record is equally damning on the other phase of Republican philosophy. America did not become strong during those tragic twelve years. Warships were scuttled, and none were built or launched. An isolated nation with a two-ocean front found itself with a navy incapable of an adequate one-ocean defense. The army had dwindled to about the size of the New York police department.

Thus, at the end of the Republican twelve years in 1933 the Democratic party assumed control of a nation that was broke and defenseless. Under Democratic leadership America has attained its highest peak of prosperity and has the mightiest army and navy the world has ever seen. Neither of these results was obtained without Republican

opposition. Even returning prosperity seemed to irritate them. It was not exclusive. The forgotten man was being remembered too often. Labor was getting spoiled by a higher standard of living. Social security was making the people soft; that is, the wrong people. True, prosperity was returning, but it was too promiscuous. Even the Republicans in this period have become richer—and madder—than in all previous history.

In the struggle to strengthen America on land and sea against impending dangers, the Democratic leadership had to fight off Republican opposition. Up to the time of Pearl Harbor the Republican party in Congress was overwhelmingly opposed to every strengthening move. Enlargement of army and navy, fortification of outposts, abrogation of neutrality restrictions, lend-lease, and peace-time selective service were all passed by the Democrats over Republican opposition. If the predominant Republican views had prevailed, England would have gone down before Nazi onslaughts, liberty would have been extinguished in three-fourths of the world and ominously threatened in our own land. In the face of this record, eleventh-hour repentance is a poor plea for national leadership while the war still rages.

If such was the record of the Democratic party in its national leadership during the years prior to the treachery of Pearl Harbor, how has the Nation fared under such leadership since that fateful day? Fighting the war is, of course, not a partisan endeavor. The blood of Democrats and Republicans alike is being shed for the cause of victory, but destiny has placed the Democratic party in power in the midst of this global struggle. Ineptitude, blundering or failure of leadership under such circumstances would logically and inevitably doom the party in power to disastrous defeat. The contrary is the record. The war is being magnificently directed and production has exceeded all estimates and met all requirements. Disregarding all party lines, our Commander in Chief has put in charge of military and naval operations the men best qualified for those tasks in the face of grave national danger. So manifestly is this true that the Republican leaders are now saying that in the event of a Republican national victory they pledge that there will be no change in such leadership—a pledge, however, that is rendered suspicious by sniping operations, calculated, if not designed, to create disunity and dissatisfaction.

The American army and navy are not only superbly directed but are the best equipped and most adequately supplied armed forces in all history. A miracle of production during the last several years has



astounded the world and assured the complete defeat and destruction of our enemies.

Political partisanship has small place in national thinking at the moment, and rightly so. However, for the first time in one hundred and thirty-two years our Nation is engaged in a national election while fighting foreign powers. This makes inevitable the fullest discussion of every phase of national leadership during these critical years. Destiny has marked the Democratic party for leadership in times of great national crises. This has been true from the time of Jefferson until the present hour. Whether these crises have come in time of war or peace, this oldest of the earth's political parties has accepted the challenge and given the Nation leadership that was demanded for the national welfare and safety. It is not partisanship, therefore, to claim, as we proudly do, that the Democratic party in these critical twelve years, in peace and in war, has given to the Nation a magnificent record of service under the leadership of our great President and Commander in Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Nation has had twelve years of Republican rule followed by twelve years of Democratic administration. Thus a comparison of comparable periods is inevitable. The record is there for all the world to see.

Let the critic howl and the isolationist rave, but this fact remains. The last twelve years of Republican rule began with shame and scandal in 1921 and ended in the terrifying financial disaster of 1932. The succeeding twelve years of Democratic rule began with an almost miraculous rescue from financial debacle, continuing to the period of the Nation's greatest prosperity and climaxed with a victorious leadership in the earth's greatest war. It is on this record that the people will make their choice. The response will once more make Destiny synonymous with Democracy.

In its long history, the longest of any political party in existence, the Democratic party has made mistakes. Perfection is not claimed. The party has at times lost elections, but it has never lost its soul.

A popular pastime of the day is ridicule and denunciation of the New Deal, particularly by many who have been its chief beneficiaries. Undoubtedly there are serious and sincere questions being raised about the continuance and expansion of some of the agencies and activities made necessary by the emergency confronting the Nation in 1933. Many of these have been terminated by executive order, and others limited or restricted by the Congress in the exercise of its proper prerogatives. But who is there, Democrat or Republican, who will publicly advocate the abolishment of Federal guaranty of

bank deposits, social security, rural electrification, securities exchange commission, unemployment compensation, railway employees pension act or the agencies for loans and credits for the farmers of America? Who seeks to return to the conditions of twelve years ago as affecting labor, old age dependency, child labor, and women in industry?

It may well be that the New Deal was but a governmental blood plasma administered to a Nation suffering from shock and threatened with death. In any event, the patient recovered. The extent of the recovery may thus be recorded: There is hardly a laboring man or woman in America today who is not making more money than ever before in our history; farm income has attained new heights; business and industry have made record earnings. If this be ascribed to war, let the comparison be made between the twelve years of Democratic rule and the preceding twelve years of Republican rule. Labor, farmers, women, business, and industry will do well to ponder these facts.

The New Deal is not the Democratic party; it is but one of its manifestations, even as was the New Freedom in the days of Woodrow Wilson. They are but proof of the fact that the Democratic party is resourceful enough to meet new conditions and too humane ever to forget the underprivileged and the handicapped groups of American people.

In brief, the Democratic party with truth may claim to have rescued the Nation from the financial debacle of Republican leadership and led the Nation to its high peak of broad prosperity. In guarding and girding the Nation against impending dangers of approaching war, the leadership has been equally sure and competent. In preparation, organization, and production during the war period there has been made a superb record which even the Republicans will hesitate to challenge. These are matters of record. What of the issues now before us? There are but two: (1) the successful prosecution of this war to a victorious conclusion; and (2) the carrying out of a post-war program that will assure peace for the world and prosperity for our own people. These are the vital issues which will determine the outcome of this year's national election.

In its program for peace, in its formulation of principles for international guaranty of a just and durable peace, the Democratic party, under the leadership of the President and the Secretary of State, has justified the confidence and hopes of the people. The people will be slow to take these all-important and destiny-freighted responsibilities out of the hands of a party that has demonstrated such notable capacity.



On this all-important issue of peace and international relationships, the Republican party is not only lacking in background and experience, but is hopelessly divided. Only a few weeks ago, the most recently defeated Republican candidate for President sharply challenged as isolationist a statement issued by his immediate predecessor in defeat. Similar discordance of view has been manifested by recent utterances of other Republican leaders. Upon such incertitude and division the people will be unwilling to rest their hopes for a world free of war, a future of happiness and prosperity.

The leaders of the two major political parties have now been chosen and the issues are drawn. The Democratic party offers again to the Nation as its chosen leader President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose superb leadership of the Nation in the critical emergencies of recent years and whose unequalled knowledge of international affairs give assurance that he will be overwhelmingly elected in the November election. The Republican party offers as its chosen leader a candidate concerning whom much will be claimed. It will not be claimed, however, even by his own party, that he has any background or experience either in military affairs or international negotiations—qualities which are indispensable for competent leadership of the Nation in this critical hour.

Upon its record and upon the issues, the Democratic party, with an incomparable leader, proudly and confidently submits its case to the people of America.

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## NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTH

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED OVER THE RADIO TO THE PEOPLE OF  
NORTH CAROLINA FROM THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

RALEIGH

August 7, 1944

*My Fellow Citizens of North Carolina:*

I am addressing you from the Executive Mansion in Raleigh, which I occupy by virtue of your votes. During the three years and seven months that I have served you as governor of North Carolina I have sought always to render a faithful account of my stewardship. It is in this spirit of frankness that I speak to you tonight.

The Democratic National Convention held in Chicago about two weeks ago has baffled many observers and commentators in their attempted interpretation. It was one of the wildest and most

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<sup>1</sup>The following radio stations carried the address: WDNC (Durham); WBIG (Greensboro); WBT (Charlotte); WWNC (Asheville); WPTF (Raleigh); WSJS (Winston-Salem).

bewildering sessions of recent decades. Turbulence is said to be a normal manifestation of democracy; and by this test it was a typical convention. But, beneath the tumult there were implications, some disturbing, some noble, all significant.

Before dealing with the larger aspects of the convention, let me speak in a very personal way about North Carolina's part and my own part in this event. There have been many comments, some accurate, some erroneous, many of a friendly nature and a few unworthy in tone and purpose.

The North Carolina Democratic Convention in early May, without any effort on my part, unanimously endorsed me for the high office of Vice-president and instructed the delegation to cast its votes for me as long as my name should be before the Convention. Even before that, county conventions by the score had given similar unanimous endorsement, including my own county of Wake, where I was born and have lived all my life. I had no illusions about the prospects and so stated, publicly and privately. But there did seem to be at least an outside chance; and in any event, I would have been less than human not to have responded, with grateful appreciation.

Even after the Convention action, and the subsequent unanimous action of our distinguished delegation in Congress, I hesitated to embark upon any organized campaign for the office. I was honored with invitations to address Democratic conventions and many other notable groups in other states. Radio opportunities of national scope unprecedented for one in my position came unsolicited. In all of these occasions I tried to interpret democracy and old-fashioned principles of liberty as they have been demonstrated here in North Carolina.

Ultimately the decision had to be made as to whether I, as North Carolina's candidate for Vice-President, should make an active and vigorous campaign for the nomination. It was realized that any Southern man would have at best only a "long shot" chance. I conferred with some of the ablest and most trusted leaders of the Democratic party in North Carolina. It was their judgment, in which I concurred, that a Southern man might have a fair chance this time, and that North Carolina had fewer handicaps in this respect than many other states, because of our unusually harmonious race and labor relationships.

Accordingly, an active campaign was agreed upon. Requests from many sections were already coming for information and biographical data. A committee was chosen, including such men as Charles M. Johnson, Edwin Gill, Willis Smith, J. Wilbur Bunn, R. L. McMillan,



M. M. Redden, E. C. Greene and others in different sections of the state. A program was outlined which included publication of a booklet and sending representatives to certain sections of the South and West to confer with Democratic leaders in those areas. All this involved considerable expense, and I was informed that enough people had already indicated an interest to give assurance of easily raising enough to take care of reasonably necessary expenses. I made no pretense at being able to finance such an undertaking myself, and friends would not have permitted it if I had. I only stipulated that no one should be embarrassed by solicitation and that no more be raised than was actually necessary for inevitable expense.

On this basis, though I took no part in this phase of the matter, I am informed that there was voluntarily contributed by a considerable number of North Carolinians the sum of approximately \$6,000. A remarkable spirit of readiness and even eagerness was displayed by those who contributed. The contributions were spent by the committee to cover the following general items: printing and distribution by first class mail, air mail and otherwise of about ten thousand booklets, telegraph, telephone, and traveling expenses, headquarters expense in Chicago, general publicity expense, and the cost of providing a breakfast meeting for nearly 350 delegates from 30 different states. All expenses were paid and no more was raised than enough to do this. Even since the Convention, offers of contributions have been made and refused because not needed, and remittances coming by mail have been returned for the same reason.

Now as to the Convention:

While I was in Washington, for about two hours waiting for a train, a talented young woman reporter called on me and asked a few questions about my candidacy. The interview lasted less than ten minutes and no notes were taken. I told the reporter in substance that I was a candidate by virtue of the instruction of my convention; that I was not running against anybody but simply for the nomination; that our delegation and I realized that the odds were heavy, but that we were going to cultivate the good will of all groups, and win or lose, we were going to have a good time. The reporter interpreted this as equivalent to my running "just for fun" and so featured her article, to my great amazement. I am sure the reporter had no thought of other than fair reporting. But unfortunately, to the embarrassment of my friends and myself, she attributed to me what was never in my thoughts or intended utterance. Incidentally, this is the second time in my public life that I have ever taken issue with a reported interview. The delegation and the over 100 reporters at my press con-

ference in Chicago will bear witness that I neither said nor manifested to that group that I was running just for fun, though I must say that a sense of humor was a saving quality in that Convention.

When we got to Chicago on the day before the Convention opened we were first confronted with a widely publicised statement made in Chicago by Walter White, a prominent Negro of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, in which he said "If this Convention nominates *any Southern man* for Vice-President, the Democratic party can kiss the votes of the Negroes in the North good-bye." On the same day, or the night before, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, served notice that *no Southerner* would get the backing of his powerful group. The next day at the opening session we saw Negroes and other P.A.C. workers picketing the stadium with banners saying that Negroes would not support the ticket if Byrnes should be nominated.

In the face of these edicts and demonstrations, the distinguished former Justice and former Senator, South Carolina's foremost citizen, bowed out of the race, though he had reputedly left Washington two days before with the President's blessing and apparently enough votes for the nomination. Likewise, every other Southern aspirant and his friends, myself included, realized that the door of opportunity would probably be closed, unless a deadlock should occur.

After the first night meeting a group of Southern governors held a conference. I was present. Several of us were in the favorite son role, as was a Southern senator who was also present. We all agreed that in the light of these developments no Southern man had any favorable prospect.

It was shocking to all of us to contemplate the fact that our great section of the Nation, our beloved South, without whose votes we would not have had as President the lion-hearted Grover Cleveland or the noble-spirited Woodrow Wilson, was being proscribed and boycotted by groups whose leadership seemed to have resolved that the people of the South shall forever be but the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the Democratic party. We bowed to the inevitable. With no thought of doing other than abiding in the Democratic ship regardless of the circumstances, there was on the part of each of that group the solemn determination that when war conditions no longer restrain our just and righteous inclinations we would within the Democratic party fight unrelentingly against any individual or group who would seek to bar the South or indeed any other section from its rightful place in this great and historic political organization.



There was the practical suggestion that under the existing circumstances the best course for each state with a favorite son to follow was to nominate its candidate and wait until after the first ballot, with the hope that a break would come affording a favorable course.

The North Carolina delegation knew, as the Nation knows, that there is no justification for any ban against our state on racial grounds. It was our feeling, which is shared by much of the Negro leadership throughout the Nation and by fair-minded observers of all groups, that North Carolina holds an outstanding position among Southern states and indeed among the states of the Nation in its fair and harmonious race relationships. In fact, it has been said by high authorities outside the state that no state in America has more harmonious race relations than has North Carolina. We have by our own action abolished the poll tax as a qualification for voting; we have without compulsion or court order equalized the pay of white and colored teachers; we have established for our Negro citizens a great system of public schools and a program of higher education and vocational training unequaled in the Nation. We have had only one case of lynching in over twenty years and no race riot in over forty years. In good faith, in a spirit of genuine friendliness and in spite of outside agitators, we are solving our race problems on a basis of mutual understanding and economic justice.

At the breakfast meeting in Chicago to which reference has been made and over which the Honorable Josephus Daniels presided, I made reference to our harmonious race relationships and the accomplishments in our state in solving the race problem. The twenty or more Negro waiters who were in the dining hall when I began to speak were invited by me to remain, and they did so. When the meeting was over, these men, living in a northern state under different circumstances from our own, filed by in a group and shook hands with me and expressed their warm appreciation of what had been done and said. Notwithstanding all of this, the edict of certain politically powerful northern Negro groups still stood with its inexorable ban against any North Carolinian or any Southerner. While these conditions make it difficult for those in the South who are in good faith trying to solve race problems on the basis of justice and fair dealing, I may say that so far as North Carolina is concerned we shall continue in this course, because we believe it is right.

Equally unfair, as we deem it, was the publicly announced position of the Political Action Committee against any Southerner. We were able to point to the fact that in North Carolina nearly one million men and women are engaged in industry, producing essential goods

in the volume of approximately two billion dollars a year, and that every soldier and sailor who serves our Nation in this war either wears or carries some article made in North Carolina. This great record of production has been made possible by labor of which we are proud. Some are C.I.O., some A. F. of L., some are unorganized. All have displayed the qualities of good Americans. So patriotic are their purposes, so harmonious are the relationships that essential war production in North Carolina has not been delayed a single hour by any strike, slow-down or controversy.

We live in harmony in North Carolina in our labor relations. My record as governor of this state and my previous public and private record attest these statements. I have recently received a letter from the leader of the C.I.O. in North Carolina strongly approving my administration and our State as being fair to labor. This communication reflects the true sentiment of the thousands of members of that organization in North Carolina. A similar communication has been received from the A. F. of L. leader in the State. The men and women in these groups are proud of North Carolina and its labor relations and would themselves resent any political bar or ban against their state.

I have no feud with the Political Action Committee or with any other labor group. I believe profoundly in the cause of labor and deeply respect its rights. But I do deny to the Political Action Committee or to any other labor group, white or colored, the right to dictate the affairs of the Democratic party or of the American people.

There is room enough in the Democratic party for all groups, and it is indeed the only party in which these widely varying groups may find congenial atmosphere and reasonable prospects for their hopes and aspirations. It will be an evil day, however, for the Democratic party and for America if the Political Action Committee or any other similar group shall be able to take charge of this historic party of ours and engage in the practice of proscribing and boycotting representatives of the party from that great southern area which is in truth the cradle of Democracy. In fact, many thoughtful leaders in the field of organized labor and of the C.I.O. itself have lately and publicly deplored such activities of the Political Action Committee and its chairman as being out of harmony with the philosophy and purposes of organized labor in America and ultimately destructive of labor's best hopes. They are publicly saying that these activities are not truly on behalf of labor, but are principally in the interest of power-seeking individuals who would dominate not only a party but America itself.



I acquainted our delegation fully with all of these circumstances in a tensely interesting meeting at which most of the delegates were present, this being before the day of nominations for Vice-President. I left to them the decision that should be followed with respect to my own candidacy. Without dissent, and in fact with great emphasis, they insisted that my name should be presented and backed to the fullest extent. I may say here that the delegation included the four living former governors of North Carolina and the lieutenant-governor, and in the group, though not officially a delegate, was likewise our new democratic nominee for governor. All elements of party leadership were included in the delegation, and there were no divisions in respect to the matter of the Vice-Presidency. In fact every action of the delegation taken at the Convention was unanimous and harmonious.

There was the feeling that notwithstanding the attitude of the Political Action Committee and certain Negro leaders, which was not warranted and not representative of the true sentiment of either labor or Negro groups, we still had a chance based upon the possibility of a deadlock between the then two leading candidates, Wallace and Truman. It was felt that if the Convention was in fact free to make its own choice, there would likely be a deadlock as between these two candidates and that delegations after a few ballots would begin turning elsewhere. In fact, the delegations from a dozen or more states had given North Carolina the assurance that they would support North Carolina's candidate in the event of such deadlock. However, even this hope failed when it developed that the Convention was not in fact wholly free to make its decision. Ultimately, circumstances with which the public is familiar resulted in the termination of the matter at the end of the second ballot.

In the first ballot North Carolina's candidate was presented by former Governor Clyde R. Hoey, our Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, in a magnificent address which in itself justified all that we had done and which made all North Carolinians even prouder of their state. The seconding address by former Governor J. C. B. Eringhaus quickly caught the attention of the Convention and brought them to their feet at its conclusion. It was pronounced as one of the outstanding addresses of the entire Convention. A gracious seconding speech was likewise made by Senator Burnett R. Maybank of our neighbor state of South Carolina, which state likewise cast twelve of its votes with us on the first ballot. West Virginia likewise cast one of its votes for us on this ballot. On this first ballot North Carolina's candidate received forty-three votes, thus occupy-

ing sixth position in the list of sixteen candidates whose names were presented, being only six and a half votes below the total received by the distinguished majority leader of the Senate, Honorable Alben W. Barkley. Among the ten candidates who received substantially less votes than did North Carolina's candidate were such notable national figures as Paul V. McNutt, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Speaker Sam Rayburn, Senators Claude Pepper and Elbert Thomas, and Governors Cooper of Tennessee, Kerr of Oklahoma and O'Connor of Maryland. Thus, while under the circumstances North Carolina's rating was not a top one, it was at least a position in which the delegation could and did take pride.

At the beginning of the second ballot I suggested to our delegation that I would be very glad to release them from any instruction if it were so desired. The unanimous expression was that the North Carolina vote should again be cast for me. Towards the end of this ballot it became apparent that Senator Truman would have the majority, and therefore, in the interest of harmony and unanimity, and with the approval of our floor manager, former Governor O. Max Gardner, and of the delegation I went forward and mounted the speaker's stand arm in arm with Senator Barkley of Kentucky. There, in succession, we asked that the votes of our respective states be cast for Senator Truman, which course was followed.

While our efforts failed in the main objective, there were many definite gains. The booklet which had been delivered to each delegate and alternate and otherwise widely distributed, was given the most favorable comment. Many newspaper and other commentators referred to it as one of the most attractive documents of its kind they had ever seen. In respect to quality of paper, typographical arrangement, color scheme, illustrations and general content it was indeed a superb booklet, the credit for which goes principally to Hon. Edwin Gill, who acted for the committee in the preparation of this booklet, ably assisted by Bill Sharp of the State News Bureau. Contributors to the booklet included Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Gerald W. Johnson, famed author and editorial writer; Dr. Julian Miller, D. Hiden Ramsey and John Temple Graves, all nationally distinguished in the field of journalism. The booklet contained much that revealed the growth and progress of our great state and its message made a profound impression upon the many thousands from every section of the Nation who read it.

The breakfast meeting was attended by about 350 delegates, including the entire North Carolina delegation and delegates from about thirty other states. The messages at this meeting from the Hon-



orable Josephus Daniels and the governor of the State gave a story of North Carolina that created an obviously fine impression on all present. There were innumerable expressions to this effect.

There were incalculable gains in terms of good will and prestige for the state of North Carolina. Every delegate from this State will attest the correctness of this statement. Scores of letters that have since been received from delegates and visitors from other states and numerous newspaper comments have emphasized the fact that the North Carolina delegation made an outstanding impression on the Convention. We have no regrets, no alibis and no apologies. We did our best against heavy odds and we accept the result as good sportsmen.

There was at Chicago one particular platform achievement in which North Carolina and all Southern states were especially interested and in the writing of which North Carolina through its platform committee representatives, Hon. Josephus Daniels and Mrs. W. T. Bost, had an effective part. This is a declaration calling for an end in discriminatory freight rates. The Southern states have waged a long battle against such discrimination, and as chairman of the Freight Rate Committee of this Conference it is particularly gratifying to me to have the benefit of this party declaration. There was also a declaration to the effect that in connection with any Federal aid to education such aid should be administered by states without interference by the Federal government. While there is some difference of opinion among Southern governors on the question of Federal aid to education, they are unanimous in their view that such aid should be administered wholly by the states. Of course, there were many other declarations in the platform that met widespread Southern approval, but I refer to these particularly because they have been matters of emphasis for some time.

But more than all of this, our delegation upheld the ideals and the traditions of our great State and of the Democratic party. We took and maintained the position that, though frustrated, we still were free; that we could not be dismayed by raucous clamor of banner-waving marchers, nor deterred by the edicts and attempted boycotts of any group. In the end we had the gratifying consciousness that while defeat was our portion, our hands were clean and our souls were free.

Notwithstanding some disturbing circumstances in connection with this Convention, North Carolina will overwhelmingly support the nominees of the Convention. Our delegation was instructed to vote for the renomination of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and gladly

discharged that obligation. In the election four years ago North Carolina gave to him the second largest majority of any state in the Nation, and a vote of substantially similar proportions will be recorded this fall. The running mate for the President selected by the Convention, Senator Harry S. Truman, is an able and liberal member of the United States Senate, where he has attained high prestige as chairman of the famed Truman Committee, which has rendered constructive service to the Nation during this war.

President Roosevelt will again be elected in the November election. While there are serious divisions about domestic and other matters, the overwhelming majority of the people of the Nation recognize the masterful leadership of the President in this war and in the events leading up to it and likewise have the conviction that above all men in the Nation, and indeed in the world, he has the greatest capacity for leadership in those post-war negotiations which must be carried out if the foundations are to be laid for a just and durable peace.

The Democratic party, the oldest political organization in existence, is traditionally and historically a liberal party. It must continue so. It is the only political party in this country which gives hope and fulfilment to the aims and aspirations of the liberal and progressive individuals and groups in our country. It is a party of tolerance in which minority groups may find a place of dignity and honor. The party is too big and too great and too liberal to be destroyed or long hindered in its upward course by racial, religious, or labor antagonisms or antipathies. Indeed, the hope of liberalism in America is for all of these elements within the Democratic party to manifest a spirit of friendly coöperation in a cause which they believe to be righteous and immortal. There is no proper place in this great institution of liberalism and tolerance for boycotts, proscriptions or prejudices against any section, North, South, East, or West. Any selfishness or intolerance, any inter-sectional antagonisms, any failure of labor or other groups to recognize that friendly coöperation is the hope of the Democratic party and of America will hinder and may ultimately block the progress of this great party of liberalism. Such a result would mean a return to isolationism and reaction which have so often in the past blighted the hopes and aspirations of a forward-looking nation.

For myself, and finally, may I say to the people of the State that even as I have been humbly proud to hold this highest position within the gift of the people, it was with equal pride that I sought to carry the banner of the State in the recent historic convention. To the delegation who so loyally and unwaveringly supported me, to our



Representatives in the National Congress whose gracious and unanimous endorsement and unvarying friendship were a great sustaining force, and to the people of North Carolina, whose friendship to me has been manifested in so many ways, I shall be forever grateful.

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## INDUSTRIAL RECONVERSION

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED TO THE LIONS CLUB

RALEIGH

August 7, 1944

Swiftly moving events in the war zones have startled the National Administration and the Congress as well as the people generally into a realization that this Nation is inadequately prepared, if not wholly unprepared, for the economic impact of the war's termination. This accounts for the fact that Congress, even now in a period tentatively set apart for a vacation interval, is hastily and wisely pushing legislation to deal with these problems.

Already in North Carolina we are beginning to feel the effect of the approaching end of the war, certainly so far as the European phase is concerned. A month ago one of the largest plants built in the State in recent years, and built primarily for war production, was closed. It was said to be the finest plant of its kind in the world and reputedly it cost over \$8,000,000. Certain other plants in North Carolina related particularly to the war emergency are likely to have a similar experience at any time. What the future of these plants will be depends upon the policy adopted under the industrial reconversion plan.

Furthermore, North Carolina will be substantially affected by the closing down of war training centers. Within the last two weeks announcement has been made of the closing of Camp Davis, one of the largest and best equipped anti-aircraft and artillery training centers in the Nation. Business and local government in that area are already feeling the effect of this announcement. Announcements with reference to other training centers in North Carolina may well be anticipated if present sensational progress towards victory is maintained.

While these training centers are not a part of the industrial life of the State, they have involved the expenditure of enormous sums of money within the State, and the effect of their closing will undoubtedly be felt quite sharply.

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but this synopsis is all that is available.







Governor and Mrs. Broughton visit Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, in Albany, October 13, 1943. *Left to right:* Gov. Broughton, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Dewey, and Gov. Dewey.

Fortunately for North Carolina, the bulk of its war production has been done in plants which did not have to be seriously altered or converted for war production purposes. Textiles, hosiery, woollen products, clothing of various kinds, furniture and various types of equipment made in furniture establishments have been produced with the same machinery and equipment and with the same type of labor that was used previously for domestic production. Accordingly, the problem of reconversion to normal and domestic production will be inconsiderable.

However, there are in the State a substantial number of plants which were either out of production or on marginal production that have been geared up to full production by war conditions. The fate of these plants upon the termination of the war is a matter of serious concern. Likewise, it is true that there are some plants in the State which are engaged wholly in war production and which can be utilized only with considerable changes, for peace production.

All of these circumstances bear heavily on the question of unemployment, which will be the biggest problem for this State and the Nation upon the termination of this war. North Carolina has nearly one million men and women engaged in industry, and the progress of the State as well as the volume of its revenues will depend upon keeping this great army of men and women fully employed. It cannot be too strongly urged that every industrial community in the State give immediate consideration to these problems. Conferences between municipal authorities, management, and labor should be carried on constantly and on the fullest scope in order that the effect of these imminent changes may be measured and appropriate steps taken to avoid serious consequences.

Prior to the beginning of this war or to the immediately preceding years of preparation for war, the South was sadly lacking in its fair proportion of industry. This reflected itself in backward economic conditions. For example, in 1939 the South had 16.1 per cent of the total population of the United States, but only 12.3 per cent of the wage earners and only 8 per cent of the wages. At that time, likewise, the per capita income of the South was less than half that of the North and East, and the income per person employed was also less than half of that in the Northern and Eastern territories.

Prior to the industrial expansion of the war, the South was engaged too largely in the manufacture of articles of lower grade. For example, the value added to raw products of the South by manufacture in the immediate years preceding the war was only 27.5 per cent



of that in the Northern and Eastern territory. When it is considered that in the higher quality of manufacture there is the largest pay and greatest volume, it will be seen how badly the South has suffered industrially in its proportional position.

In the imminence of war and more especially after war began it became readily apparent that industry would have to be diversified if the job was to be done. There were too many bottlenecks of transportation, labor, housing and other problems of concentration in the Northern and Eastern area. Accordingly, many new industries were set up in the South, including a number here in North Carolina. These were industries concerning which it had been previously assumed that they could not succeed in the South. Lack of skilled labor and other factors were always held against the South in normal times in connection with the location of such industries.

However, these industries located in the South not only relieved bottlenecks and concentrations, but they have proved to be amazingly successful. Those located in North Carolina and other points of the South, including shipbuilding, shell-loading, airplane manufacture, aluminum, carbon, synthetic rubber and many other industries, have experienced highly satisfactory results in this area.

The national policy of reconversion should be based on a continued distribution and diversification of such industry. If the war made necessary such a distribution, a sound program of production against wars in the future would indicate the wisdom of such distribution of industry. This cannot be achieved except upon a basis of governmental policy.

Likewise, such a continued distribution of industry will tend to give to the entire Nation a better economic balance. A prosperous South will add to the prosperity of the North; indeed, we cannot have a truly prosperous nation unless all sections share ratably in such prosperity.

North Carolina is therefore deeply interested in the whole policy and program of reconversion. A separate agency dealing with this important economic post-war problem has already been set up. Failure of this branch of government to give due consideration to industrial distribution as affecting the South will not only strip the South of some important and badly needed industries, but will make the concentration in Northern and Eastern states even greater than it was before the war.

There has been established within the last two weeks an agency dealing with war contract termination, with Honorable Robert W. Henschley, one-time assistant secretary of commerce, as its director.

Alert businessmen well know that when the European phase of the war comes to an end, and even when its end may be definitely anticipated and discounted, contract terminations will take place with bewildering speed. If past experience guides us, contract termination will follow the well-known slogan "Don't write — telegraph."

Here again there needs to be a broad consideration of territorial situations in effecting these contract terminations. In other words, contracts should be terminated under some procedure which will make gradual and proportional the economic effect of such action.

In a state like North Carolina, where the volume of production is approximately two billion dollars annually, the imminence of contract terminations and the method by which such policy is to be followed is a matter of very serious concern.

A third phase of immediate post-war concern is the matter of distribution of surplus war material. North Carolina is vitally and substantially involved in this procedure. With nearly fifty different kinds of military and naval installation in our State, including some very large warehouse concentrations, it is unquestionably true that there is in the State a tremendous volume of surplus war material, including everything from medical supplies to the heaviest type of tractor and other motive equipment, trucks by the tens of thousands, tires and tools and every automotive equipment, fire-fighting equipment in enormous amounts, hospital facilities, road-building material and literally thousands of other classifications. Are these highly valuable and useful commodities to be sold for junk or through auction sales in which the typical junk dealer will be the beneficiary, or are they to be distributed on some basis in which the states and communities and their industries may get substantial benefits? These are important questions. Undoubtedly, there is a vast amount of tractor equipment which could be utilized on the farms of North Carolina. Farmers are not organized in such agencies as to permit them to engage in large commercial undertakings. Accordingly, the Government through appropriate agencies should make this equipment available to the farmers, not as a gift but on such reasonable terms and with such practical means of distribution as to give to the farmers of North Carolina the benefit of this badly needed equipment.

Fortunately for the general picture in North Carolina, most of the industries report a tremendous backlog of domestic and peace-time orders, which will enable them to swing into such production with virtually no loss of time and very little reduction in employed personnel. It is not too much to say that North Carolina is probably



better prepared for the impact of post-war conditions than any other state in the Nation. Certainly this will be true if all concerned are alert to the possibilities of this situation.

It is comforting likewise to note that in the event of any substantial unemployment the State, under a wise policy and careful management, has accumulated in its Unemployment Compensation fund a surplus reserve of approximately eighty million dollars, available for the compensation of those who may become unemployed in the period of dislocation and reconversion. This protection, however, is only temporary. The best protection will come in plans which will give employment rather than insurance or relief.

The North Carolina State Planning Board, with its headquarters at Chapel Hill, under a competent staff of trained individuals is giving full-time consideration to these many problems. It is working in co-operation with all state and local agencies and likewise with the industrial leadership of the State. Only by very careful planning will we be prepared to meet these unprecedented problems.

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THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS COUNTRY  
ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

REIDSVILLE

August 15, 1944

This church was organized in the early days of our national existence. Its long record during those vividly eventful decades has been one of spiritual power; but its moral and temporal influence is likewise worthy of note in this Centennial Celebration. A church is inseparably a vital part of community and national life.

Historically and traditionally this is a Christian nation. On Roanoke Island, North Carolina, the first settlement, and at other later settlements, the first act of the landing colonists was to offer prayers for their safety and their future. Altars preceded even fortifications.

From George Washington to Franklin Roosevelt, every President of the United States has taken the oath of office with his hand upon the Bible, not only to give sanctity to the oath, but in recognition of the Christian character of our Nation. Governors, judges, and other public officials have from the beginning followed a similar course. Great events in our national history have likewise been symbolized by public recognition of Divine Guidance.

The course of our Nation has been Christian. The first duty of the Christian is to keep it so. The task will not be easy. Forces of evil are constantly seeking to destroy the achievements and purposes of Christianity. Greedy and mercenary groups and individuals have already encroached dangerously upon Sabbath Day observance; lax divorce laws and loose proceedings which have frequently made a mockery of our courts are imperilling the sanctity of the home and threatening social disintegration. Freedom of worship may become only a cynical phrase if the incentive to worship be lost.

The task of keeping America Christian cannot be achieved by legislation alone though it has its essential place. The greatest—and severest—moral law of all times, the Ten Commandments, became only a superficial and formal thing until the Gospel of the Galilean taught us that Christianity is a thing of the spirit, and not to be measured or limited by laws. Protection against indecency, licentiousness, and offensive conduct must be safeguarded by adequate laws properly enforced; but this Nation cannot be kept Christian by laws alone. This result can only be achieved by an ever-growing Christian sentiment arising from the hearts and minds of an ever-increasing number of Christian citizens.

But Christianity is not merely a matter of conduct; it is a liberal social gospel. "I came that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly" was the first message of hope to a socially and economically disordered world. Ignorance, superstition, poverty, and privilege have gradually been giving way to that all-inclusive Christian formula. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" is still, with all its implications, the ultimate and only solution of labor relations. Likewise are to be found in the gospel the ideas and ideals which have given to women and children their greatest hope of freedom from oppression and their fullest assurance of opportunity.

The Christian, therefore, must be tremendously concerned with keeping his country as a liberal land of opportunity for all its people. He must, if true to his faith, be the inveterate foe of oppression and reaction within the Nation.

Pacifism is not a tenet of Christianity. The Prince of Peace by his teaching and example demonstrated that honor and decency and liberty and righteousness are things worth fighting for. He, Himself, drew the lash when the occasion required. He recognized that peace can only be had when conditions essential for true and lasting peace are obtained. He also perceived that the struggle for these convictions might mean battle and bloodshed. Was not this in His mind



when He said, "I come not to bring peace, but a sword"? Privilege, oppression, greed, and intolerance have never been willing to surrender without a struggle.

Accordingly, the Christian in this present hour may and in all good conscience should give every aid and support to his country in this war. If ever in all history there was a war in which the Christian could wholeheartedly participate, this is it. Forces of evil—Nazi, Fascist, and Pagan—are seeking to destroy the last vestige of human freedom on this earth. They have flouted decency, democracy, and even Christianity itself. The place for the Christian in America is to be in this war with all his heart and all his capacity.

Isolation has no place in the Christian philosophy. The injunction, "Go ye into all the world," is not merely a missionary mandate; it proclaims the universality of the Christian religion. Deeper than this, there is the implication that without world freedom there can be no world peace; that oppression anywhere threatens liberty everywhere; that freedom of religion cannot be limited by international boundary lines. Any peace formula that does not comprehend these eternal truths will be but an interlude to war.

The Christian who fights for his country in this war, whether with body, brain or hand, fights not alone for military victory. As a patriot he struggles and sacrifices for victory; but even as the martyred Edith Cavell said in the first World War, "Patriotism is not enough." Military victory alone cannot justify the slaughter of ten million men or the unspeakable anguish of world Motherhood. There must be the triumph of a cause. Beyond the Cross of War there must be for all mankind the glory of a new day, the peace of a better world, and the freedom of the human spirit.

Diplomats, militarists, and power politicians have for centuries fixed the conditions of so-called peace; and for centuries we have had recurring wars. Is it too much to hope that in the coming peace negotiations consideration will be given to the Divine edict: "Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, sayeth the Lord"?

## NORTH CAROLINA RICH IN HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE ROANOKE ISLAND  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MANTEO

August 18, 1944

North Carolina is rich in its history and traditions. In its more than three and a half centuries there have occurred within the boundaries of this commonwealth many epic and dramatic incidents of historical significance. It is our singular misfortune that the recitals and accounts of these dramatic and historically important events have been inadequate and too frequently lacking in the drama that was attended by the events themselves.

The outstanding contribution to the record of the early history of North Carolina is the notable production of "The Lost Colony," written by North Carolina's brilliant son, Paul Green, staged and directed by him and his associates, and sponsored by the Roanoke Island Historical Association. Nothing in all our history has quite so signally dramatized any event in our long period of existence or brought so graphically to the attention of the Nation those traditions and attributes of character which entitle North Carolina to its place among the Nation's greatest commonwealths.

It is highly fitting, therefore, that on this anniversary date of the birth of Virginia Dare the Roanoke Island Historical Association should assemble to make plans for reviving this epic of pageantry which in its years of presentation attracted visitors from all over the United States and other parts of the world.

I would first like to pay tribute to the memory of one of the founders of this association, a man without whose untiring energy and unflinching faith in this project the success of early days could not have been achieved. I refer to Dare County's great son, Representative and Senator D. Bradford Fearing, whose death about a year ago saddened this entire section of the State and brought sorrow to all who were associated with him in this notable undertaking. I would likewise pay tribute to all of the charter members and those later associated with this endeavor. Their courage, their faith, and their willingness to give unstintingly of their time and resources made possible the complete success of this achievement.

The first performance of The Lost Colony took place in the summer of 1937, and it ran each summer—July 1st to Labor Day—until the end of the 1941 session, when the emergency of war made it expedient

<sup>1</sup>This address was made on the anniversary date of the birth of Virginia Dare.



to discontinue. In those five memorable seasons a total of approximately four hundred thousand people attended its presentation. It is doubtful if there is any comparable record of similar attendance to a presentation of this character. The attendance as carefully checked by the management came literally from every state in the American Union. Likewise, from many other lands people were attracted to this remote but highly interesting section in the days before the imminence of war made travel virtually impossible.

From the point of view of state advertising alone the pageant was worth all of the labor, effort, and expense that was involved in its presentation. It was never conceived as a commercial or financial undertaking, and if the purposes of its author and the original sponsors are maintained, it will never be lowered to any commercialized level.

Even from a practical business point of view, however, it should be noted that during the period of its five years presentation an aggregate amount of approximately \$330,000 in admission was collected. Likewise, a conservative estimate reveals that the visitors who attended this performance in the period of its presentation spent approximately \$3,000,000 in that section of the State and that the state of North Carolina itself derived not less than \$60,000 in gasoline taxes alone from the visitors.

Furthermore, the flood of visitors—and cash—wrought miracles in that section. Hotels, tourist homes, and cafes sprang up, and many a house, unaccustomed to paint, got its first coat. Plumbing, once a rarity on Roanoke Island, became as commonplace as it is upstate; sport fishing did a thriving business; and the whole economic life of the island throbbed with new vigor.

Offers which have come for the presentation of The Lost Colony in other parts of the Nation and on the screen have been declined. It has been the feeling of Paul Green, from the beginning, that this pageant should be presented only at the site on which the events occurred. In this sentiment he has been supported by this association and by the people of the State.

The question which is now being considered by this association is whether or not there should be a revival of this pageant upon an even larger and more ambitious plan. War clouds are beginning to clear and victory is in early prospect. It is, therefore, none too early for this association to give consideration to the general question of revival and to plan in the event that course should be decided upon.

On this question I may say first that the great author of this pageant, Paul Green, feels very deeply that the play should go on.







Service men waving goodbye on leaving the Mansion. During the War, service men were frequently entertained at dinner by Governor Broughton and his family. On the steps *left to right*: Miss Alice Broughton, Mrs. Broughton, Governor Broughton, and Woodson, their son.

It is, of course, well known that he has never derived nor sought any profit from this project. In fact, he has unselfishly and with a high spirit of devotion to his native State given unsparingly of his time and means in connection with the early presentation of the play. So deeply does he feel that this great event should continue to be memorialized that he has already been working on revisions of the script. In a letter which I received from him just a few days ago he expressed his regret at being unable to attend this meeting, but added a word of unfaltering conviction that the play should be revived. I quote from his letter in this respect:

I shall continue my unflagging devotion to perpetuating "The Lost Colony" and to making it better as the years go by. Already, looking forward to the reopening, I have improved the script considerably, and here in the fine Elizabethan collection at the Huntington Library I have found time to do a great deal on the music of the production.

In his communication he further expresses the hope that in view of the optimistic situation relating to the war we should begin planning now for what he expresses as a "bang-up opening of July 4th, 1945."

In the lapse of time since we closed this presentation the facilities have deteriorated and much of the equipment has become unusable. It, therefore, would be necessary to plan for the raising of a substantial sum of money to stage the reproduction of this great pageant. Paul Green and his able associate, Sam Selden of the University of North Carolina, have at the request of the association very carefully checked the needs in this respect. It is their feeling that the sum of \$100,000 would be needed to give adequate staging to the enlarged reproduction of the pageant and to sustaining its operations until such time as revenues begin to come in. This seems to be a reasonable and fair estimate when all factors are taken into consideration.

Many citizens of the State have indicated a desire to participate in a substantial way in this financial phase of the reproduction. I have no doubt that adequate funds can be obtained when it becomes known that this association, under the inspiring leadership of Paul Green, is to reproduce the pageant at an early date. Any contribution to this cause is in truth an investment in North Carolina for the preservation of a great past and for our continued progress in the future.

I have taken the liberty of suggesting to the Association that the Association apply to the General Assembly of North Carolina at its next session for the enactment of a law which would make this association a state agency, thus giving it a status of dignity and



responsibility and subjecting its operations to budgetary control and audits under the state system. Furthermore, it is the well justified feeling that the General Assembly for the preservation and continued operation of this production would be disposed to make some substantial annual appropriation for this purpose. In fact, the General Assembly in its 1941 session authorized an appropriation of \$10,000 a year in the event such amount should be needed by reason of unfavorable weather or other adverse conditions. Unfortunately, it was not necessary for the association to call for any of this money thus appropriated. However, the precedent has been established and met widespread approval, and it is reasonable to assume that some substantial provision would be approved by the coming session of the General Assembly in view of the enlarged plan for this production.

It is the hope that the University of North Carolina and other institutions of higher learning in the State will have an active part in this endeavor in the coming years. The effort will be made to give to this group representation in the management and planning for future years.

Since the pageant was first produced, the Hatteras Seashore National Park has been created, thus becoming the first seashore park in the entire national park system. The area includes the very site at which the play is produced. The creation of this park in itself will tend to attract many thousands of people to this section of North Carolina. It is likewise our hope that ultimately the original plane flown by the Wright Brothers at Kill Devil Hill will be brought to this section and preserved in an adequate sanctuary to be built by the United States government as a permanent memorial to this incomparable achievement. Other developments are in prospect. Bridges will ultimately span the Croatan Sound and Alligator River, giving broader highways access to this historic section of North Carolina. Thus the entire eastern part of the State, and, indeed, the State as a whole, will feel the impetus of these new achievements. In this intriguing picture of the future, the reproduction of "The Lost Colony" has a significant and colorful place.

## NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES IN THE WAR EFFORT

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN  
COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION

CHARLOTTE

September 22, 1944

It is my happy privilege to welcome again to North Carolina the distinguished Quartermaster General of the Army Service Forces of the United States and to present him to this annual meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association. Before discharging this pleasant duty, I may be privileged to make some general observations concerning some of the achievements and problems in this field of industry, with particular reference to North Carolina's part in this highly essential war production.

It is not an easy matter ever for a governor of North Carolina to refrain from boasting, and it may well be conceded that the facilities and opportunities for this indulgence are ample. However, with characteristic North Carolina modesty, I prefer at this time to approach the subject from a point of view of responsibility instead of engaging in any self-praise. If there has been an outstanding record of production in these critical years, we may be entitled to our share of the credit, but with equal force it should be added that we must assume and frankly face any lagging or falling off of production as a responsibility which we cannot escape.

The following figures dealing with general textile production in North Carolina may be of interest:

Today approximately 125,000 employees in North Carolina are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods exclusively. This does not include other textiles, such as hosiery, knit goods, wool and rayon products and the dyeing and finishing of all textile products. In the whole textile field there are approximately 200,000 employees.

The 125,000 employees in cotton goods production in North Carolina are paid an average weekly wage of \$26.00 for an average week of 42 hours, and an average hourly rate of 63 cents. The total weekly payroll is \$3,300,000. In 1939 approximately 110,000 employees were working in this industry, and were receiving weekly wages of \$14.00 for a 37-hour week, with an average hourly rate of 38 cents. The 1939 total weekly payroll was \$1,500,000.

With particular reference to that portion of the textile industry which is embraced within the membership of this organization, the

<sup>1</sup>These remarks were made by Governor Broughton in introducing Major General Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, Army Service Forces.



following significant facts may be noted both with respect to the North Carolina position in the industry and to the South as a whole.

The Southern Cotton Textile Combed Yarn Association embraces about 120 moderate sized mills in five Southern states. More than one-third of the spindles of these plants are located in Gaston County. More than fifty per cent of the total are located in North Carolina. The normal employment of these 120 mills—members of this Association—is 27,000. At the present time they are giving employment to 45,000 workers. About 8,000 of the employees of these mills have entered the armed services. Therefore, in order to maintain their present employment they have had to recruit 25,000 workers—a number almost equal to their normal employment.

The production of the mills which are members of this Association is more than one hundred per cent above the normal production. The increase in personnel is about sixty-six per cent. Seventy per cent of the products go directly into the armed services. The other thirty per cent goes into civilian needs which carry high priorities. The normal production of the plants which are members of this Association is 88,000,000 pounds per year, but in the two and two-thirds years since the beginning of the war these plants have produced 500,000,000 pounds of yarn. This means that each of the 45,000 individuals has produced in excess of 11,000 pounds of yarn since the beginning of the war.

It cannot be doubted that there has been some lag in production during the last twelve months and more particularly during the last six months. In dealing with this slackening of vital production it would be unfair to overlook the fact that a truly notable record has been achieved and that the tens of thousands of men and women engaged in this important industry have made a magnificent contribution towards winning this war. Not only have they in the larger percentage worked with great regularity and efficiency, but they have in other respects conducted themselves as patriotic citizens of America. In bond drives and other community undertakings in this emergency they have made notable response; and above all of this, 8,000 of this group of employees have gone into the armed services of the Nation and many other thousands have gone from the families of these employees. It is doubtful if any industry in America can show a finer record.

It is no impeachment of this great record to admit that there exists a critical situation due to falling off of production. In the main, the situation may be briefly stated as follows: Approximately 75 per cent of the employees in this branch of industry—and the figures hold

about the same for the textile industry as a whole—are working regularly on a basis of 48 hours or above. The other 25 per cent are falling somewhat below, and in some cases substantially below this mark. In the 25 per cent who are thus below the standard performance, it should be observed that many in this group have been recruited in these days of shortage of manpower and lack the physical qualifications in respect to age and other points to enable them to work full hours with average efficiency. With all of this explanation, however, it still remains that too large a percentage of the employees in this field are not working with sufficient regularity in this hour of their country's greatest need. Absenteeism is a threat to speedy and complete victory, and the challenge comes to all of us to seek out the causes of any slackening in production and to meet this problem in a spirit of harmony and patriotism.

As governor of North Carolina I would appeal at this time particularly to all employees in this branch of industry and in the entire textile field within this State, and, so far as I may be privileged to do so, in other states in this area, to increase their efforts, to stand firm and to carry on until the job of victory is complete.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me personal pleasure to present to you the distinguished speaker for this occasion. He is no stranger to any of us. In terms of friendship and production contracts we have come to know him and to respect his great ability. Prior to his appointment in 1940 as the Quartermaster General of the Army Service Forces, he had attained a position of great distinction in the army of the United States. Graduate of West Point and infantry officer of wide experience, he has come up literally from the ranks to one of the highest and most important army positions in military history. Today he is the Quartermaster General of the greatest army in the world. There are no previous statistics which are comparable to the task that rests upon this able servant of this Nation. To supply an army of millions, fighting and training in all parts of the world, with a supply line of at least 56,000 miles is an undertaking so vast and formidable as to be almost incredible. Yet, the impossible has been achieved; unprecedented problems have been solved, and it will be said when the record of this war is written that no man has rendered more extensive or valuable service to this Nation than has our distinguished visitor on this occasion.

I present to you the able and honored Quartermaster General of the United States Army Service Forces, Major General Edmund B. Gregory.



## HEALTH: A PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE  
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

September 23, 1944

Socialized medicine, as the term is generally understood, presents a sharply dividing question, and whether it will ever become a part of our system of government is a matter of acrimonious debate. However, this much is certain: medicine with a social point of view is inevitable. It has already been partially attained and is destined to reshape our whole thinking with respect to the teaching and practicing of medicine in the future.

Reactionaries and some just plain conservatives have been shocked by recent tendencies. They are appalled at the spread of corporate and governmental activities in respect to the practice of medicine and are girding their loins for a last ditch fight against this invasion of one of the oldest and noblest of the professions.

The medical student of tomorrow and, indeed, of today cannot become qualified wholly in the laboratory, the classroom, and the clinic. His profession will inevitably be involved in new social trends and he must in the highest degree be intelligently informed and responsive to these new conditions. The horse-and-buggy doctor has become a subject of literature and reminiscence, and while his type is still the best in the field of medicine, his methods and equipment are of another day. It is quite stirring and appealing to read of intricate operations performed by lamplight and of the highly personal relationship between patient and physician; but the insistent plea of even the most remote sections for adequate and accessible hospital facilities and specialized medical care is bringing to light a new day in the whole field of medicine.

Whatever may be our feelings with respect to the encroachment of the Federal government upon the field of medicine, it is an inescapable fact that our government is already a tremendous factor in this field and will be increasingly so in the coming years. In fact, much of this enormous expansion of governmental activity in this direction is inevitable and unobjectionable. For example, the Federal government is now operating by far the largest hospital system in world history. This result was approaching even after the last World War, and the results of this epochal war will extend this system beyond the range of the imagination. In my own State, for example, the Federal government since this war began has built a number of new

military and naval hospitals, some of a general type, which in the aggregate will far exceed the total civilian hospital capacity of the entire State. One general hospital alone has been constructed with three times the bed capacity of our largest civilian hospital. A similar record can be shown in many other states.

No one would challenge the right or the duty of the Federal government to construct and operate whatever hospitals are necessary for the injured and disabled men and women who have served the Nation in this and previous wars. Inevitably, however, this expansion has enormously increased the requisitioning of doctors from civilian ranks and the development of a tremendously powerful medical influence and concentration in the Federal government. While this is definitely a Federal responsibility which on the whole is being admirably discharged, it must be the concern of all right-thinking individuals that this great and growing medical establishment, far transcending anything in all history, shall be kept free from political interference and manipulation and likewise free from any attempt to dominate the medical field in its civilian aspects.

Not only in its military and naval hospitals has government activity assumed unprecedented proportions. There are an increasing number of civilian agencies of government which are engaging in at least modified forms of socialized medicine. For example, I recently visited the scene of a wholly owned government agency in which the hospital and the government-owned community have the services of seven physicians and surgeons, all of whom are on the payroll of this government agency. No other physicians or surgeons are available to the people who reside in this community where everybody works for the government agency. The remote and almost inaccessible location of this particular activity have seemed to justify this particular operation, and a fair study reveals that the job is being well done and the people are well pleased. Furthermore, in an even more extensive way government supervision, if not control, is being extended to medicine in the rural areas through the Farm Security Administration and other related agencies and through the TVA and similar authorities or agencies throughout the Nation.

In the aggregate, the amount of medical practice already directly carried on by the Federal government or under its supervision, if not control, far exceeds the estimate of those who have not made a careful study of this development. In brief, these activities are not something merely to be anticipated or looked forward to with apprehension. They are here; and in enormous proportions.

Moreover, the results of these activities while not wholly free from



criticism, are satisfying an increasingly large number of our citizens and raising in the minds of millions of others the question as to whether this sort of supervision, control, and support of medical activities should not be extended.

This is not a recent phenomenon, although it may be conceded that in the era of the New Deal these trends have been greatly accelerated. Those who would label these developments merely as New Deal manifestations of passing importance are lacking in a sense of proportion and perspective. With no thought of indulging in political discussion, it is sufficient to note that even in conservative Old England there is a growing sentiment for a broadly social system of medical practice and hospital care. The so-called "Beveridge Plan" transcends anything that has been proposed thus far in our own country. It is literally and avowedly a program of security, protection and care "from the cradle to the grave." While it is true the Beveridge Plan has not yet been adopted, well informed British statesmen, even of the Tory class, accept it as a certainty that this plan, with some mild modification, will become a part of British policy and practice after the war is over.

Therefore, those who are opposed to socialized medicine and all its works must look further than to contemporaneous or recent political developments. They must ponder the fact that all over this earth, including conservative England and our less conservative America, there is a deep-seated and growing human urge and insistence for a program of welfare, security, and health available to all people, regardless of financial circumstances.

Statistics are tiring and generally inconclusive, but one is shocked by the figures which reveal the scarcity of doctors and hospital facilities in the remote and rural areas of our land and the unavailability of these services and facilities to millions of people in the low-income bracket. It has been revealed that substantially over four million young men have been rejected for military service in our Nation by reason of physical defects. Analysis of these figures further discloses that over 25 per cent of these cases, or more than a million men, are prevented from military service by remediable defects, and at least another million would have been capable of military service had they received adequate medical treatment and hospital care in their early years. Thus we have the picture of over two million men—equivalent to one-fifth of the entire armed services—disqualified for military service in the hour of their country's greatest need by reason of defects that would not have existed under a broad program of medical care.

If the analysis should be carried to industrial populations, the picture would no doubt be equally graphic. Shortage of manpower, absenteeism, and other gravely disturbing problems in this critical hour are in a considerable measure due to physical defects of a presently or earlier remediable character.

Can America continue to be strong enough for the challenge of war or robust enough for the opportunities of peace upon so large a percentage of physical disability, even among its youngest group of citizens?

In the state of North Carolina we are making at the present time probably the most comprehensive study of our health and hospital conditions and facilities ever undertaken. The results are quite revealing. Large areas, including frequently many contiguous counties, are without any hospital facilities; a number of counties with fairly large populations have only two or three doctors, and sometimes only one; doctors, while fairly numerous in municipalities, are scarce and getting scarcer in the rural areas. Families living on barely a sufficient amount for the necessities of life find it impossible to incur hospital expense and therefore postpone or forego entirely for parent and children hospital treatment of an essential character. While most doctors are quite generous towards the indigent, the average person does not want to accept charity as such and will therefore frequently deny himself and his family necessary medical or hospital treatment.

In brief, if we are to avoid what many consider the evil consequences of socialized medicine under Federal sponsorship and control, with fantastic cost and unlimited political manipulation, it is quite apparent that the individual states, cities, communities, and counties must be willing to assume their responsibility and plan more progressive programs. Without seeking even to suggest the scope or details of such a plan, it may be stated that the ultimate purpose of such a program should be that no person in any state or community should lack adequate hospital care or medical treatment by reason of remoteness, poverty, or low income. Nothing short of a program so comprehensive will satisfy the growing social consciousness of our people, and the failure to recognize these deep-seated human emotions and desires will be but an invitation for federally socialized medicine in some of its worst aspects.

The ultimate purpose cannot be achieved overnight, but a start can be made wherever states, cities, counties, and communities recognize their responsibility for individual and public health and manifest a determined desire to discharge such responsibility. Among



the objectives in the programs of a number of states under consideration or in process at the present time may be listed the following:

(1) Regular, periodic and free examination of all school children, with provision for medical care and hospital treatment when indicated, at public expense in cases where parents are unable to provide such treatment.

(2) A program of medical care and hospital treatment for rural areas wherever studies indicate the need for such additional facilities. This program should be the joint responsibility of the state, the county, and the community, with such aids as may be available from foundations, endowments and Federal supplements.

(3) The broadest encouragement to well established organizations of the Blue Cross variety, in which individuals upon relatively small payments in advance may obtain assurance of adequate medical care and hospital treatment when needed. The growth of such organizations has been phenomenal, and in many states plans are under consideration for extending such protection virtually to the entire population.

(4) Such health programs are impossible without adequate physicians. Accordingly no state should practice the doubtful economy of failing to provide for its own youth a sufficient number of medical schools for the training of young men and women in this profession. It is a matter of common knowledge that young men who have to get medical training at distant points are somewhat less likely to return to areas in their own state where they may be badly needed. The constant drift of the highest qualified among the medical profession to metropolitan centers constitutes at least a peril and a problem. A broad program of state and community supported hospitals in rural areas may be one of the answers to this problem.

(5) Any program that is set up should be free from political manipulation and control. Any hospital or health program which is subordinated to politics in respect to selection of administrators, doctors, or other personnel, or in connection with the location and scope of hospital or other operations, is doomed to failure from the beginning.

(6) The relation of patient and doctor is a personal one. Wisely conceived programs for medical care and hospital treatment under state and community coöperation are seeking to preserve this relationship.

(7) The relationship of the Federal government to such programs should be one of coöperation and not control. It will be an evil day if

the processes and programs of hospital facilities and medical care should ever be dominated by the Federal government and operated by any Washington bureau.

(8) Those whose plans are most likely to succeed give full recognition to participation and joint responsibility on the part of the individual.

In whatever plans are contemplated or projected it should never be forgotten that the quality of individual independence and self-reliance in our people is one of the foundations of our greatness as a nation. This quality still survives, though weakened and almost extinguished in cases of too many millions of our citizens by reason of many ill-advised governmental gratuities in recent years. It must somehow be contrived to furnish a broad program of medical care and hospital treatment without Federal control or political domination, free from any stigma that may attach to the words "charity" or "indigency" in respect to such matters and yet available to all men, women, and children of all races, without respect to wealth, locality, or influence. Upon such program there may well rest the firmest assurance of a growing and a greater America in the new day that is to come with victory and peace.

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## NORTH CAROLINA IS PROUD OF HER TRADITIONS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE LAUNCHING OF LANDING SHIPS MEDIUM<sup>1</sup>

NUMBERS 196 AND 197 AT THE

CHARLESTON NAVY YARD

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

October 12, 1944

North Carolina has over-subscribed its quota in war bonds during each of the five War Bond campaigns. This over-subscription amounted to nearly fifty per cent in the recent Fifth War Loan campaign. Not only did the State as a whole go thus far beyond its assigned total, but the individual counties of the State set new records of achievement. Fifty-seven of the one hundred counties of North Carolina over-subscribed their Fifth War Bond quotas, and it is in honor of these fifty-seven counties, whose names will be duly listed as a feature of this event, that this launching takes place.

Recently in Raleigh, the Capital City of North Carolina, there was

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<sup>1</sup>The LSM 196 carried a bronze plaque in its wardroom honoring the bond-buying citizens of Alamance, Allegheny, Anson, Ashe, Avery, and Bladen counties. On the wardroom bulkhead of the LSM 197 was a similar plaque honoring Brunswick, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Caswell, and Catawba counties.



presented to the Commandant of the Port of Charleston a bronze plaque symbolizing the achievement of certain women's organizations in North Carolina who were responsible for the sale of over \$5,000,000 worth of War Bonds in the last campaign. In honor of this achievement this plaque has now been placed in the great hospital ship "Larkspur," which is part of a great fleet of hospital ships serving the army and the navy of the United States. Our State takes great pride in this achievement and is brought thus more intimately into the humane aspects of the great struggle in which we are engaged.

Today, we have equal pride and honor in the launching of these two landing ships in honor of the fifty-seven counties of our State whose achievements have won this deserved recognition. Altogether, ten landing ships under construction at this great navy yard have been designated by the Navy Department, in agreement with the Treasury Department of the United States, to carry bronze plaques into battle honoring the fifty-seven North Carolina counties whose citizens over-subscribed their bond quotas to pay for these ships. The two which are launched today will be token ceremonies for all of the counties thus honored.

As one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, North Carolina is proud of its history and its traditions. In this present struggle, which transcends in its extent and importance all previous military struggles recorded in history, the people of our State have been united as never before in the high purpose that the traditions and heritages and ideals of our great Nation shall be upheld. In the effectuation of this purpose the entire civilian population of the State has been enlisted, and no challenge that has come to us thus far, whether involving blood or treasure, has gone unanswered. The sacrifices, hardships, deprivations, and tragedies of this unprecedented episode of history have been met with fortitude and even exaltation.

Nearly 350,000 young men from North Carolina are engaged in the armed services of our Nation at this time, together with a large number of women who are serving in the various branches of the army and navy. Many among this list have attained illustrious fame by deeds of heroism and by service beyond the call of duty. All of them have served in such manner as to add new glory to the history of our State.

The ten landing ships which will bear the name of North Carolina counties, including the two which are being launched here today, may be only a minor part of what is today the greatest navy in world history, but these ships will, at least symbolically, represent the spirit of a great people and those who go forth in them to combat against the enemy will undoubtedly feel the added inspiration that

will come from the knowledge that the citizens of our State have had a part in this construction.

Victory in this great struggle is now assured beyond any doubt or question, but we should remember that complete victory has not yet been attained and that complacency on the part of our civilian population engaged in producing the essentials of war could dangerously delay the day of victory and possibly hamper its fullest achievement. It is hoped, therefore, that this occasion and others of a similar nature throughout the Nation will stir our people to even greater efforts to the end that complete and speedy victory may be achieved and that the foundations may be laid for a just and durable peace.

As governor of North Carolina and on behalf of the more than three and a half million people of our State, I congratulate those fifty-seven counties whose attainments are today honored in this significant launching, and I express to the navy of the United States and to the Treasury Department of our government the thanks of our people for this recognition.

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### PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR CRAIG

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF A  
PORTRAIT OF LOCKE CRAIG TO THE  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH

October 16, 1944

*Chairman Webb, Members of the Locke Craig Portrait Commission,<sup>1</sup>  
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

On behalf of the state of North Carolina I am very happy to accept this portrait of one of North Carolina's truly great governors and to give instructions that it be hung in an appropriate place in the State's Executive Mansion.

About a year ago I was getting up a list of the portraits of former governors that are placed in the Governor's Mansion here in Raleigh and took note of the fact that portraits of all of the governors from the time of Aycock until now, excepting those governors still living, are in the Executive Mansion except portraits of Governor Craig and Governor Thomas Walter Bickett. I, therefore, felt it proper to appoint two commissions to make arrangements for the presentation of

<sup>1</sup>On March 6, 1944, Governor Broughton appointed the following persons to serve on this commission: Charles A. Webb, *Chairman*; James O. Carr, Rufus A. Doughton, Josiah William Bailey, and Aubrey L. Brooks.



portraits of each of these governors. One of them is being presented today, and on Armistice Day of this year the portrait of Governor Bickett will be presented, thus making the list complete.

I desire to commend the chairman and members of this commission for their public service in making possible the presentation of this portrait. The commission is made up of men who were close friends of the late Locke Craig and they have in the discharge of this assignment performed in a highly creditable manner a genuine labor of love. The commission was easily able to raise among interested friends a sufficient amount to provide this striking portrait, which is a credit not only to the commission but to the distinguished artist<sup>2</sup> who was selected for the task.

This meeting is honored by the presence of Mrs. Locke Craig and other members of the family. I extend to them the thanks of the State for their coöperation in making possible this significant event.

It is unnecessary and, indeed, would be impossible for me to add anything to the eloquent and comprehensive tribute that has been paid to the life and achievements of Locke Craig by Honorable D. Hiden Ramsey, whose address in presenting this portrait is a classic utterance that will constitute an important addition to the State's records concerning this great governor. It was my privilege as a young man just beginning the practice of law in Raleigh to know Governor Craig in a personal way. It was one of his characteristics to take an interest in young men, and I was happy in the privilege of being counted among the list of his younger friends. We took a number of trips together and frequently went on short walks about the city. In these contacts with him I gained inspiration as a young man and my interest in public affairs was quickened and given sound guidance.

No man since the days of Zebulon B. Vance has exercised a larger hold upon the affections of the people of Western North Carolina than did this favorite son. Although not a native of Buncombe, he established his life there in such manner as to become Buncombe's chief citizen in his day and generation.

It is altogether fitting that this occasion should serve to remind all present and the State as a whole of the outstanding character and achievements of this noble son of North Carolina. He gave to the State the best that was in him; and this portrait will help to preserve for coming generations the memory of one who aspired only to be a worthy servant of his beloved State.

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<sup>2</sup>Cuthbert Lee.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE LIFE OF THE FARMER

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE  
NORTH CAROLINA STATE GRANGE

RALEIGH

November 1, 1944

Agriculture is not merely an economic enterprise; it is a way of life. From the farms of America have come wealth and sustenance for millions of our citizens; and in the process of farming American ideals have been preserved and leadership for the Nation provided.

The farmer is essentially an individualist and always has been so. He demonstrates in an admirable degree that sturdy quality of self-reliance which has made us a great nation. No program for agriculture, either state or Federal, should overlook this fundamental trait. What the farmer of America seeks and needs is not gratuity but opportunity. He looks to his government, state and Federal, to free him from handicaps and discriminations and to give him the helping hand that will enable him to earn a reasonable subsistence and enjoy for himself and his family the benefits of a more abundant life.

In a civilization so complex as ours, in a world of readjustment and rehabilitation, the farmer must rely upon governmental coöperation in the solution of many of his problems. Marketing facilities, transportation, fair freight rates, credit at reasonable rates, interstate and international trade, research, and experiment and extension services are among the problems which the farmer cannot solve alone. He must look to his state and national governments for assistance in all such matters.

The true function of government with relation to the farmer is to aid him soundly in those matters which are beyond his individual or coöperative capacity and to leave him free and unrestricted in all other respects. The American farmer is traditionally self-reliant, and it will be an evil day for our Nation, if this rugged trait of character should be extinguished or even diminished.

The farmer is by virtue of his very existence rooted to the soil. He thinks in terms of land, communities, and localities. He is provincial-minded in the highest sense of that expression. He is, therefore, disturbed and confused by too many rules and regulations from afar. He is not adaptable to edicts nor devoted to directives.

It would be folly to ignore the place of government in the economic life of the farmer. We cannot have a sound and prosperous agricul-

<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but this synopsis is all that is available.



tural program without sane and wholesome coöperation between government, acting through an appropriate agency, department, or bureau, and the farmer acting individually or in coöperative groups.

How shall this essential coöperation between the farmer and his government be maintained without disturbing or impairing those sturdy principles of self-reliance and rugged individualism which have meant so much to the Nation? Is there a sound and acceptable course somewhere between regimentation on the one hand and neglect and inequity on the other? As a basic formula it might well be the declared policy that the government will extend its aid and exact its regulations only in respect to those matters which the farmer is unable to accomplish in his individual or coöperative capacity, and that in those areas in which government direction, control, and assistance are appropriate and essential there will be such simplification of the processes as to eliminate much of the confusion and bewilderment that now exists.

It must be conceded that one of the complications now disturbing agriculture is the existence of too many agencies in government related to the field of agriculture and, to a lesser degree, a similar situation within the states. The states themselves should simplify and coöordinate state agencies dealing with agriculture, and the Federal government should in every possible instance work through or at least in close coördination with state agencies. The state government is closer to the farmer, its facilities of service are nearer at hand, and they are representative of his own locally chosen government.

The farmers themselves must provide a more adequate program in line with improved scientific methods. Tens of thousands of North Carolina boys have left the farms to go to war, even as they have done in other states. In their training and in combat areas they have learned much about machinery, equipment, and the use of power. If we expect these boys to go back to the farms we must increasingly provide on our farms the mechanisms with which better farming is being done. Tractors, power-driven devices, new scientific methods and other improvements which will challenge the new skills our boys have attained during the period of military training and combat must be provided. Not only will such improvements help to attract and hold the boy on the farm, but it will mean immensely better farming in North Carolina. While our position among the states in the volume and value of our agricultural products is third, we are far below that position in our use of improved machinery for farming

purposes. If we expect to maintain, much less improve, our position among the states, we must adopt better methods.

Another fundamental in farm progress is better health. The statistics of the Selective Service Administration reveal a shocking number of rejections on account of physical defects. While both the city and rural groups are disturbingly high, the record among those from the farms is even higher than the city group. Obviously, this is due to lack of adequate medical care and available hospital facilities in the rural areas. Good health is a public responsibility, and it is incumbent upon the State, with such supplements as may be available from Federal and other sources, to establish and finance a program that will make adequate medical care and hospital treatment available to all citizens, even to those who are unable to pay for such care. There are thirty-four counties in North Carolina that do not have a hospital, and virtually all of the rural counties of North Carolina are lacking in the number of physicians essential for adequate medical treatment. These deficiencies must be met if we are to be strong enough either for the challenges of war or the problems of peace.

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### GOVERNOR BICKETT AS A WAR GOVERNOR

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT  
OF THOMAS WALTER BICKETT TO THE STATE

RALEIGH

November 11, 1944

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

On behalf of the state of North Carolina I take pleasure in accepting this portrait of the late Thomas Walter Bickett and in directing that it be placed in an appropriate location in the Executive Mansion or the State Capitol.

In accepting this portrait I desire to express to the members of the commission<sup>1</sup> the thanks of the State for their diligence in making possible this presentation and thus rendering a notable public service. Likewise, I would add to what has already been said in praise of the distinguished artist<sup>2</sup> who has created by her capable workmanship a portrait that will serve for us and coming generations as a reminder of one of North Carolina's greatest sons.

It would be wholly unnecessary for me to add any word of tribute

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<sup>1</sup>On March 6, 1944, Governor Broughton appointed the following persons to serve on this commission: A. J. Maxwell, *Chairman*; E. H. Malone, Santford Martin, Jones Fuller, and L. R. Varser.

<sup>2</sup>Mary de B. Graves.



to the life and character of Governor Bickett. The masterful address which we have heard from Chairman Allen J. Maxwell of the special commission has vividly portrayed the notable characteristics and lasting achievements of this greatly beloved public servant. I shall ask that this address be filed with the director of the State Department of Archives and History as a valued and permanent addition to the historical records of the State.

It is altogether fitting that emphasis should have been given in these proceedings and elsewhere to the record of Governor Bickett as war governor of the State in the first World War. His leadership in that epochal period was, indeed, superb. He, himself, characterized the war experiences of his administration as the outstanding events of that period. But, Governor Bickett would have been a great governor under any circumstances, either in peace or war. He understood North Carolinians as few men of his day and generation. He loved the State and its people and to them he gave his all.

It was my privilege to know Governor Bickett in a fairly intimate way. Even before he became governor I knew him as the leading lawyer in our neighbor county of Franklin, and subsequently as the distinguished Attorney General of the State. Few lawyers of his time had greater appeal before courts and juries. He always sensed the humanities in the case at hand and gave even to dry facts the breath of life.

As lawyer, attorney general, and governor, Governor Bickett measured up in the fullest degree to the responsibilities and opportunities that were involved. While he was possessed of intense zeal for the State, amounting almost to the spirit of the crusader in war times, he nevertheless had an unfailing and pervasive sense of humor and a philosophy that was racy of the soil. His quaint humor was inimitable in its style. I recall many instances in which his touch of humor and philosophy gave added emphasis and made unforgettable impressions upon the minds of all present.

As we pause on this occasion to pay tribute to a great governor, I would like to add also a few words in memory of one who walked by his side from the days of his early struggles and through the moments of triumph and even unto death. I refer to his greatly beloved wife, Mrs. Fannie Yarborough Bickett, who was his constant companion and upon whom he relied in so many ways. When he was running for the high office of governor, he once remarked that his only organization was his wife, who in the little office at Louisburg looked after issuing campaign material. When Governor Bickett reached his untimely end only about a year after his retirement from

the office of governor, his faithful wife, in a spirit which he would have approved, entered upon a career of public service as commissioner of welfare for the county of Wake, a position which she filled with great credit until her death a few years ago. Here assembled are many who can bear testimony to her own great career and who would, I am sure, want a reference to her great life included as a part of the record of these proceedings.

We are pleased to have present on this occasion the son and namesake of Governor and Mrs. Bickett and their only child, the distinguished solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District, Honorable William Y. Bickett, with his wife and children. Also present are the surviving sisters of Governor Bickett and many other friends from his native county of Union and his adopted county of Franklin.

North Carolina will never forget the name and achievements of Thomas Walter Bickett. This portrait which has today been presented will be cherished by all the people of the State as a valued addition to an already illustrious group of great men who have served the State.

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## THE EFFECTS OF TUBERCULOSIS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA  
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION AND BROADCAST OVER  
RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

November 11, 1944

### *Radio Friends:*

I consider it a privilege and a grave responsibility to talk with you today about a public enemy. I can even say that it is public enemy number one, for this enemy could invade every American home—silently and insidiously. This enemy kills nearly sixty thousand of our American people every year during war or peace. I speak of the age-old enemy—tuberculosis. Controlling tuberculosis is a problem for everyone, for who can afford to be complacent and indifferent toward a disease that killed nearly sixty thousand persons in the United States last year—1,459 of these being North Carolinians? How many people know that today in the year 1944, over five hundred thousand Americans have tuberculosis?—approximately thirteen thousand of these being North Carolinians. We know that there are this many who have tuberculosis; there are others who have it but don't know it.



It has been found by the National Tuberculosis Association and the United States Public Health Service that for tuberculosis to be brought under control in a given community it is necessary to have at least two beds for tuberculous patients for each death from the disease. In 1935 North Carolina had less than one bed per death even when all the beds in state, county, and private sanatoriums were included. The waiting list was so long that it was nine or ten months after patients filed their application before they could be admitted. Since that time two new state sanatoriums have been opened—Western Sanatorium at Black Mountain and Eastern Sanatorium at Wilson—providing in all three state sanatoriums, 1,140 beds for tuberculosis patients. There are also 1,180 beds provided by eighteen county sanatoriums and the three mental institutions. This now gives a total of 2,320 beds in the State provided by public institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. When the capacity of the Eastern Sanatorium is eventually doubled as planned, additions made to the other two state sanatoriums, and when a number of the other counties establish their own county institutions, the State will have two beds per death and will have a real opportunity to bring the disease under control.

What do you and I, my friends, know about tuberculosis?

We have known that until a few years ago by far the largest majority of people who had tuberculosis died from it and many of these people had lived only a portion of life, for statistics show that more people die from tuberculosis between the ages of twenty to thirty and thirty-five to forty-four than from any other disease. We have known that tuberculosis can attack anyone—the rich, the poor, the educated, the uneducated, a father, a mother, your children, and my children. It can attack you and me. Tuberculosis is no respecter of persons. If I have it, I am apt to give it to my family, perhaps those around me at work. We all know, now, that tuberculosis is contagious. I can get it only from someone else who has it. I absolutely cannot inherit it.

More and more, we, the public, are learning that tuberculosis can be controlled and treated, that the surest way of preventing casualties from this enemy and to prevent it from attacking someone else is to discover the enemy while he is in ambush, before he breaks out into the open.

This is a sly enemy which works constantly under cover before he makes a blatant attack. Finally when he does disclose himself he has such an offensive position that medical science sometimes cannot check his progress, and even if it can be checked, the under

cover destruction has been so great that he can only be held at bay.

But, it is a different story if tuberculosis is discovered when it first attacks. We have a fighting chance and a good one to check the enemy before he obtains a strategic position and before he depletes our natural reserves.

You may ask me if this enemy is so silent and crafty, how can we discover tuberculosis? Specialists in this field tell us that the surest and safest way is by the X-ray machine and that many cases of tuberculosis are being discovered today by the X ray. Some of these cases had no symptoms of the disease. Health departments, tuberculosis associations and private physicians are encouraging every person in the United States to have X rays regularly. In many communities today high schools and colleges are requiring their students to be X-rayed. Many employers, even in large industrial and war plants, are coöperating with health departments and tuberculosis associations in the use of chest X-ray facilities for their employees. The army, realizing the importance of discovering minimal stages of tuberculosis, has had every man eligible for induction X-rayed. As a result, one hundred and twenty thousand men were rejected for service because of a previous or until then unknown case of tuberculosis.

Now there is another destruction that this enemy brings to our American way of living. He breaks up homes, destroys family life frequently causing the afflicted patient and his entire family to become public charges for years. There is sorrow, tragedy and heart-break, just as surely as there is in a war with a visible enemy. But, the time, expense, and hope of treatment is measured in the end on how soon the disease is discovered.

All these important truths are problems with which your tuberculosis associations have been working for decades. In 1904 the first such organization was established in the United States. Soon other similar organizations over the country were founded because our communities were alarmed over the vast death toll from tuberculosis. These organizations have as their sole and lofty aim the control of tuberculosis, and they have been working steadily and successfully for forty years. I say successfully because the death rate from tuberculosis has declined seventy-five per cent in the last forty years.

Let us examine the nature of these services. Ever and always they are responsible for educating the public regarding the disease. They have fought ignorance, superstitions, and prejudices and have



preached a gospel of hope and salvation for those afflicted and who in turn might afflict others. These agencies (national, state, and local) have stimulated activity on the part of governmental agencies for the establishment of sanatoriums to isolate and treat patients. Through scientific research they have presented the picture in facts and figures—always ready to demonstrate in a community new progressive programs for the control and treatment of tuberculosis. Recently they have conducted campaigns to enlighten the public regarding the exceedingly great value of early diagnosis. They have bought X-ray machines so that the X ray could be taken to the people. Into rural areas, into city clinics, into schools, industry, and business these X-ray machines have gone, accompanied by lectures, literature, motion pictures, and graphic charts which explain the value of regular X rays for everyone. More recently these agencies have worked with other agencies to spread the gospel of providing services so that the tuberculosis patient can be restored to a normal life. From one community to another the idea is spreading that if tuberculosis is discovered early enough, the patient can, with the help from the sanatorium staff and community agencies, become a normal individual taking his place in the family and the community. Our tuberculosis associations are working to obtain these services which are the help and guidance that a social worker can give the patient and his family through threatening months and years; the constructive utilization of his time which the occupational therapist in the hospital can offer and direct; and the hope and guidance which the rehabilitation or vocational guidance worker can give so that the patient can plan and work toward employment after he has achieved physical restoration. It behooves us to examine our own community, to study its needs and how we can meet them. The tuberculosis associations can help us do this.

This year is particularly a memorable one in the history of tuberculosis. It marks the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Christmas Seal. The 1944 Christmas Seal carries the picture of our United States postman, for it was in Denmark forty years ago that the idea of a Christmas Seal was born. A postman thought of it because of his concern over tuberculosis in his country. The idea took hold and was conveyed to the United States thirty-eight years ago.

Now what can you and I do about this public enemy? First of all, we can give to the Christmas Seal campaign. By so doing we can help to support the organizations which for years have fought the spread of tuberculosis and have been responsible in a large measure

for the remarkable progress we have made during the last forty years.

Second, each one, yes, every one of us, is also responsible to make sure that we are not harboring the disease ourselves. Tomorrow—check yourself—today buy Christmas Seals to protect the health and strength of the Nation for victory. Very soon you will be receiving your Christmas Seals in the mail. If you do not obtain these, call on your local association or your state association.

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## FARMERS IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

ADDRESS<sup>1</sup> DELIVERED AT A NATIONAL  
GRANGE MEETING

WINSTON-SALEM

November 16, 1944

Farmers of America face the post-war period with mingled hopes and fears. For the duration of the war and possibly for the next ensuing two or three years, the continued prosperity of the farmer, now at its highest peak, seems reasonably well assured. But what of the uncertain years thereafter?

At present, and doubtless for the duration, American agriculture is on an all-out production basis. Only one crop—tobacco—is subject to acreage limitation (which with reasonable modification should be continued). Higher and higher production is being urged, and prices under the parity formula are reasonably high.

After the war is over it will take devastated Europe two or three years to attain anything like full production. Farm machinery is almost non-existent; soils are depleted, seed deteriorated, and livestock is at a low ebb. The American farmer will have the job of feeding most of the world for several years to come.

In this present emergency and looking to the future difficult years the farmer will have the right to expect certain coöperation and assistance from his government, including among other things the following:

Continuance of the parity formula of price support; priority in respect to availability of farm machinery, and a system of credits, where needed, for purchasing same; a fair chance at surplus war material, and protection against exploitation at the hands of the profiteer and speculator; a fair price for fertilizer and other essential

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<sup>1</sup>This is not the entire address, but this synopsis is all that is available.



commodities and equipment, with a protection against monopolistic oppression; and a great expansion of the R. E. A. to the end that there shall be electric light and power available to every American farm.

In after-war years the position of the American farmer will be tremendously affected by international trade agreements. Such agreements should be fair to all nations, but they certainly must not be unfair to the American farmer. Adequate and intelligent farmer representation should be included in any group charged with responsibility for such negotiations.

The farmer himself will have an increasing measure of responsibility. He must become machinery minded and power conscious. He must not be content to be merely a part of a pressure group as to government; he must in an increasing proportion become a part of government itself. The farmers of America rate and should have a substantially larger part in governmental responsibility and control, in state and nation.

Above all else, there must be preserved in the American farmer that quality of self-reliance which has given him a unique position among the farmers of the world. He is neither serf nor peasant; his blood and traditions are those of the pioneer.

The farmers of our Nation seek no special privileges; they ask only for economic equality. Not gratuity but opportunity is the hope of this man of the soil. If this be given, he will have a glorious part in building a greater America.

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## ORGANIZING THE STATES FOR THE FUTURE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

November 21, 1944

Every state in the American Union is better organized today than ever before. The challenge of war in its unprecedented proportions has stimulated achievements hitherto deemed impractical or impossible. A responsive citizenship, stirred by patriotic fervor, has accepted and even demanded the streamlining of state government and the abandonment of outmoded procedures.

Governors know that more people are active in the affairs of state government than at any previous time. Selective service boards, civilian defense committees, farm and industrial labor com-

missions—all state functions—are but a few of the many activities engaging much of the time of thousands of citizens. Though no salaries or compensation are involved, refusals to serve are rare, and efficiency of service is quite remarkable.

Undoubtedly this is a healthy state of affairs. It is the very opposite of undesirable bureaucratic government. It is the people taking a lively part in their own government. Indeed, it is democracy at work.

Can this sort of working organization of government be projected into after-war times? Can state government be made so direct, simple and efficient as to evoke continued and increasing participation on the part of the people? Have we been thinking too much of government of the people and for the people, and too little about government by the people?

While it may be too much to expect that the zeal of war times will continue unabated into the days of peace, it is worthwhile noting some of the motivating causes of wartime response and considering whether substantially similar results cannot be obtained in normal times.

In time of war or other emergencies, government, state and national, is more direct and less political or partisan. People like the game of politics, but they want season limits observed. A government actuated by petty political considerations will evoke the enthusiastic response only of petty politicians.

Furthermore, in wartime there is a minimum of red tape and a maximum of action. A citizen called upon to render service to his state feels that he is joining a going concern. Things happen. The sense of futility and frustration is gone. "Onward Christian Soldiers" is a moving song for people on the march, but it is an inept tune for a political merry-go-round.

In time of war precedents are regarded as guideposts but not as dead-ends. This technique likewise has its appeal. Our people generally have respect for heritages, but they refuse to be hostages to the past.

Another attribute revealed by war conditions is the willingness and readiness of citizens to take a hand when something worthwhile is being undertaken. Difficulties and sacrifices are but challenges. The citizen who but yesteryear was inclined cynically to say "Oh yeah?" is now saying "Come on, let's go!"

State governments failing to draw some lessons from these manifestations will miss a great opportunity. Our governments must be organized in such fashion as to win the approbation and sup-



port of an increasing number of citizens. They must be geared to the tempo of achievement.

In what particulars can state governments be so improved in their organization as to serve better their citizens and earn more widespread support and participation? The solution is not easy, but at least it can be attempted.

Legislative procedure is the oldest and most fundamental state function. There is and can be in a democracy no substitute. But can it be improved? Many states, following the exact pattern of a century or more ago, evidently do not think so. Others believe that legislative procedures and methods can be modernized and improved. What is more, they are doing something about it. Some are trying or considering the doubtful expedient of annual sessions. Others are trying the system of split sessions, with a period for introduction of bills, an interval for study, and a final session for enactment—a system with theoretical advantages which has not proved uniformly successful. The state of Nebraska in which we meet has adopted with apparent satisfaction the wholly novel and unique plan of a non-partisan uni-cameral legislative body, sponsored by one of the truly great liberals of our day, the late George Norris.

Without presuming to suggest the system for any state, it may be observed that certain principles and policies have been widely adopted, with uniform success. One of these is continuity in the legislative process. Biennial or even annual sessions of 60 or 90 days duration are alone inadequate and unsatisfactory. Taxing and spending policies need continuous study. A permanent budget commission, or its equivalent, with legislative and public representation, aided by a well-staffed tax research agency, has been found by many states to be the satisfactory answer. In our State such a system, adopted 20 years ago, has proved amazingly successful. In some states certain joint legislative committees, including those dealing with finance, appropriations, and institutional care, hold interim meetings with public hearings. These are innovations and experiments which have proved measurably successful. Slavish devotion to the past should not prevent changes in legislative procedure that will improve the efficiency and service of state government. Of this we may be certain: Pressure groups and lobbyists for special interests are on the job continuously. States which are charged with the duty of serving *all* the people should not be less zealous and efficient.

Courts and judicial procedures are likewise fundamental state

functions. Rightly or wrongly, the average man is coming to feel that the courts are cumbersome and archaic. He has much ground for this feeling. As a litigant he sees his case delayed for months and even years; as a witness he may spend days in the courtroom only to be informed at long last that the case has been continued and to come back at the next term; and as a prospective juror he frequently finds himself rejected if his reading has extended beyond the sporting page or the funny sheet; and if he finally gets on the jury he experiences bewilderment at long hours of haggling about irrelevant or minor issues that should have been clarified before court, and in the end he must listen to interminable argument, much of which is devoted to mother and home, God and country, and some of which relates to the case at issue. Finally, in many instances, he goes to the jury room for deliberation after listening to judicial instructions so technical and abstruse that even the appellate court is baffled.

Simplicity, directness, and speed are the crying needs of our courts. The attorneys general of the Nation can have a place of leadership in bringing about needed improvements.

Much has been said about the multiplicity of Federal agencies, commissions, and boards. Undoubtedly many of these could be eliminated and others consolidated without impairing essential government service. But what of our state governments? Are they not open to the same sort of criticism? Practically every governor and state official, if candid, will admit that this is so. The tenacity of existing, though sometimes unnecessary, boards or agencies, the pressure of payroll groups, the claims of loyal friends are circumstances which either deter or nullify the efforts of the average chief executive or department head in this direction. Certainly with the end of this war, there should be—indeed, there must be—a simplification of government, state and federal, in the interest of efficiency and economy.

Much of the task of reorganization will be performed by non-paid, public-spirited men and women who will gladly answer the call to serve if they think the state means business. Such groups have rendered notable service during the war. They will do the same in after-war days if the same high purposes are manifested.

In North Carolina, for example, we thought we had a pretty fair system of mental institutions. But a few years ago a series of articles in some of the public-spirited papers of the State disclosed a shocking state of inefficiency and neglect. The governor appointed a commission of eminent business and professional men



and women. They conducted a thorough and business-like investigation, followed by a report bristling with facts and recommendations, all of which were unanimously approved by the next session of the legislature. All institutions of this class were placed under one board instead of four separate boards, and conditions in all other respects have been immeasurably improved.

Thus, and in many similar ways in various states can the task of organizing for better and more efficient service be performed. Public health, welfare, public schools, prison systems and many other state agencies are close to the hearts of the people. They have a right to the best, and no vested interest or political consideration should deter us in the effort to give them the best.

States which are prone to complain about Federal encroachments should be careful to avoid similar encroachments on their part with respect to their own local units of government. The governing bodies of counties, cities, and towns are close to the people. They should be neither overlooked nor overreached.

The task of building a greater America is not one for Washington alone or for the respective state capitals. It is a task for all the people.

Government, state and Federal, is but the organized agency through which the will of the people may be expressed and their needs served. Efficient and honest agencies of government, local, state and Federal, cooperating in mutual respect with each other and with the people, constitute the only sure foundation for the building of a greater America for the challenging days that lie ahead.

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## THE CAROLINAS AND THE FUTURE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 5, 1944

Since the early days of the republic the states of North and South Carolina have been closely united by ties of tradition, experience, and ideals. Sons of the two Carolinas have fought shoulder to shoulder in every significant battle in the history of our Nation, from the time of King's Mountain until this dramatic hour in world history.

These relationships of tradition, sentiment, and patriotic fervor

have been given strength and continuity by a constantly growing and ever closer relationship in the industrial and agricultural development of these two neighbor states. Together, the Carolinas occupy a dominant position in the textile field; they share mutually the advantage of hydro-electric power resources, water transportation, and many other trade and commercial advantages of reciprocal character.

While neither of our two states is lacking in pride or individuality, or even at times a certain boastfulness, there is every reason to anticipate that in the eventful years that lie ahead there will be an even closer coöperation between the Carolinas for the accomplishment of greater things for our states and for the Nation.

Our problems in the field of agriculture are almost identical. For example, as two great cotton-raising states we are confronted with a grave threat to the position of supremacy which cotton has occupied for more than a hundred years. The problems involved affect the entire economy of the two states and require the most careful planning and study if we are to avoid serious consequences. Substitutes for cotton are beyond the experimental stage, and even before this the successful growth of cotton in other areas of the world have threatened our position of dominance in this field. This position presents the necessity of at least two things: First, experiments looking towards the utilization of cotton for many purposes not now employed; and, second, the adjustment of our agricultural program to meet what appears to be an inevitable decline in the general cotton market. Surely, in a matter so gravely affecting these two states the research and experiment facilities of the two states might well be enlarged and coördinated, to the end that we may together seek a solution of a question of such momentous concern. In other phases of agriculture there is such similarity of conditions and community of interests as to suggest the wisdom of a closer coöperation between the two states. Each of our states is attempting to increase agricultural and dairying programs under such conditions of soil and climate that are very much alike. We are in the same tobacco belt and have an identity of interest in protecting our local markets as well as development and enlarging world market possibilities for this great crop.

There should be, in my judgment, frequent conferences between the agricultural authorities of our two states; and what may be even more important, the research facilities of our own North Carolina State College and those of your great Clemson College should be coördinated on a basis of closer coöperation, to the end that each



of our states might have the benefit of these joint experimental undertakings.

There is likewise a close relationship between our states in the matter of forest resources. In each state there is an active pulp and fibre industry. Timber from North Carolina is being constantly shipped to South Carolina, and likewise a very large volume of timber from South Carolina is coming regularly into our State for manufacturing purposes. Recent studies have indicated the possibility of enlargement of this sort of activity in both states. The interchange of forest resources between the two states presents a problem of forest conservation in which both states are deeply interested. The urgency of war has made necessary a tremendous increase in pulpwood manufacture and similar uses of wood. This urgency, coupled with an unprecedented price, has brought about in the last few years a destruction of forest reserves in the two states that is little short of appalling. With every desire to use our resources to the fullest advantage for war purposes, it is submitted that each of our states should be zealously on guard and alert to every wise program of conservation. Otherwise, there will be destroyed a source of wealth and soil protection that would require half a century to restore. We need an orderly development of our wood resources in this type of industry; and we can have it without wanton destruction of our facilities. Our interest in this matter and an interchange of our resources is such that jointly we might well consider a stronger program of conservation, reforestation, and forest fire protection and prevention.

In the post-war period the two Carolinas will together have a reservoir of hydro-electric power probably unsurpassed by any similar region in the world. This availability of power points the way towards an amazing industrial growth in the coming years. This power, which under wise regulation should be kept on a basis of cost that will not prejudice our two regions, should be so extended through means of rural electrification development as to make certain in the coming years that there will be electric light and power for every farm in the two Carolinas. This is a reasonable objective, the attainment of which will add immeasurably to the wealth as well as to the happiness of our people.

A great system of inland waterways connects our two states. This ought to be a means of convenient and cheaper transportation for certain commodities. Unfortunately, through lack of foresight and perhaps through lack of channel drainage and other means the utilization of these waterways in the emergency of war—

for which at least in part they were originally designed—was wholly inadequate. These great channels of transportation, safeguarded from the storms and depredations of the open seas, have not been used during this emergency to any such extent as should have been possible. A wider use of our waterways and of the ports of our respective states will indispensably be related to our future industrial growth. The ports of the two states have shared only negligibly in war shipping. We are entitled to a larger place in the shipping of the future.

Fortunately, each of our states has been the location of some of the greatest air training programs in the Nation. This has given to both areas a series of airports of incalculable value not only in this training period but for future commercial use. Our proximity to the great industrial areas of Latin and South America and our exportable crops and commodities for which a market may well be found in those sections to the south of us will give us in respect to air transportation an enormous advantage over many other sections of the Nation; an advantage which should be developed to the fullest extent. In this field there is a great opportunity for helpful coöperation between our two states.

Above all else, our states are fortunate in their human resources. Our people are of native stock, whose ancestry is identified with the great events of our early history. This high percentage of pure-blood Anglo-Saxon stock of which we boast has proved in these latter years to be a matter of more than sentimental value. The emergencies of war made necessary the placing in our respective states a large number of industries which previously had not thought to be capable of success in these sections. We not only have measured up to the responsibility but have given an amazing demonstration of capacity to do skilled work in competition with any other section. In shipbuilding, woodworking, metalworking, mining, and processing our states have made a record that will challenge the industry of America in these coming years.

Furthermore, the people of our two states still believe in the great traditions and ideals of our Nation. We have no subversive groups. We are not contaminated by any divisive or destructive influences. We have faith in the Carolinas and in America.



## REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

December 30, 1944

*My Fellow Citizens of North Carolina:*

Through the courtesy of Radio Station WPTF of Raleigh, and the coöperating stations, I am privileged to bring to the people my final message as governor of North Carolina. On this eve of a new year, it is appropriate that some reference be made to the attainments in the year just ending. A brief outline of some of the more significant events of the four-year period will also be attempted.

War in its increasing tempo has affected and shaped the activities of virtually every state agency during 1944. Agriculture, industry, health, welfare, and educational agencies have been geared to the problems of a war unequaled in all history.

Even before war involved our Nation, North Carolina was experiencing its imminent aspects. New military camps were being built and military maneuvers of unprecedented scope were conducted in the State. Early in 1941, I represented the State at the commissioning of one of the greatest battleships ever built—the battleship *North Carolina* (glorious record), and on December sixth of that year, the day before Pearl Harbor, I was present for the launching of the first liberty ship built at the new Wilmington shipyard, appropriately named for Zebulon B. Vance.

It is gratifying to report that the State has emerged from the third year of World War without any impairment of its high position among the states of the Nation. Every challenge has been met. In the three War Loan campaigns of the year, North Carolina has each time over-subscribed and in the latest campaign, just now closing, the citizens of the State have bought bonds in double the amount of the quota assigned. In every other undertaking, whether involving money or unlimited personal sacrifice, our people have made notable response. We are able to say to our nearly 350,000 men in the armed services that the people at home are keeping faith with them.

While the activities of one military establishment, Camp Davis, have been terminated during the year and one or two others diminished in their personnel, others have been substantially increased, including the great Marine base, Camp Le Jeune, at New River







The Broughton Memorial Bible Class of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, November, 1943. Governor Broughton taught this class before, during, and after he was governor. Many service men visited the class during the War.

and the Marine Air Base at Cherry Point, one of the largest air bases in the world. North Carolina still ranks close to the top in the number and importance of its military installations. During the year the highest military authorities have visited the State in connection with these activities, including the Commander-in-Chief, and President of the United States, who visited Camp Le Jeune in December.

In its direct war industry, including shipbuilding, shell-loading plants, airplane accessories and strategic mineral products, the State has again made an effective contribution towards the successful conduct of the war. In addition to these direct war activities, the industries in which the State has long held a dominant position, including textiles, knitting mills, woodworking establishments, cloth and woolen mills, and other lines, have established new and impressive records. So great is the volume of production in this State, reaching a total of approximately \$2,000,000,000 annually, and so wide is the variety of production that it has been stated on high military authority that every soldier and sailor in the service of the Nation either wears or carries some article manufactured in North Carolina.

The industrial life of the State continues to be notably free from controversies or disputes of such nature as to hinder war production. Labor in North Carolina has demonstrated a spirit of dedication and patriotism unsurpassed, if equaled, elsewhere in the Nation. Approximately nine hundred thousand people are employed in the industries of the State and they have shown uniformly a spirit of high determination in producing the material necessary for victory in this war. Management has shown a like spirit, and the industrial leadership of the State has been many times called upon for high national service.

As set forth in the recent comprehensive review by the able Commissioner of Agriculture, Honorable W. Kerr Scott, the farmers of North Carolina have produced an unexcelled volume of food, feed, and fibre products. Our farmers have met the call of the national authorities completely. Notwithstanding labor shortages, unavailability of adequate farm machinery, restrictive regulations—some of which have not been wholly fair to our farmers, particularly in the poultry and dairy fields—our farmers with almost incredible exertion have produced essential foods in an amazingly high volume. The farmers of this State not only have done the job at home, but they are represented in the armed services by tens of thousands of their sons.

In spite of innumerable difficulties, the dairy industry in North



Carolina has made great progress during 1944. Our dairy farms are not only producing larger quantities of milk for consumption within the State, but we have developed for the first time in the history of dairying in the State a substantial export business, that is, the shipment of milk to other states. Though this is measurably offset by importations of milk into the State, particularly into military areas, the fact that we have developed an export business is one of the most hopeful signs in the whole agricultural field. There is reasonable prospect that within a few years the products of North Carolina dairy farms will be regularly shipped to many parts of the Nation. The dairy interests of the State are alert, well organized, patriotic, and progressive. Their program is one of tremendous importance to the agricultural life of the State, particularly in view of the precarious problems affecting cotton production. The dairying groups are now engaged in establishing a foundation for the development of a larger and more complete dairying school at State College, a foundation which will by donations attain a total of not less than half a million dollars within a few months. To meet this challenge of these progressive moves, the governor and Council of State recently allocated \$115,000 for the improvement of dairy equipment and laboratory facilities at State College. These improvements will give the college a position of dominance among agricultural institutions of the Nation.

The year 1944 has been a year of new achievements: There was completed in June the first full nine-months school year in the history of the State; equalization of the salaries of white and colored teachers was fully effectuated; the soldiers' voting law, enacted by the General Assembly of 1941 and supplemented in 1943, was given its first test and has been pronounced as one of the best in the Nation; a new institution for delinquent Negro girls was established and opened, thus filling a long-felt need; the new diesel engineering building built by the State at a cost of \$175,000 and equipped by the United States Navy with diesel motors and other equipment of a value of nearly two million dollars was opened and dedicated in the presence of high naval officials; and the State attained a financial position unequalled in its history and unsurpassed by any state in the Nation.

Among the more significant events of the year have been achievements in the field of mineral production and mining operations. These developments have been assuming new importance for several years. In 1941 the governor with the approval of the Council of State directed a comprehensive survey of mineral resources made

by nationally known experts and at a cost of \$25,000. Since this survey was completed the following are among the notable results: The United States Bureau of Mines has allocated for mining and exploratory operations in the State the amount of \$300,000, most of which has been expended with highly satisfactory results; new mining operations have been started, including the newly discovered field of tungsten and manganese; over 400 new mines of various kinds have been put in operation during the last several years; drilling operations developed beyond question that North Carolina has large and valuable coal resources, and the full development of these resources is immediately in prospect; the Bureau of Mines has already established a research laboratory at State College and has approved the establishment at the College of an open hearth ore processing unit, the plans for which have already been drawn and construction approved at a cost of approximately \$150,000 of the first unit of a project which will ultimately run to approximately \$600,000; the United States Bureau of Mines has designated Raleigh as the location of one of its eight regional offices in the Nation; the Tennessee Valley Authority, under contract with the State, has agreed to operate and maintain the first minerals and mining laboratory or bureau of mines in the history of the State, and the governor with the approval of the Council of State has already allocated funds for the construction of a building for such purpose in the city of Asheville. These are among the most notable of an amazing record of developments in the field of minerals and mining operations.

The record of the State in these four years in the field of public education has been one that gives great comfort and hope to all our people. Among the significant achievements of this period may be listed the following: Enactment of a comprehensive teacher-retirement fund in 1941; addition of the twelfth year to the public school curricula; establishment of a constitutional board of education under which are consolidated all public school activities; enactment of a nine-months school law for all the children of the State; the most substantial increase in teachers' salaries ever made in a similar period; the establishment of the first state-owned vocational training school in the State, this being the North Carolina Textile Vocational School at Belmont; the enlargement of the whole field of vocational training through the State Department of Education.

The institutions of higher learning have been affected though unretarded by war conditions. Virtually all of them have made their full resources and faculty personnel available for the require-



ments of the military establishments. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has been nationally acclaimed for the outstanding record of its Naval Pre-flight School, and other extensive activities in the training field; State College in its program of training for army air cadets, naval engineering training and in specialized training for military units has rendered the greatest service in its history; the Womans College at Greensboro has loaned to the Nation for important service a number of its leading faculty members and otherwise made great contribution to the war program; The Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro has been a training station for many Negro soldiers in various branches. Other institutions of the State, to the limit of their capacity, have fitted into the program of war.

State College at Raleigh in addition to its military training program has made marked progress along many lines. The textile foundation for the benefit of the textile school was created by alumni and friends of the institution and has attained a total of approximately \$750,000 as a fund for supplementing and strengthening this phase of the college training activities; an engineering foundation was created during the year and is rapidly growing to impressive proportions, and will ultimately aid the College in reaching a position of national leadership in its engineering phases; the dairying school has been greatly strengthened by developments above noted, and in addition, by approval of the governor and Council of State there was recently added to the lands of the College a tract of over 600 acres near the College for cattle and dairy purposes; the physical equipment of the College has been supplemented by the diesel engineering building and by the Bureau of Mines building, both of which are on the campus of the institution; and under process of construction is a great agricultural colosseum and exhibit building at a cost of \$300,000, which building will also serve as an auditorium with a seating capacity in excess of 10,000. Laboratory and research facilities of the College are being strengthened and enlarged, and the Agricultural Experiment Station during this period has been notably improved in its facilities and faculty personnel. State College is attaining a position of national importance in the field of research, agricultural and mineral experiment, textile training and research, and in its dairying school and laboratory as well as in many other important particulars.

The health program of North Carolina is receiving state-wide consideration. While much progress has been made under the leadership of a great state department of health, there has long been

recognized the need for a broader program of medical care and hospital treatment. This need has been tragically emphasized by the recent revelation that over 50 per cent of the young men called for military service in North Carolina have been rejected on account of physical disqualifications. Thirty-four counties in the State have no hospital of any sort, and a large number of counties even before the war were badly lacking in the availability of doctors and hospital facilities. The State ranks close to the bottom in respect to the number of physicians and number of hospital beds per thousand population. To study this need and to make recommendations, a commission of medical care and hospital treatment was named during the year, composed of about fifty public-spirited leaders in all walks of life, with Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh as chairman. The studies and recommendations of this commission have evoked state-wide interest and will likely result in legislation that will give the State a new position of leadership in this important field.

The program for the improvement of our hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded has continued as a matter of major interest. During the last three years all of these institutions have been strengthened and improved in their services. Appropriations have been very substantially increased, new facilities have been acquired, and many other improvements in equipment and personnel have been authorized. All institutions have by legislation been placed under one board. The people of the State, stirred by revelations of inadequacy in these facilities a few years ago, are determined that these unfortunate groups of our people shall have facilities and treatment unsurpassed in the entire Nation. Improvements in these services constitute one of the notable attainments during the past four years.

As a companion step, all training and correctional institutions of the State dealing with delinquents have been consolidated under one board known as the State Board of Correction and Training. Marked improvements have already been witnessed and these institutions are on the soundest basis in their history.

North Carolina goes forward. It ranks as eleventh in population, not lower than third in the volume and value of its agricultural products, high among the list of industrial states, first in the field of textiles and furniture, and among the first three or four states in its timber and wood utilization industries. A wholesome balance between industry and agriculture has been maintained. Upon the basis of a sound financial structure, the State is in the best financial condi-



tion of its history. The challenge of war has been met and the program for the days of peace is under study and preparation. North Carolina looks forward to the future with pride and confidence.

And now, my friends, my task as governor of North Carolina is virtually fulfilled. I shall be forever grateful to the people of the State for thus honoring me and entrusting me with this great responsibility. I make no boastful claims, and freely admit my mistakes. With God's help and with the wholehearted coöperation of the citizens of the State, I have tried earnestly to do my best. I shall leave the high office with a heart full of love for North Carolina and for the people of the State.

And finally, may I wish for all of you who hear, and indeed, for all the people of North Carolina, a Happy New Year with the fervent prayer to Almighty God that it will bring us victory and peace.

**STATEMENTS AND ARTICLES  
FOR THE PRESS**



STATE DEPT. AND ARTICLES  
IN THE PRESS

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION RESIGN

January 24, 1941

On the day following my inauguration there was delivered to me, in writing, the resignation of the entire membership of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This action, which was not instigated or requested by me, was taken by the commission and its membership wholly by reason of their desire, as stated in the communication "to show our spirit of coöperation with you and to make it possible for you, without any personal embarrassment, to have an opportunity to exercise your own best judgment as to the personnel of this Commission." The communication is signed by each of the members of the Commission and by Chairman Frank L. Dunlap.

Governor Broughton in the meeting with the commissioners Friday stated that he would prefer to delay for about sixty or possibly ninety days the acceptance of these resignations and requested the commission during that period to continue their services. The commission very generously and unanimously consented to this course. Governor Broughton further stated to the commission that he had made no commitments, obligations, or determinations with respect to the personnel of the commission in the future and would have no announcement to make with respect to any appointment or reappointment until about the middle of April.

Chairman Frank Dunlap, who has been carrying on his duties regularly although handicapped by sickness, advised the commission and Governor Broughton that by advice of physicians he was under the necessity of asking for a leave of absence in order to get necessary rest and treatment. It was stated that Chairman Dunlap has had practically no vacation during his term of office and that his accumulated sick leave was more than sufficient to cover his leave of absence. With the approval of the governor the board unanimously voted to allow Chairman Dunlap ninety days' leave of absence, beginning February 1, 1941.

The commission thereupon, on recommendation of Governor Broughton and under the provisions of the highway laws of the State, unanimously elected Hon. D. B. McCrary of Asheboro, a member of the commission, as acting chairman for the ninety-day period beginning February 1, 1941.

In making the recommendation with respect to Mr. McCrary, Governor Broughton stated to the commission that the recommendation carried no sort of inference or implication with reference to the future chairmanship of the commission.



Governor Broughton discussed rather fully with the commission a number of pending road matters as well as certain future road requirements incident to the defense program.

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## PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FOOD

April 1, 1941

North Carolina will engage in a comprehensive campaign to produce and conserve food and feed for family living this year as a defense measure and as a means of making the farms of the State more self-sufficient during the present emergency.

The movement has the active support of Governor J. Melville Broughton as a part of his effort to improve farming conditions in the State and will engage the attention of all agricultural agencies. Governor Broughton met yesterday afternoon with Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of *The Progressive Farmer*; Col. John W. Harrelson of State College; John W. Goodman, assistant director of extension at State College; F. H. Jeter, agricultural editor at State College; and other representatives of the extension service and the vocational education department.

The plan is to enroll all North Carolina farm families into an active campaign to produce their food and feed according to the requirements of the individual family, to score these families during the year, and to recognize publicly each family which makes a certain grade in producing sufficient food and feed for its use. For instance, the family which produces at least 75 per cent of its food and feed requirements will receive a certificate signed by Governor Broughton and agricultural officials publicly certifying that the family has done its patriotic duty in preparing for the present emergency.

In connection with this program Governor Broughton yesterday gave hearty commendation to the plan as outlined by the agricultural forces, and in connection with the conference made the following statement:

The program will work in well and become a part of the ten-year program of progress of the Southern Governors' Conference. It advocates the kind of farming that should be done in the State and is a patriotic endeavor to meet the needs of national defense. It is believed that the production of adequate food on the farm will insure balanced diets and sufficient food to build a strong, sturdy, and healthy rural citizenship. The production of feed for livestock also will have the effect of balancing farming operations in the State so that lands may be more fertile, erosion controlled, and a better income received.

Great stores of cotton now in storage and the lack of export markets for both cotton and tobacco make it necessary that farmers adopt a new system of farming this year. This movement to produce food and feed for family living is a start towards the adoption of such a system.

## SALE OF FORTIFIED WINES

April 7, 1941

There appears to be some ambiguity relative to the effective date of the act of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup> of 1941 restricting and regulating the sale of fortified wines. This confusion resulted from certain amendments that were offered in the Senate while the bill was under consideration. A large number of communications have been received making inquiry as to the administrative policy of the State in view of such uncertainty or ambiguity.

While the act provides in its last section that it shall be in full force and effect from and after May 1, 1941, there was inserted in the act by Senate amendment the following provision:

Sec. 7. This Act shall be in full force and effect on and after midnight, July first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, in so far as it applies to the sale of fortified wines, but the effective date of same as applicable to wholesale distributors shall be midnight, July fifteenth, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one. The intent of this section being to grant to the wholesale distributors fifteen (15) days time in which to deplete the entire stock of the retailers, package and return same to such wineries from which said wines were purchased . . . <sup>2</sup>

It would appear, notwithstanding the ambiguities, that the definite legislative intent was that the act should be effective after midnight on July 1, 1941, as to fortified wines, with an additional fifteen (15) days' time granted to wholesale distributors in which to dispose of their stocks in the manner provided by the act. While the act is not free from doubt from the standpoint of construction, the legislative intent is reasonably clear, and the administrative policy of the State will be to construe the act as permitting the sale of fortified wines anywhere within the State except where prohibited by local laws, up to July 1, 1941, and to allow wholesalers fifteen (15) days thereafter in which to dispose of their stocks in accordance with the provisions of the act.

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APPLICATION FOR PARDON OR  
PAROLE BY JOE CALCUTT

June 17, 1941

The defendant, Joe Calcutt, at the December Term, 1940, of the Wake County Superior Court, entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him on two counts, (1) with the ownership, sale, lease, transportation of certain slot machines and devices prohibited by

<sup>1</sup>This statement was issued after Governor Broughton held a conference with Attorney General Harry McMullan and Assistant Attorney General Wade Bruton.

<sup>2</sup>See *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1941*, Chapt. 339 for the complete act.



law, and (2) with the operation and possession of certain slot machines (described as gambling devices). The judgment of the court upon this plea of guilty as to the first count was a sentence of twelve months in the Wake County jail, imposed by Judge R. Hunt Parker; and on the second count in response to modification on that count by the Supreme Court, Judge John J. Burney imposed a sentence of twelve months in the Wake County jail, suspended upon condition that the defendant pay a fine of \$10,000.00 and costs, and upon the further condition that the defendant not violate any criminal laws of the state of North Carolina for a period of two years.

Thus, the defendant's case has been passed upon by two Superior Court judges and fully reviewed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The defendant has paid the fine imposed by Judge Burney and the costs of the court proceedings, but has here made application for pardon or parole as to the jail sentence, in advance of the time set for the beginning of this sentence. This is an unusual though not unprecedented procedure. A parole is usually granted after the service of some portion of the sentence and grows naturally out of prison experience. Only in very exceptional instances would a parole be issued before a commitment to prison and then almost invariably upon the petition of trial officials or because of circumstances arising subsequent to the trial. Pardon is never issued before the service of some portion of the sentence except upon the proof of innocence. Of course, in the present case the plea of guilty excludes any suggestion of innocence.

The defendant predicates his application for parole or pardon in advance of commitment upon three general grounds: (1) Upon the contention that having paid the state of North Carolina \$105,555 in license taxes for the purpose of operating 5,258 slot machines within the State, he ought not now to be prosecuted for exercising these licenses; (2) That the defendant entered his plea of guilty upon the very strong impression, if not a definite understanding or agreement, that in the event of such plea he would be required to pay a fine and observe certain conditions but would not be forced to serve a sentence; and (3) That the sentence imposed was excessive and unjustifiably severe when considered in connection with the fact that the defendant has paid a \$10,000 fine and the costs, has disposed of his entire equipment and business on a basis of what he contends is a very large financial loss, and has gone entirely out of the business which has been under condemnation.

The first of these contentions may be disposed of by quoting from

the decision of Chief Justice Stacy in this case, which was fully reviewed by the Supreme Court, the quotation being as follows:

The burden of the defendant's first complaint is, that having paid the state of North Carolina \$105,555 in license taxes for the privilege of operating 5,258 slot machines within the State, he ought not now to be prosecuted for exercising these licenses. The soundness of the defendant's position in this respect is not questioned by the State. Indeed, it would perhaps be conceded. But this is not the case sub judice. The defendant has pleaded guilty to violations of the criminal law, and the licenses issued by the Revenue Department do not purport to authorize any such conduct. Nor did the defendant think so when he entered his plea. The licenses issued by the Revenue Department, therefore, may be put aside as having no bearing, legal or otherwise upon the prosecution.

It is well understood that the law forbids the ownership, sale, demise or transportation of certain slot machines, (*Calcutt vs McGeochy*, 213 N. C. 1; 195 S. E. 49) and permits the possession, use, and operation of others, under license. (*McCarmick vs Porter*, 217 N. C. 23; 6 S. E. 2nd, page 870) The defendant pleaded guilty to such ownership, sale, lease, transportation, operation and possession of slot machines as is prohibited by law. This disposes of his suggestion of duplicity. (*State vs Christmas*, 101 N. C. 749; 8 S. E. 361)

In connection with this first proposal, there is further the contention that the 1939 revenue act of the General Assembly, which permitted the licensing of certain types of coin operated slot machines, modified the Flanagan act of 1937, which completely outlawed slot machines of the gambling type, and that this alleged modification, coupled with the ruling of the attorney general, created a condition under which the defendant had reason to assume that the machines operated by him were within the law. This contention cannot be sustained. The act of 1939, after expressly providing that the licenses therein authorized should relate only to machines not to be operated as gambling devices that vend automatically any slug, premium, prize, coupon, reward, rebate, or any other thing of value, expressly stated in subsection 5 of section 130, Chapter 158 of the *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1939*:

It is the intention of this section to license and permit the operation of only legal machines as defined in subsection one of this section and not the intention to license or legalize any gambling machine or device, or any other machine in connection with the operation of which there is given or allowed any premium, prize, coupon, reward, refund, or rebate.

Furthermore, the record discloses that each license issued by the Revenue Department in pursuance of the 1939 act had plainly stamped thereon the words: "This license will be void if attached to any machine or device the operation of which is prohibited by law, nor does it authorize the unlawful operation of any machine not itself unlawful." As to the opinion of the attorney general on this question, a copy of which was delivered by the Department of Revenue to each applicant for license, attention is called to the fact that the opinion expressly emphasized subsection 5 of section 130, chapter 158 of the 1939 revenue act, which is quoted above.



It is unmistakably clear therefore, both from the law and from the procedure followed by the Department of Revenue, that the defendant and every other applicant for license to operate a slot machine was put on notice that the license authorized only the operation of machines which did not pay off in any manner whatsoever, or in connection with which no payment, rebate, reward, or gratuity was given or allowed. The defendant by his plea of guilty in this case admits the operation of machines contrary to the law and to these rulings and regulations.

The second contention of the defendant in support of his application is to the effect that he and his counsel had the reasonable apprehension and understanding that in the event of a plea of guilty the defendant would be subjected to a fine with other conditions imposed, but there would be no jail or road sentence. While the record discloses that the defendant's attorneys, who are eminent, capable, and honorable members of the bar, had every reason to assume that such course would be followed and under the circumstances as prudent lawyers were justified in submitting the plea, it is not contended that the presiding judge at any time prior to the trial had made any commitment whatsoever about the disposition of the case. On the contrary, the attorneys and the defendant were specifically informed that the judge had made and would make no commitment. The circumstances that developed at the trial may have been such as to warrant the attorneys in asking leave of the court to withdraw the plea, but this course was not followed and accordingly this question is not presented. Unfortunately for the defendant, circumstances occurred during the trial which disclosed unmistakably that during the progress of the trial itself, the defendant or his agents were at Fayetteville operating gambling machines contrary to the law. These developments, no doubt, took the attorneys for the defendant by surprise and apparently influenced the ultimate decision of the court. It should be added that the attorneys for the defendant throughout the trial of this case have conducted themselves with propriety and with great ability. Since, however, it is conceded that the court made no commitment about the disposition of the case, these circumstances cannot be maintained as a basis for executive clemency.

The third contention is in substance that the judgment of the court under all the circumstances was excessive and unjustifiably severe. This contention was made before the Supreme Court and was assigned as an error in the appeal before the Supreme Court upon the basis of the constitutional provision of inhibition against cruel and excessive punishment. However, this point was either not pressed in the argu-

ment before the Supreme Court or in any event the contention was not sustained by that court. While there may be differences of opinion about the severity of the sentence imposed, these are matters which may more appropriately be considered if the defendant, after beginning his sentence, shall later make application for parole upon the contention that he has by that time served a sufficient amount of his time to meet the ends of justice.

On this phase of the case dealing with the matter of punishment, it should be noted that the defendant must have been well aware of the condemnation under which gambling machines stood before the bar of public sentiment as well as in the courts and the Legislature. Many presiding judges during recent years have from the bench denounced gambling machines as vicious and degrading and have called attention to attendant evils calculated to affect public morals. The General Assembly in 1937 passed the Flanagan act which in unmistakable terms condemned and outlawed gambling slot machines. The defendant himself prior to the indictment in Wake County had been, according to his own testimony, arrested twenty or more times, had been convicted in four or five cases and was required to pay substantial fines. This should have put him upon notice that he was engaged in an iniquitous business and should have been sufficient warning to him to desist from such operation. Moreover, it appears from the record that the defendant was conscious of the questionable character of these operations because a number of his operators, agents, or employees testified that when they made contracts with the defendant involving the operation of the vending machines they were given a guaranty by the defendant of indemnity as against possible prosecution and that in a number of cases when such operators or agents of the defendant were tried and convicted he in each case paid the fines. The fact that the defendant through a period of years was able to escape the consequence of illegality by the payment of fines plus the payment of tremendous legal expense may have given him a false sense of immunity against ultimate consequence of the law. This attitude was even more boldly emphasized by the disclosure that during the progress of the case in the Wake Superior Court there were being operated in the defendant's home town some of defendant's own machines in clear violation of the law. The defendant was a man experienced in the law applicable to the operation of gambling machines. His own personal experiences in the courts and other circumstances should have put him upon notice that he would ultimately run afoul of the law and suffer serious consequences. This is a hazard which he took, and from the consequences of this course of conduct



he cannot reasonably expect to be relieved by executive clemency even before the beginning of the term of his sentence.

It should be said for the defendant that outside of the operation of illegal slot machines, his conduct has been exemplary as a citizen. Hundreds of good citizens from his home town and from other sections of the State and from other states have given eloquent testimony of many citizens who have been the beneficiaries of his charity and good will. No applicant for parole or pardon has ever filed more impressive testimonials or pleas for clemency. However, these are merits which cannot justify the premature indulgence of executive clemency in the face of admitted guilt in respect to practices which have outraged public sentiment and flouted the very processes of the courts.

Surely this defendant must know and every other present or prospective operator of gambling machines must know that such operations are not to be tolerated in the state of North Carolina.

It should be noted that J. N. Finch, an employee of the defendant, was previously given a sentence of one year by the court and served a substantial portion of his term before receiving a parole. It would be hard to justify the execution of the prison sentence as against Finch, an employee, without money and without influence and acting under the directions and employment of Calcutt, while at the same time extending clemency to Calcutt in advance of the beginning of his term. Both men were admittedly guilty and regardless of any difference in their influence, wealth or power both should be dealt with on the same basis.

For the reasons above stated the application for pardon or parole is denied.

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## LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA

July 8, 1941

It is interesting to note that lynchings in the United States have decreased and that during the first six months of 1941 only three were recorded by Tuskegee Institute. In reality there were only two. The third, recorded as having occurred in North Carolina,<sup>1</sup> is a misnomer. The incident in Gaston County was a deliberate murder, and as has been pointed out by the *Raleigh News and Observer*, the perpetrators are now serving sentences ranging from 14 to 25 years. The court record stands for itself. In this case the ends of justice

<sup>1</sup>This statement was prepared by William R. Johnson, consultant on Negro work, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and given to the press by Governor Broughton.

have been met. It indicates that here in North Carolina a premium is placed upon human life, regardless of race, creed, or color. This is just the thing for which Negroes have fought throughout the years and we hope that the examples set by North Carolina will be followed by other states.

Over a period of years we have criticized Negroes who live north of the Mason-Dixon line for unfair criticism of the South. We realize that there are conditions everywhere which need improvement, and here in North Carolina Negroes do not fail to point them out and work toward the eradication of the same. In this case, statistics are compiled in another Southern state, by an institution for the training of Negroes, which makes the assertion in the Gaston County case even more ridiculous. Statistics are all right and can prove much when backed by facts. I would suggest that from now on, when any institution wishes to maintain the confidence of the people everywhere, it should make sure of the facts before publication.

To hold North Carolina up for ridicule in this instance serves neither the State nor Negroes anywhere any good. We do not claim a state of perfection here by any means; those who are nurtured in this soil and have grown up with the State know that we have come a long way in the development of race relations at work.

North Carolina is neither North nor South. In hundreds of instances, it stands out as a beacon light in Negro progress and states neither North nor South can boast with such facts and actualities to back this statement. We must recall here the statement by P. B. Young, editor of the *Norfolk Journal and Guide* and a native North Carolinian, that "the United States is divided into three parts, the north, the south and North Carolina."

We invite inquiry relative to happenings in North Carolina, whether they be good or bad, and stand ready always to present the facts.

The Tuskegee statement should be withdrawn or restated to record two lynchings and the name of North Carolina omitted.

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## HIGHWAY PATROLMEN TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

September 3, 1941

The thirty new highway patrolmen were sworn in by Associate Justice A. A. F. Seawell of the Supreme Court in the Hall of the House of Representatives Wednesday at three o'clock. In addition, four radio mechanics were sworn in. Captain Charles D. Farmer was



in charge of the squad, and Motor Vehicle Commissioner T. Boddie Ward presided.

Following the swearing in of the group, Commissioner Ward requested Governor Broughton, who was present for the ceremony, to extend greetings to the new members of the patrol. Governor Broughton's remarks, in part, were as follows:

You are to be congratulated upon surviving the rigorous examinations to which the full squad of 100 men were subjected and from which you emerged as the highest 30 in that lot. It has been my pleasure to witness some of the work of this group during the training period, and I am confident that those who have qualified by their examinations and are today sworn in will make an excellent record.

You men have been selected on one basis and one alone; that is, on the basis of merit. No influence, friendship or political consideration entered into your selection. Your records were the highest in the total number of 100 men, and you were chosen wholly on that basis. No individual or group was permitted to influence in the slightest degree this selection. This is as it should be. Furthermore, your continuance as members of the highway patrol will be based on the same sort of merit, and the continuance of all the rest of the 180 or more members of the patrol will be on this condition. No man who shows himself to be competent, alert, courageous, and honest will be displaced from the patrol; and no man who proves himself to be incompetent, untrustworthy, partial, or lacking in courage and a high sense of duty will be permitted to stay on the patrol, regardless of what his connections or backing may be. This will be the only test for the highway patrol of North Carolina.

You come to the patrol at the time of its greatest opportunity and highest test. Many problems of the most difficult sort now confront the patrol. Military establishments, convoys, army maneuvers, traffic problems, highway congestion, sabotage efforts, and other unlawful acts will make your problems numerous and difficult. I have every confidence that you will measure up to the high responsibilities of the position. The men who make good will have the prospect of promotion in rank and increase in pay. I congratulate you and wish you all success.

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### JANIE PARKER REPRESENTS STATE AT MARYLAND TOBACCO FESTIVAL

September 17, 1941

Governor Broughton today announced the designation of Miss Janie Parker of Woodland, Northampton County, as Duchess to represent North Carolina in the Queen's court at the Maryland Tobacco Festival to be held at La Plata, Maryland, September 26 and 27. Miss Parker, who has accepted this appointment, is a daughter of Dr. Clifton G. Parker of Woodland. She is a graduate of Meredith College and is widely and popularly known throughout Eastern North Carolina.

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### HIGHJACKING TRUCK CASE IN GUILFORD COUNTY

September 23, 1941

Governor Broughton today issued a statement praising the effective coöperation of field representative Willard I. Gatling, James F.

Bradshaw of the State Bureau of Investigation, and Lt. D. T. Lambert of the State Highway Patrol in connection with the truck highjacking case in Guilford County, in which the persons accused forcibly took possession of a truck upon a public highway in that county and burned the truck and its cargo. The case was tried in the Superior Court of Guilford County last week and resulted in a verdict on Friday convicting six of the men, who were given sentences by presiding Judge J. A. Rousseau. The testimony of representative Gatling in this case has been widely commented on as having a decisive effect in the result. The governor stated that the solicitor of the district, Hon. H. L. Koontz, who prosecuted the case, has highly commended the work of these men. "The outcome of this case," the governor declared, "is a notable victory for law and order in North Carolina."

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## INDIAN DAY

September 24, 1941

Governor Broughton today issued a statement setting aside September 26th, 1941, as Indian Day in North Carolina, pursuant to the provisions of the North Carolina Code (Michie), Section 7640 (A).

Governor Broughton called attention to the fact that twelve states in the American Union had already proclaimed September 26th as Indian Day. In designating a day as Indian Day in North Carolina the governor stated:

When the white man first set foot on this continent he found many firm friends among the Indians. The peace pipe figured prominently in counsels between white man and red man in the early days of our history and became known as a ritual of unbroken friendship. The American Indian has made many important contributions to the American life and has made a noteworthy part in the history of our State and country. More than three and one-half centuries ago the first English colonists who settled on Roanoke Island were welcomed by native Indians and received from them indispensable assistance. Manteo and Wanchese, Indian youths, were taken by Amadas and Barlowe back to the mother country and became the first Indians to set foot on the shores of England. There are numerous other examples of the friendly and helpful relationships which have existed between the whites and Indians since the early days of our country. I consider it fitting that in memory of the aid given by many of the Indians to our early settlers and in recognition of the loyalty of the present-day Indians to the traditions and ideals of our State and Nation some day should be set apart and observed as Indian Day, and I do call upon the citizens of our State to commemorate by suitable and proper observance the long established tradition of friendship existing between the white man and the Indian.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>This statement was issued pursuant to the provisions of the *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937*, p. 957. Twelve states of the United States issued proclamations setting aside Indian Day.



## RALEIGH SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

September 25, 1941

The Raleigh Sesquicentennial Commission<sup>1</sup> met in the office of Governor Broughton today at noon to consider a report of the Executive Committee on the plans for the 150th anniversary of the founding of the City of Raleigh to be held in 1942. The report of the Executive Committee as submitted by the chairman of the commission, Judge J. Crawford Biggs, was received. The commission unanimously approved the report of the Executive Committee and supplemented it with several other proposals that were fully discussed by the commission. The commission, by unanimous vote, took the following action:

(1) The time for holding the sesquicentennial in Raleigh will be the last week in April, 1942, beginning with a religious service to be held in the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on Sunday evening. It was suggested that some outstanding minister, native of North Carolina, be invited to deliver the sermon on this occasion, and the name of Dr. George W. Truett was proposed.

(2) The celebration will continue for one week and will be featured by a pageant, garden shows, athletic contests, musical programs, and other events appropriate to the historic incident of the founding of Raleigh.

(3) In connection with the event it is proposed to erect and unveil or dedicate in the City of Raleigh a monument to Sir Walter Raleigh. Many years ago a fund for this purpose was started by the late Gen. Julian S. Carr, but never assumed large enough proportions to pay the cost of a monument; it is proposed to supplement this fund for such purpose.

(4) President Roosevelt and the British Ambassador to the United States will be among the celebrities invited to attend this event.

(5) As a part of the plans for the week there will be a Homecoming Day for distinguished North Carolinians now living in other states or in other lands.

(6) An invitation has been extended to Paul Green, famous North Carolina playwright, to stage the first performance of his expected new play, based on the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, in the Capital City during the period of the celebration.

(7) Lamar Stringfield, famous composer and orchestra director and native of North Carolina, will be invited to direct a symphony orchestra program on the Sunday beginning the week of the celebration, and

<sup>1</sup>This commission was authorized by the General Assembly. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1939, Chapter 100.*

either to compose for this event a new number, or to use the one which several years ago made a great hit in this State and elsewhere.

(8) The Executive Committee was authorized and empowered to make arrangements with an outstanding pageant-producing company, to be selected in the discretion of the committee, to stage the pageant and handle all production and business details of the event.

(9) It was estimated that the cost of the event would not exceed \$20,000, and that more than half of this cost would be realized by proceeds from events for which admission will be charged. The Council of State was asked in pursuance of the legislation of the General Assembly, to allot up to, but not exceeding, \$20,000 for this event, with the provision that reimbursement would be made to the extent of the net proceeds of the celebration. This recommendation was approved by the Council of State.

(10) The members of the Raleigh Sesquicentennial Commission are the following:

Judge J. Crawford Biggs, *Chairman*

Willis G. Briggs	Lt. Gov. R. L. Harris
Dr. Jane S. McKimmon	O. M. Mull
Mayor Graham H. Andrews	Gordon Gray
Mrs. Ashby L. Baker	Miss Gertrude Carraway
Mrs. R. L. McMillan	John Kerr, Jr.
Dr. Hubert A. Royster	Dr. Archibald Henderson
Jonathan Daniels	Walter Murphy
Dr. C. C. Crittenden	Dr. Hubert M. Poteat
Prof. Charles M. Heck	Dr. Julian S. Miller
John A. Park	Henry Dwire
Dr. Clarence Poe	Julian Price
Col. W. T. Joyner	D. Hiden Ramsey

## INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL

October 21, 1941

The Board of Education met today to consider the report of a special commission relating to the establishment of an Indian training school under the provisions of Chapter 370 of the 1941 *Public Laws*. The preliminary report concerning this matter was made by W. F. Credle, Dr. J. Henry Highsmith and Dr. James E. Hillman. The board voted to locate such training school under the provisions of this act in Herrings Township, Sampson County, at a location approximately eight miles northwest of Clinton on U. S. highway No. 421. The school will furnish normal and vocational training in high school grades to Indians in Sampson, Hoke, Scotland, Cumberland, Bladen, Person, and Harnett counties.

The board also voted under the provisions of the act to make avail-



able for this project the sum of \$10,000. The site is to be made available without cost to the State, and the county of Sampson has appropriated \$4,000 to be used in connection with providing elementary teaching facilities at this location.

It was further voted that the name of the school shall be East Carolina Indian Training School.

Following the meeting of the Board of Education the governor announced, in pursuance of the provisions of the act, that he has appointed as a board of trustees to administer the school, the following:

For a term of two years:

W. J. Jones, president of Pineland Junior College, Salemburg;  
Carlisle Jackson, mayor of Clinton, and former sheriff.

For a term of four years:

Levi Emanuel, Indian chief, Godwin; Percy Simmons, Indian farmer and leader, R. F. D. No. 1, Clinton.

For a term of six years:

D. V. Carter, superintendent of schools of Sampson County, Clinton; J. G. Butler, farmer and businessman, Clinton.

The superintendent of public instruction under the provisions of the act is an ex officio member of the board and chairman thereof.

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## PROSTITUTION AND OTHER VICES

October 27, 1941

Governor Broughton today issued a statement calling upon the courts and law officers in the camp and maneuver areas of the State to exercise greater vigor in the apprehension and prosecution of cases of prostitution and other forms of vice in these areas. The governor stated that state and Federal authorities dealing with these problems have conferred with him and have pointed out that the conditions in a number of places within these areas are so bad as to cause much concern on the part of the commanding officers and other military authorities. It was stated that in numerous instances individuals charged and convicted of violating the law as affecting prostitution have been given only nominal fines or suspended sentences and that such mild treatment of these cases has had little effect in deterring this form of crime. It was stated that the instances of venereal infection are on the increase to an alarming extent and that only the most vigorous action on the part of the state law enforcement agencies will effectually curb this evil. The governor said that it was reported to him that the situation has become so bad that the army authorities,

including the government health agencies, will seek to invoke the provisions of the May act in these areas in order to give Federal jurisdiction of these cases unless the State and local authorities will more adequately cope with the same. The governor in his statement urged all sheriffs, deputies, police officers, recorder's court judges, and prosecutors, and all other enforcement agencies having jurisdiction of these matters to coöperate in the abatement of these serious conditions, stating that it would be a serious reflection on the law enforcement agencies of North Carolina if the military authorities should feel impelled to invoke Federal jurisdiction.

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## HENRY AVERILL NOT FIRED BY GOVERNOR'S EFFORTS

November 4, 1941

I have this morning seen the *Greensboro Daily News* article by its correspondent, W. T. Bost, under the heading "Averill says Governor had him fired." While Mr. Averill is not quoted in the article as making a statement justifying the headline, there are implications to this effect.

Any statement to the effect that I had anything whatsoever to do with the termination of Mr. Averill's employment by the North Carolina Association of Afternoon Papers is wholly untrue. I had nothing to do with his employment, nor did I have anything to do with his being fired, if he were fired. I have not at any time sought to influence or censor the writings of any correspondent.

Some months ago I did bring to the attention of Mr. Henry A. Dennis of the *Henderson Daily Dispatch* a letter from Dr. Salter to Assistant Budget Director Robert G. Deyton, wholly disavowing and denying statements in an article by Mr. Averill published in the *Henderson Daily Dispatch*, intimating that Dr. Salter's resignation to take a position with the Department of Agriculture in Washington was due to dissatisfaction with Mr. Deyton's rulings and to disaffection within the department. The article in my opinion was calculated to cause positive harm and misunderstanding as relating to the important program of agriculture, and I brought it to the attention of Mr. Dennis because the letter from Dr. Salter referred to the article as published in the Henderson paper. I made no suggestion whatsoever to Mr. Dennis or to anyone else about terminating the employment of Mr. Averill, but simply brought to his attention a letter dealing with an article that had appeared in his paper.

Furthermore, I did not, as implied in the dispatch by Mr. Bost, express satisfaction at the termination of Mr. Averill's employment.



When Mr. Averill announced in the press conference that his work was terminated and that Mr. Thompson would take his place, I stated that I hoped he was going to continue as a press correspondent in Raleigh and meet with the press conference in the governor's office from time to time. He said that he was, and it was to this statement that I expressed satisfaction.

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## NATION-WIDE INVENTORY OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

November 13, 1941

Governor Broughton today issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee of the United States War Department has called upon all owners of motor trucks and motor busses as a patriotic duty to supply information that will be requested of them in a Nation-wide inventory of highway transportation facilities. The governor stated that the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles is coöperating with the War Department in the effort to collect this information, and he called upon all citizens of the State owning cars, trucks, or busses to coöperate in supplying the information that will be requested within the next few days.

It was pointed out that such information would be extremely helpful to the War Department in solving its transportation problems in the event of an emergency.

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## CONFERENCE ON PROSTITUTION AND OTHER FORMS OF VICE

November 14, 1941

Brigadier General E. P. Parker, Jr., commanding officer, Fort Bragg, has transmitted to Governor Broughton a formal request that a meeting be called under the sponsorship of the Governor, to be attended by representatives from Fort Bragg and representatives from counties in the Fort Bragg section and in the maneuver area, for the purpose of discussing the conditions in the camp areas as affected by prostitution and other forms of vice. The Governor has complied with this request by calling a conference of municipal and county authorities and court officials in the area referred to in the communication from General Parker, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, November 19, at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

General Parker in his communication to the Governor called attention to the fact that while some improvement in conditions has been made, the situation is still quite serious. General Parker further called attention to the provisions of the May bill, which provides, in substance, that when prostitution in areas adjacent to military reservations adversely affects the efficiency, health and welfare of the personnel of such post, the commanding officer must make a determination as to whether local law enforcement measures are effective; and if he finds that the local law enforcement agencies are unable or unwilling adequately to cope with such situation, he shall make a report under the May act with a view to invoking Federal jurisdiction in such territory for handling these cases.

General Parker indicates that the situation has got to the point where it will be necessary to invoke the provisions of the May act unless there is a marked improvement. He calls attention to the fact that in some of the courts in the area only a very small percentage of cases brought to the courts result in conviction, and even in the event of conviction that frequently the sentences are suspended or nominal fines imposed.

It is anticipated that at the conference to be held in response to General Parker's request a full statement of the situation will be made by Fort Bragg officials. Also, the provisions of the May act will be discussed and plans considered for improving the vice situation in these areas.

The counties from which representatives have been invited in accordance with suggestion of General Parker are the following:

Harnett, Moore, Stanly, Anson, Scotland, Robeson, Sampson, Wake, Durham, Bladen, Lee, Montgomery, Union, Richmond, Hoke, Cumberland, Johnston, Randolph, and Columbus.

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## CONFERENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL LEADERS

December 11, 1941

Governor Broughton today announced that he is calling a conference of high school educational leaders of the State, including those in the State Department of Education, to meet at his office on Friday, December 19th. The purpose of the conference is to consider whether or not the course of instruction in high school grades, particularly the higher grades in high school, should be immediately supplemented and amplified in view of the present emergency condition. The Governor pointed out that under the probable broadening of the selective



service age young men will likely be called for service immediately upon graduation from high school, and that this situation would undoubtedly present the need for adjusting high school training to these conditions. Such supplementary training would be designed to fit high school graduates better for the technical and other requirements of military service, including physical training, and would also be related to better fitting the students for citizenship after the military service is concluded. The Governor emphasized that the matters for discussion would not in any sense involve any militarization of high school training, but would simply be intended to deal practically and realistically with changed conditions.

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### STATE DEPARTMENTS AIDING FARMERS TO PURCHASE CATTLE

December 22, 1941

Governor Broughton today made public the report submitted to him jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the State Highway and Public Works Commission through T. Lenoir Gwyn, giving a summary of the operations of the revolving fund authorized last summer for the purchase and sale of purebred cattle.

Under this plan of coöperation the allotment of a fund of \$25,000 was approved by the Governor in the early part of September for the purpose of financing a joint arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and the State Prison Department for purchasing and distributing purebred beef cattle. Under the summary that was submitted and made public by the Governor it is disclosed that over nine hundred cattle were purchased in Western North Carolina and distributed to Eastern North Carolina farmers under this plan. Over one hundred different purchasers in twenty-five counties in Eastern North Carolina obtained cattle through this method.

While the prime purpose of this operation was to enable Eastern North Carolina farmers to purchase good cattle at low cost, the Governor expressed his gratification at the fact that the operation of the fund had not only not resulted in any loss to the State, but showed a surplus of approximately \$900.

The Governor stated that the plan had evoked great interest on the part of Eastern North Carolina farmers, and that it would be continued during the coming year, with the expectation that a very much larger number of farmers would through this means be enabled to acquire purebred cattle and milk cows.

## CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

December 24, 1941

The people of North Carolina have every reason to rejoice at this Christmas season. Our State has experienced almost unprecedented prosperity during the year and more people have enjoyed lucrative employment than ever before in our history.

There is further ground for rejoicing in the fact that North Carolina in this great national crisis has risen to its responsibilities and opportunities in a manner worthy of our best traditions. We have had the rare privilege of having within our borders more soldiers than any state in the American Union this year. Our people have with characteristic spirit given to these men in service a cordial welcome which has won for our State the plaudits of civilian and army officials throughout America. Our Civilian Defense organization ranks with the best in the Nation, and the manner in which our people have registered for civilian duties and have rallied to the aid of such organizations as the Red Cross, the United Service Organization, and the Old North State Fund has stirred the pride of all who love our State.

I would express the hope that during the Christmas season all of our citizens will use the greatest care and caution in the use of our highways. It is earnestly hoped that this joyous season will not be marred by tragic and deplorable accidents. I also earnestly trust that there will be a minimum of the use of fireworks and other explosives during this season which is dedicated to the holiest of earth's events.

As we together enjoy the happiness of this season, our hearts will bow in reverence to the already large number of North Carolina fathers and mothers whose sons during recent days have died gloriously in the defense of our beloved land. North Carolina is proud of these young men and will in due time see that honor and homage is done to their memory in a manner appropriate to their noble sacrifice.

To the many hundreds who have sent Christmas greetings and messages and to all who have coöperated for the advancement of our great State during this year I send my heartfelt thanks and greetings, and to all of the people of the State I express a wish for the happiest Christmas of their lives.



OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA<sup>1</sup>

December 26, 1941

In many important respects the year 1941 has been one of the most notable in North Carolina history. Many new records have been made, and foundations have been laid for even broader and greater attainments. Our State, which already leads the entire South in the field of industry, has experienced during this year its highest peak of industrial growth and expansion. Production has reached an all-time high; more plants are operating at full time and more people are employed than at any previous time in our history; and the many new plants established together with expansion of existing industries, added to enormous increase in electric power production, give promise of greater things yet to come. Agriculture likewise has felt a quickening impulse. Intelligent regulation of major crop acreages, wider diversification, a tremendous increase in the production of hogs, livestock, and poultry, together with improved prices for all commodities, have given to our farmers the most hopeful position and prospect that they have experienced in many years.

The outstanding event in North Carolina during 1941 has been the State's participation in the defense program. Few states in the American Union have had a larger part than North Carolina in the military aspects of this nationally important undertaking. With Fort Bragg, the largest artillery post in the world, as a starting point, the government has enormously increased the military establishments in this State. Over thirty million dollars was expended at Fort Bragg by the government this year, and employment for a considerable portion of the year was given to nearly twenty-five thousand workmen, practically all of whom were North Carolinians. The post now quarters nearly sixty-five thousand officers and enlisted men from practically every state in the Union. Subsequently, Camp Davis, the first anti-aircraft establishment to be constructed in the country, was built at a cost of approximately \$25,000,000, giving employment throughout most of the year to about twenty thousand of our citizens, and now quartering about twenty thousand soldiers. A great marine base, destined to be the largest and most complete in the world, is now under construction on New River in Onslow County and is now nearing completion and already accommodating a large number of marines in training. Fifteen thousand or more North Carolinians have received employment in connection with this construction; and, likewise, the supplement to and companion air arm of the marine base is now under construction

<sup>1</sup>This article was published in *The News and Observer*, December 28, 1941.

at Cherry Point on the Neuse River, to be completed at a cost of \$21,000,000 and giving employment to thousands of our people.

Not only have these great military establishments been outstanding in their proportions, but the record of construction, with North Carolina contractors and architects in supervision of all of them and North Carolina labor almost wholly employed in the construction, has set the pace for the Nation in respect to the speed and manner of construction. All of them have come well within the scheduled time; not one of them has had a day's interference or delay on account of strikes or other difficulties; and no workman has had to pay a cent for the privilege of working on any one of these projects. Nowhere else in the entire Nation has such a record been attained; and North Carolina has every right to be proud of these achievements. It is a record that has been acclaimed by high military authorities and by the President of the United States himself.

In addition to these larger and prominent military establishments, our State had the good fortune, along with South Carolina, to be included as the area for the largest and most complete military maneuvers ever undertaken in this country. At one time during the maneuvers, which occurred during the months of October and November, nearly three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, drawn from the entire United States, were engaged in active and broad tactical maneuvers, covering about eight counties in North Carolina and including nearly every form of modern military equipment. The State responded to this new opportunity in a manner that was in keeping with the highest traditions of our people. County, municipal, civic, and religious organizations coöperated magnificently in giving to this great army of men the most courteous and hospitable treatment. Every single landowner, including thousands of farmers in the counties affected, gave written consent to the use of his land in the area. No complaints have been registered. There was the finest spirit of coöperation between the military organization and the civilian population. When the maneuvers were completed Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, the great general of the First Army, in charge of the maneuvers, issued a statement praising the people of this State. Many governors from other states whose citizens were included in the military outfits involved in the maneuvers, have written expressing the highest praise and commendation for North Carolina's part in this undertaking. The good will thus established will be of incalculable value to our State for many years to come.

Also included in the general program of defense are the shipbuilding enterprises at Elizabeth City, New Bern, and Wilmington. Sub-



chasers are being built at Elizabeth City, mine sweepers at New Bern, and at Wilmington a great new shipyard has been constructed with nine ways, and contracts have already been let for the construction there of thirty-seven steel cargo vessels of above ten thousand tons capacity. The first of these, the *Zebulon B. Vance*, was launched just a few weeks ago, and Wilmington has already taken rank as one of the great shipbuilding ports of the Nation. At Charlotte great storage warehouses have been outfitted and constructed, and a base for army bombers has been established. Naval repair stations are in process of establishment at Morehead City and at Southport, and indications now are that a great new military camp will be constructed in the State within the next few months.

While North Carolina has no distinctively war munitions plant, such as airplane or tank factories or powder plants, it does have hundreds of industries that were found capable of turning out essential defense and war material in enormous quantities. Blankets and other woolen goods, towels, hosiery, clothing material, work suits, uniforms, textiles of all kinds, army trucks, woodwork, and numerous other essential articles are being produced by our North Carolina industries at an almost unbelievable pace. Practically every industry in the State is working full time, three shifts, and many previously abandoned or inactive plants have in recent months been rehabilitated and put into full production.

Not only have North Carolina industries been found capable of responding to the highest demands of the government for increased production, but there has been demonstrated in this period of our most intensive industrial activity a rare spirit of coöperation on the part of labor and capital. North Carolina is the only industrial state in the American Union where no strikes have occurred affecting essential defense materials, during the year 1941. In fact, there have been no strikes of any sort of any consequence in the State during this record year of industrial production.

Notwithstanding our unprecedented industrial growth, North Carolina still must be classified as predominately an agricultural state. According to latest available figures, we rank third in total acreage in cultivation and are not lower than approximately third or fourth among the states of the Nation in the total value of our agricultural products. Gratifying improvement has been experienced in the price of those major crops in which North Carolina leads, and the farmers of our State are in better position than they have been in many years. Sound diversification is not simply being preached; it is being practiced. Approximately one hundred thousand farm families during this

year pledged themselves to support the food and feed program that was initiated during the year, and a great majority of them have made good on these pledges. This has been one of the best feed years in our history. There has been a great increase during the year in the purchase and distribution of good livestock. There are more first class cattle in our State at the present time than ever before in our history. In a program inaugurated this spring, in coöperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Prison Department, a revolving fund of \$25,000 was established for the purchase of purebred livestock in the cattle-grazing counties of the West and the distribution of this cattle on virtually cost basis to the farmers in the East. Under this plan nearly 1,000 high grade cows, steers, bulls, and heifers have been acquired by Eastern North Carolina farmers. While the operation was not intended as a money-making plan, it has been soundly handled and has shown a net profit of \$900 for the year. The plan will be continued and enlarged in its scope during the coming year. The effort is to make purebred, high grade cattle available to small farmers throughout the State.

The General Assembly of 1941 enacted a broad program of progressive legislation beneficial to agriculture. It has been hailed by agricultural leaders and farmers generally throughout the State as the most comprehensive and progressive program ever enacted in the State. The services of the experiment station, the extension service and the Department of Agriculture were broadly expanded and improved under this program. For the first time in our history an adequate marketing system was set up and is now in successful operation. The influence of these wise enactments is being felt by farmers in every section of North Carolina.

The program of rural electrification in North Carolina has been greatly expanded. This expansion during 1941 has been so rapid that the State now ranks fourth from the top among the states of the Union in the rate of increase. The total allotments and applications during this year amount approximately to \$7,500,000 for rural electrification projects, which is nearly \$1,500,000 above the total amount shown for such projects during the previous five years of existence of the Rural Electrification Authority in North Carolina. Our slogan is: "Electric light and power for every farm in North Carolina."

Contributing enormously to our industrial and agricultural expansion has been our great highway system. The Highway Commission, in keeping with the traditions and achievements of that body during the last twenty years, is carrying forward our high grade program in a creditable manner. Notable improvements have been made in



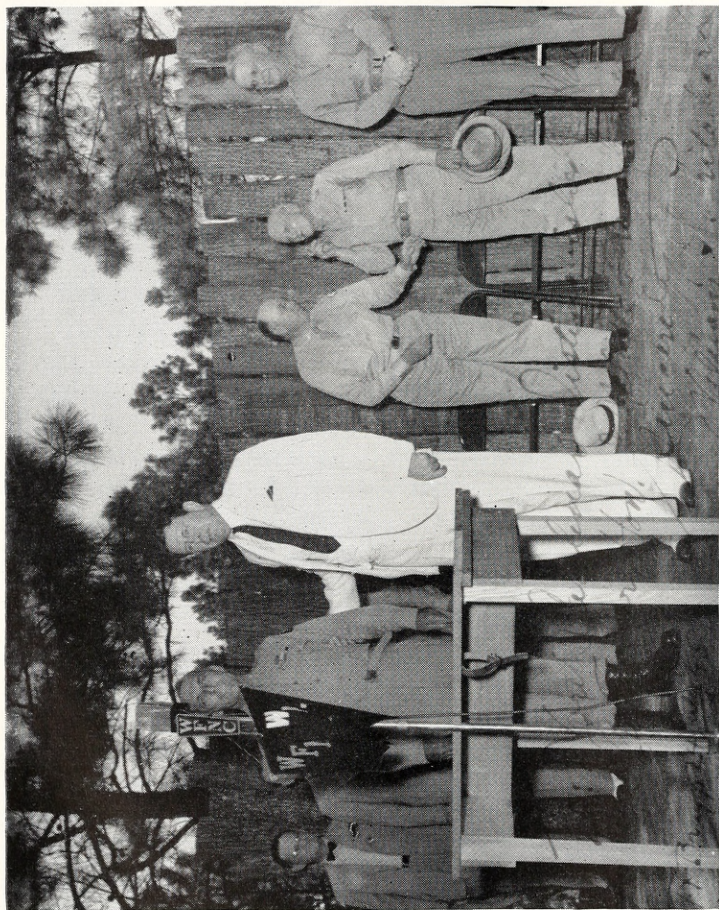
broadening and straightening many of our most important highways; and the program of building and improving secondary roads and farm-to-market roads is being greatly increased. Many difficulties are being experienced in the matter of getting essential materials owing to war conditions. This will make it difficult to build new primary roads except those that are considered by the government of strategic importance in the defense program. Such will be built as fast as approval can be obtained. In the meanwhile, the program of improving and enlarging our vital and important secondary roads will go forward unabated. Fortunately, highway funds are at the highest peak since the establishment of the Highway Commission in 1921, and the commission is in a position to carry on a great program of construction and improvement. During the year the commission has wisely exercised its power to improve the beauty and safety of our highways by removing from the rights-of-way advertising of all sorts. Under this program more than one hundred thousand unsightly and unsafe advertising signs have been removed from our highways in the State.

In this period of agricultural and industrial expansion the State is not neglecting the fundamental needs of education. The General Assembly of North Carolina of 1941 made the most ample provisions for public education in the entire history of the State. A wisely designed teacher retirement fund, including also other state employees, has been set up and is functioning well. Foundations were laid for adding a twelfth grade to the course of instruction in our public schools. Competent studies are now being made with a view to installing this addition or supplement to the school system at the beginning of the next school year. Substantial additions were made to teachers' salaries, and the largest appropriation in the history of the State was made for the advancement of vocational education. The greatest emphasis on this essential training and instruction is now being made, and no subject in the entire field of public education is being so eagerly considered and welcomed by the people as vocational education. The defense program has emphasized the need of skilled training, and it is the determined purpose of the state of North Carolina to give to its children the benefit of such training through the public schools.

Supplementing its educational program, the State in this biennial period has provided \$100,000 per year for the support of public libraries, principally rural libraries, throughout the State. In this action we have set the pace for the entire Nation, as no state has heretofore made any substantial appropriation for such purpose. This plan is







Governor Broughton, on July 24, 1943, after reviewing the 101st Airborne Division, commanded by Major General William S. Lee. *Left to right:* Mr. T. Boddie Ward, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; Mayor McFadden of Fayetteville; General Lee; Gov. Broughton; Brigadier General John Kennedy, Commandant of Fort Bragg; Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts; and Colonel William S. Pritchard.

already in operation and every county in the State is receiving benefits from this program of county aid for libraries.

In the field of conservation and development great strides have been made during the year. For the first time since its creation the Board of Conservation and Development has been organized on a basis of classification, with reference to the various interests affected by the Board's operation. Under this wise improvement, such activities as minerals and forestry are receiving greater attention than ever before. North Carolina is experiencing at the present time an amazing increase in its mineral activities. New sources of wealth are being developed, and a broad expansion is being felt in established mineral activities in many of our western counties. The program of conservation, protection, and propagation of game and fish has been greatly enlarged. The fullest coöperation has been experienced on the part of hunters and fishermen of the State. There have been no serious discords or disagreements. Receipts from licenses have run to nearly \$50,000 above any previous year, indicating an increasingly lively interest in this phase of our State's life. North Carolina is indeed a sportsman's paradise, and is so recognized throughout the Nation. A program has been inaugurated making the benefits of our streams and fields available to the average man, not able to belong to the richer and more exclusive clubs. This fall, for the first time, a restricted area under state supervision was made available for public deer hunts with great success and public approbation.

The State continues in a sound financial condition. North Carolina is wholly committed to the principle of a balanced budget, and there has been and will be no deviation from this principle during this administration. The general fund cash surplus at the present time is probably the highest in her history; and the highway fund enjoys a substantially similar position. No state in the American Union enjoys better credit than North Carolina. Our General Assembly of 1941 authorized no new bond issues. There were sold during the year, under previous authorizations, to complete our program of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis and other approved projects, bonds in the amount of approximately one million dollars. Bonds were sold at an interest rate of less than seven-eighths of one per cent, the best sale in the history of the State and probably never surpassed by any other state. The last General Assembly made no addition whatever to the tax burden of our citizens or industries. It eliminated the sales tax on food for the home table, resulting in a saving of about a million and a half dollars per year to the taxpayers. Notwithstanding this elimination, the sales tax by virtue of improved business and improved meth-



ods has been yielding approximately \$200,000 per month more than the previous record, before the exemption became effective. Difficult times are ahead of us, and the State will wisely preserve its surpluses as a reserve for the future. This is not a time for extravagant expenditure, but rather for wise and prudent management.

In anticipation of the conditions which now are upon us, the General Assembly made provision for creating a state guard and for increase in the highway patrol. Both of these plans have been effectuated and the State is in position to meet such emergencies as may arise. In the program of civilian defense there has been set up a North Carolina Council of Defense, which has proceeded to organize in each county a county council. Our people are making magnificent response to every call that is being made upon them in these crucial and critical days.

During this eventful year of 1941 the Council of State has been called upon to consider many new and difficult problems. Complete harmony and coöperation have prevailed and every decision of the council has been by unanimous vote. A similar spirit of coöperation has prevailed on the part of the various departments of the state administration. While mistakes have been made and others will be made, there is the manifest purpose on the part of every agency of the state government at this time to coöperate with all other agencies and departments for the progress and advancement of our great State.

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## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AMENDMENT

January 20, 1942

The General Assembly of 1941 by an almost unanimous vote of each branch of the Assembly has submitted to the electorate of North Carolina, for decision in the general election in the fall of 1942, an amendment to the Constitution which, if adopted, will set up an authoritative, all-inclusive and representative State Board of Education to administer every phase of the public school system in North Carolina.

It is my very definite opinion that the ratification of this constitutional amendment by the voters of the State will be decidedly for the best interest of our public school system and of the State as a whole. I sincerely hope that the people of North Carolina, regardless of political affiliation, will cast their votes in this fall's election in favor of this sound and wholesome amendment.

It is well recognized that unnecessary duplication exists at the

present in the administration of our public school system. On the whole there has been harmonious coördination on the part of these separate groups, but even with the best of administration it still remains that there is considerable duplication. Where duplication exists, there will always be confusion and sometimes friction. Under the present situation we now have dealing with the public school affairs the State Department of Public Instruction under the State Superintendent, the State School Commission created by act of the General Assembly, two textbook commissions, and the ex officio State Board of Education. We also have the Literary Fund of the State and certain other agencies, all of which are in some manner related to the public school system. It would seem clear that there are now entirely too many different agencies charged with responsibility with respect to matters relating to the public schools, and that one authoritative, inclusive Board of Education, as proposed in the new amendment, would administer these duties in a manner that would be much better for the interest of the children of the State.

This is not a partisan or factional proposal. In the General Assembly it had the affirmative votes of members of both political parties and of all groups or factions within these respective parties. It is in no sense a political proposition, but is submitted to the voters of the State as a proposal in the interest of better government and for the improvement of our most important state agency, the public school system of North Carolina.

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## HIGHWAY FATALITIES

January 22, 1942

Governor Broughton today issued a statement deploring the mounting number of highway fatalities and serious accidents in the State and calling upon the highway patrol, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, and all others charged with the administration of traffic laws to exercise the greatest diligence in preventing such occurrences. The Governor stated that while the records of other states likewise showed an alarming increase, there could be no comfort or satisfaction in merely comparing statistics in the face of the State's admittedly shocking record of fatal and serious accidents. A careful study of the accidents in North Carolina, the Governor stated, will disclose that high speed is the major factor in highway fatalities. As a step towards the solution of this phase of the problem the Governor announced the following action:



1. That he would call on the Highway Commission in their meeting here Friday to enact adequate regulations providing for the posting of modified speed limits in all military zones and areas, in all congested traffic areas, at all curves and intersections of a hazardous nature, and at such other places or areas on the highway system as in the light of experience and from the study of the engineering department of the Highway Commission are of hazardous nature, either by virtue of road or traffic conditions or otherwise. Attention was called to the fact that while the statute prescribes a sixty-mile legal rate of speed in the State, it likewise gives to the Highway Commission the power to prescribe modified speed limits at locations and in zones and areas found by the Highway Commission to be hazardous. Where such zones are designated and markers are placed indicating the speed in such areas, any driver of a vehicle exceeding such designated speed may be arrested and dealt with by the courts.

2. The Governor addressed to the officials of the State Highway Patrol a letter directing the arrest of any person violating the speed stipulated in such zones as well as persons violating the existing statutory speed limit in areas not so marked. In his instruction to the Highway Patrol the Governor called for the greatest diligence and an absolutely indiscriminate and rigorous enforcement of the speed laws and the arrest of all persons violating such laws. The communication to the Highway Patrol specifically stated that this instruction with respect to the arrest of violators should be applicable not only to the public generally but to officials of the State, the Governor's car not excepted.

3. A communication was issued by the Governor to the heads of all state departments and to state officials generally calling on them to coöperate in the enforcement of the highway laws and particularly urging that all state employees should by their own observance of the speed and traffic laws set an example to the public.

4. Communications were issued to judges and prosecuting attorneys urging the strictest enforcement of the law in all traffic violations, particularly in cases of reckless driving and driving by persons under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The Governor stated that it had come to his attention that in a number of cases persons charged with intoxicated driving had been permitted to plead guilty to lesser offence in order to avoid the severe consequences of the existing law. It was stated that while such practice was in no sense general, there were enough of such cases to cause a great deal of concern on the part of law enforcement officials and the public generally.

5. An appeal was issued to all concerns and individuals employing

drivers of trucks and other automobiles, asking the fullest coöperation in the effort to abate the record of deaths and accidents on our highways, and likewise an appeal to the public generally to respect the law and to aid in making North Carolina not only the best state in which to live but a state in which the public may have a better chance to live.

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## CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES RECEIVE AWARDS

February 6, 1942

It is gratifying to learn that construction projects in Eastern North Carolina under the Public Works Department of the Naval Operating Base have won outstanding awards in the public works competition.

The Marine Corps Air Station under construction at Cherry Point, North Carolina, by T. A. Loving Company and associates, has just been awarded first place for the month of December and first place for the quarter including the last three months of 1941, in a group of thirty-seven competing projects.

The Marine Barracks project at New River, under construction by Blythe Brothers and associates, was awarded third place for the month of December and second place for the last quarter in a group of thirty-seven competing projects. The Marine Barracks had previously received one first place monthly award and one first place quarterly award.

These projects are under construction by North Carolina contracting firms, with almost 100 per cent North Carolina labor. The signal awards that have been won by these projects in such wide competition throughout the country is another recognition of the fine quality of work that has been done in this State in military establishments. Beginning with Fort Bragg and including Camp Davis, the Marine Barracks and the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, and other smaller undertakings, the record of North Carolina in respect to construction of military establishments is without parallel anywhere in the United States. This highly meritorious record is a tribute to the capacity and spirit of North Carolina labor and management. The fine ability and full coöperation of Captain C. H. Cotter, officer in charge of construction, has contributed greatly to the excellent record in these projects.

This highly important construction in North Carolina has also been notable in two other particulars: Nobody has had to pay anything for the privilege of working on these projects and there has not been



a day's delay on any of them by reason of controversies or strikes. This is a unique record that has attracted national attention.

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## RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>1</sup>

February 16, 1942

The Chairman:

Governor, do you prefer to make your statement without interruption, and then respond to such questions as the members of the committee may desire to ask?

Governor Broughton:

Yes; but it will not bother me at all if anybody wishes to interrupt.

I have here at the table with me Major A. L. Fletcher of Raleigh, chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission of North Carolina.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this is the first time since I have been governor that I have had the pleasure of appearing before a committee of the Congress, and I might say that I am very happy that this first privilege of appearing brings me before a committee of which our distinguished congressman, Mr. Doughton, is the chairman. He has been so long a leader of public thought and public activities in my State that we have had in our State eight governors who have served under him.

Mr. Chairman, Governor Stassen has very ably covered most of the points which the governors of the states have considered in connection with this bill. I share with him my regret that Governor Dixon cannot be here, and I will say that I will go further with Governor Stassen with respect to the contingency of nominating Governor Dixon for the presidency, and if Governor Stassen should nominate him, it would not be the first time that he has nominated a Democrat on the Republican ticket. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Chairman, stating first the situation in my own state of North Carolina, there is no need for this legislation, in so far as our State is concerned. When this measure was proposed, I asked our unemployment commission, which is made up of half a dozen eminent gentlemen and leaders in our State, to consider it, and they were unanimously adverse in their views. I then asked the Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation, which is made up of two representatives of labor, including the president of the State Federation of Labor, and two representatives of employers, with five representatives of

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton made this statement before the House Ways and Means Committee, of which Congressman Robert L. Doughton was chairman, Washington, D. C.

the public at large, to consider it, and they were unanimous in their opposition to the measure. Therefore, the unanimous sentiment, I might say, of our State, or the virtually unanimous sentiment, is unfavorable to this measure.

I am from one of our great industrial states. We lead in textiles; we are at the top in the manufacture of hosiery, towels, and many other essential war requirements. Therefore, we have some displacements in employment but nothing comparable to the figures that have been given for the state of Michigan. However, we have had a great deal of displacement in employment by virtue of the conversion of manufacturing plants to other types of operation, but we have studied the situation, as it has already developed, and the prospect of its extension, and we do not find anything now in the situation that would require any relief outside of the provisions of our compensation system. So far as our State is concerned, we can go along very well with our unemployment compensation. We have nearly a million employees covered by the provisions of our law, and we have had the peak of production in our industries. Therefore, we are content. Our fund has \$37,500,000 in its surplus, and we think it is sound. We are content to rely on it.

I might say, in the second place, that up to now it has not been demonstrated, I think, that any other state needs this at the present time, and only two states have indicated any probabilities that there will be a future need. Of course, all of us are deeply sympathetic with Michigan in their situation, but the state of Michigan, with \$135,000,000 or \$137,000,000 in its fund, is in a sound and solvent position. It has been suggested that if the legislation of that State, as would seem reasonable in the prospect, should extend the time and increase the amount, that could be done, as was stated by Mr. Lund, without impairing the soundness of their reserve or surplus. That, it seems to me, would measurably take care of the situation. If it were necessary to go further than that, in our opinion, and certainly, in my opinion, that ought to be done, and it could be done through some direct grant in aid, but not through supplementing the Unemployment Compensation Commission. My position is that you cannot to any degree or to any extent supplement the Unemployment Compensation Commission payments by Federal funds without violating the fundamental principles of unemployment compensation and without federalizing the system and destroying its principles.

Therefore, I say with all the earnestness I can that whatever may be deemed to be necessary to be done for Michigan—and whatever is necessary should be done—it should be done outside of the frame-



work of unemployment compensation. We have given that very careful consideration, or as careful consideration as we could, spending virtually eight hours yesterday considering every possible alternative, and it was virtually unanimously agreed that we could not provide for the contingency that is faced by Michigan, or any other state in similar plight, by supplementing the Unemployment Compensation Commission, without destroying the principle involved in the system, or without federalizing it.

I have enjoyed somewhat the experience of having the question of the invasion of states' rights introduced by a Republican speaking before a predominantly Democratic committee in defense of states' rights, but we are in accord on that proposition.

May I say further, as Governor Stassen has pointed out, that this bill or any bill amending this bill which has for its purpose supplementing the Unemployment Compensation Commission system violates the principles of the system, tends to federalize it, and destroys its foundations, because such a measure, as has been pointed out, will create an unwise extension of compensation for unemployment. I think it might constitute an inducement of unemployment, if you carry out every implication of this bill. Surely that is not the principle upon which we wish to go.

Now, as I have said, we do not need it in North Carolina. We do not want a dollar from the United States Treasury for unemployment compensation, and at least thirty-six other states, of those that have responded, have indicated a similar attitude. Only two or three states have deviated from that position. We know that those states are opposed to it because it would be destructive of a principle that is sound and working well.

There has not been a function of government more completely and soundly discharged, in my opinion, than the function of the Unemployment Compensation Commissions. The unemployment compensation system has the unanimous approval, certainly, of the people of my state, and we have a great industrial population. Since I have been the governor of the state, we have not received a half dozen complaints about the workings of our unemployment compensation, either as to the amounts, the extension, or the administration of it. I assure you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we have had nothing but commendation of the manner in which that agency has worked. Now, to take this agency and supplement it to the extent that would put it under Federal control, as it would be under this measure beyond question, it seems to me would be a tragic blunder. I hope, therefore, that this bill will not be amended and will not be passed, even in amended

form, and that if relief should be extended to Michigan, it will be done in some other way wholly independent of unemployment compensation. I hope that the defeat of this measure will also mark an end to any attempt to bring in social or sociological experiments at a time when we need to be a united country.

I have not been governor long, but it has been my pleasure to meet since I have been in office practically all of the governors of the United States. I have been with them in national conferences and in groups of governors, and I have not seen any group of people more wholeheartedly concerned with the question of winning this war. These officials are needed at this time to help stimulate our people in the war effort, and it is unfortunate that any measure should be brought up at this time that will start an agitation that will disturb the general program in which all of us are engaged for the production of war material. I repeat, I hope this measure will be defeated.

I thank you very much for your attention, and if anybody wishes to ask me any questions, I will be glad to respond.

Mr. Treadway:

I was waiting for our distinguished chairman to open the discussion. I have no inquiry to make, because you have answered the questions that I have been asking the various witnesses who have appeared. I want to say, however, that if you and Governor Dixon are samples of Southern governors, I think I can honestly say that they compare very favorably with the governors of the states in any section of the Union, even including New England and my own State of Massachusetts.

Governor Broughton:

I think I had better quit right here.

The Chairman:

North Carolina has had an unbroken record for many years, certainly since the Civil War, of selecting its ablest and most outstanding men to serve as governor.

Mr. Treadway:

I do not quite agree with that statement, because while the governors of your state may be among the ablest and most outstanding men in the state, they cannot exceed the quality of the men the state sends to Congress.

The Chairman:

The next witness is Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts.



BOARD OF INQUIRY<sup>1</sup> OF THE STATE HOSPITAL  
AT MORGANTON

February 18, 1942

Governor Broughton today named a board of inquiry to investigate conditions at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morganton and to make report and recommendations concerning the operation, maintenance, equipment, and other phases of the institution. The board appointed by the Governor is as follows:

Former Superior Court Judge Marshall T. Spears, Durham, *Chairman*.

Judge Spears served for a number of years as Judge of the Superior Court, from which position he voluntarily retired. He is engaged in the practice of law at Durham.

Word H. Wood, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Wood is president of the American Trust Company of Charlotte.

Dr. Wingate M. Johnson, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dr. Johnson is a former president of the North Carolina Medical Society and has been engaged in the practice of medicine for over thirty years in Winston-Salem. He is also editor of the North Carolina Medical Journal, and is a member of the faculty of the Bowman-Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College at Winston-Salem.

L. C. Gifford, Hickory, N. C.

Mr. Gifford is editor of the *Hickory Record* and in 1941 was president of the North Carolina Press Association.

Mrs. E. L. McKee, Sylva, N. C.

Mrs. McKee is a former member of the State Senate, having served as Senator from Jackson County in two sessions of the General Assembly.

The Governor further announced that he had conferred with the Attorney General about legal assistance to the board in connection with the inquiry and investigation, and that in view of the heavy duties now resting on the attorney general's office during the emergency period the attorney general had suggested the assignment of special counsel to assist the board in this investigation. The Governor announced that he had designated Charles A. Hines of the Greensboro Bar to serve as special attorney for the State in this matter. Mr. Hines is a former State Senator, was at one time a member of the State Board

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton appointed this board of inquiry after much public criticism of poor facilities, insufficient and incompetent help, and lack of coördination.

of Elections, and has been engaged in the practice of law in Greensboro for more than twenty-five years.

The Governor further stated that the services of Dr. James Watson, director of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, would be available to the board of inquiry for special work as psychiatrist, and that the board would be privileged to call on the services of other experienced psychiatrists if needed.

In connection with these announcements the governor issued the following statement:

The recent series of newspaper articles, editorials, and press communications relative to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morganton have been such as to warrant a full inquiry and investigation into the management, operations, equipment, and facilities, personnel, and all other phases of the institution's affairs. This is a public institution, built and operated out of money of the taxpayers of the State, and the people of the State are entitled to the fullest disclosure of its affairs. It should be stated to the credit of the board of trustees and of the superintendent and staff of the institution that they not only have not objected to such an inquiry, but have urged that it be made.

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has concurred fully in the plan of naming a separate and independent board of inquiry. The State Board is charged under the Constitution and the laws of the State with the duty of making inspections and exercising general supervision over the operations of all institutions of this character in the State. The board of inquiry specially appointed would doubtless want to inquire into the adequacy of supervision and inspection as well as into operations at the institution.

The board which has been appointed is composed of eminent and public-spirited citizens of the State, whose integrity and standing is such as to give assurance that the investigation will be conducted on a high plane and with adequate thoroughness. The board has been given no instructions or suggestions by me, other than the expressed desire on my part that every phase of the institution's activities be investigated and that every individual who has any complaint to make or who is known to have any information concerning the institution's affairs or operations shall be given an opportunity to be heard. The question of whether the hearings shall be public or private, or part public and part private, is left wholly to the discretion of the board. I have expressed to the board no opinion on this phase of the matter, but leave that wholly to them. In either event, it will be my



purpose promptly to make public the full contents of such report as shall be made to me by this board.

It may probably be ten or fifteen days before the board can begin hearings in view of the fact that a preliminary examination will have to be made into all written complaints that have been filed and due notice given to the witnesses who will be called to testify before the board. While the hearings will be conducted mainly in Morganton, the board will be privileged to hold other meetings elsewhere in their discretion.

In addition to making findings on specific charges, I have asked the board upon the completion of their inquiry to make such recommendations as in the judgment of the board will be helpful to the institution, including such matters as adequacy of appropriation, sufficiency of medical staff, changes in policy, improvements in facilities, and such amendments to the law as may be deemed essential.

This is one of the largest and most important State institutions. Its importance has been evidenced by the fact that during the last four years the State has expended on permanent improvements at Morganton a total of \$1,400,000. It is also indicated by the fact that the appropriations for the current biennium (\$450,374.00 for 1941-42 and \$464,864.00 for 1942-43) are the largest in total amount for any biennium in the history of the institution.

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## IRREGULARITIES IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

February 25, 1942

Following the arrest and prosecution of Clarence Sneed, field tax collector, which originated upon information given directly to me by a taxpayer, I had a conference with Attorney General Harry McMullan and State Solicitor William Y. Bickett, together with Revenue Commissioner A. J. Maxwell, with a view to making available to the Solicitor every aid and assistance necessary in connection with the preparation of the Sneed case. Subsequently, at another conference with the same group it was ascertained that the investigation of this case had disclosed that certain other individuals in the Department were either implicated or had been grossly neglectful of their duties.

I informed the group in this conference, including the Solicitor, that I desired the investigation to proceed in the most complete scope and upon the simple formula that any individual or individuals in the Department who in the opinion of the Solicitor have been guilty of any criminal offense should be prosecuted and of course dismissed,

and that others whose conduct indicated serious or gross neglect should be dismissed from service. The matter has proceeded on this basis. The question of what prosecutions will be brought rests wholly with the Solicitor. The department has today dismissed two employees for gross neglect, the announcement of the names of the dismissed employees and of replacements to fill the vacancies to be made by Commissioner Maxwell.

At the request of Solicitor Bickett and with the full concurrence of the Attorney General, there has been made available to him the facilities of the Department of Justice and other special assistance in the matter of investigation. Also, by request of the Solicitor and with the concurrence of the Attorney General, I have assigned special counsel to aid the Solicitor in the prosecution of the Sneed case and of any other cases in which prosecution may be brought. For this assignment I have appointed Clyde A. Douglas, attorney at law of Raleigh.

The irregularities disclosed by these investigations are not of recent occurrence. They run back over a period of three or four years, and even longer in some instances. Commissioner Maxwell has given the fullest coöperation in connection with this investigation. Nothing in these disclosures has in the slightest degree involved Mr. Maxwell, whose long record of public service and high standard of integrity remain unaffected and untarnished.

Prior to the appointment of Mr. Maxwell he was given the alternative of accepting reappointment as commissioner or of taking the assignment of director of the Bureau of Tax Research under legislation unanimously passed by the General Assembly of 1941. He expressed the view that his recovery from his long and serious illness of 1940 had been so complete that he would be able to carry on the duties of the commissioner and at the same time direct the matter of tax research. Upon accepting reappointment as commissioner he made it clear that if at any time either in his opinion or mine it should become apparent that the administrative duties of commissioner and supervision of the tax research department had become too heavy for him, he would retire from the office of commissioner and devote his time wholly to the tax research department. No such determination has as yet been made and the matter of Mr. Maxwell's retirement or resignation is not under consideration at this time.



## RESOLUTION CONCERNING FARMERS' NEED FOR LIME

March 2, 1942

Whereas, the Board of Commissioners of Surry County in regular session at Dobson, Surry County, North Carolina, on March 2, 1942, being acquainted with the controversy existing relative to the opening of the lime quarry located at Lime Rock, Yadkin County, near the Yadkin River, and that,

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners of Surry County the farmers of North Carolina, and especially this section of the State are vitally in need of a source of cheap lime, and are entitled to consideration relative to their requirements and needs for lime, and,

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners of Surry County, it is entirely feasible and expedient to open and operate said mine at a reasonable cost and so as to show a profit from said operation, and,

Whereas, the cost of lime to farmers of North Carolina and especially this section could be substantially reduced, and,

Whereas, in this time of emergency we should do all acts and things for the betterment of the farms of this country, and especially those things which will increase production of our farms, and that making lime available to farmers would be a worth-while project for this purpose,

Now be it resolved, that the Board of Commissioners of Surry County do hereby request Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina and L. B. Prince, chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, to equip immediately and put into operation the lime quarry owned by the state of North Carolina at Lime Rock, Yadkin County, North Carolina.

Board of Commissioners of Surry County, North Carolina

M. Q. Snow, *Chairman*

S. M. Smith

R. P. Jones

Attest: Kenneth Lawrence, *Clerk to the Board.*

## FREIGHT RATES

March 12, 1942

The railroads of the United States recently petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to effect a horizontal increase of 10 per cent on all freight rates and charges. At a hearing in St. Louis

the North Carolina Utilities Commission through its representative took the position that in no event should livestock and agricultural products be increased as to their rates.

Chairman Stanley Winborne has advised Governor Broughton that the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a general flat increase of six per cent and has limited the increase on livestock and agricultural products to 3 per cent. All increases become effective on interstate traffic throughout the country on or about March 18th.

Governor Broughton has written to Chairman Winborne commending him and his associates for their effective participation in the effort to hold down increases on livestock and farm products.

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## TANKER SUNK OFF COAST

March 13, 1942

The sinking of a tanker just a mile and a half off our coast at Wrightsville Beach, as reported by the Navy Department today, is a startling and disturbing incident. Not since the War of 1812 has any foreign enemy approached so closely to the shores of North Carolina. If anything were needed to bring home to our people the grim seriousness of our state and national situation this event will undoubtedly serve such purpose.

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## BUILDINGS NAMED

March 13, 1942

The State Buildings and Grounds Committee in a meeting held Friday voted to designate the names of certain State buildings as follows:

1. The building on Morgan Street opposite the Capitol Square, formerly designated as Supreme Court Building, was officially named Library Building. The State Library, the Library Commission, and certain other state agencies are quartered in this building.

2. The new building at the northwest corner of the Capitol which has been variously designated as "New Building," "New State Office Building" or "Office Building" was officially named Education Building. The State Department of Education, the State School Commission, and the Department of Vocational Education are all located in this building. Also in this building are the Board of Conservation and



Development, the Industrial Commission, the Historical Commission, the local Government Commission and other state agencies.

3. The building on Edenton Street adjoining the Agricultural Building, in which the State Department of Education was formerly located and in which are now located the Department of Labor and the Insurance Department and other State agencies, was officially designated as Labor Building.

The Superintendent of Buildings, John Bray, was directed to place suitable markers on the buildings indicating the official names.

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### COMMITTEE ON EXPLOSION OF WAR ORDNANCE IN JOHNSTON COUNTY

March 25, 1942

Governor Broughton today announced that at the request of citizens of Johnston County he had named a committee to meet in Johnston County and hear the claims of individuals whose property was damaged or destroyed by the explosion of war ordnance that occurred between Smithfield and Selma recently.<sup>1</sup> The Governor stated that he had brought to the attention of Senator Josiah W. Bailey and Congressman Harold Cooley the fact that a large number of farmhouses, barns, and other types of buildings had been damaged or destroyed as a result of the explosion of ordnance or explosives being transmitted by the government over the highways of the State and that such claims were matters for the consideration of the government or Congress. In order that the claims might be considered all at one time, the Governor stated that it had been suggested that a disinterested committee hear these claims and pass upon estimates of damage.

The committee named by the Governor is as follows: Charles Ross, general counsel, State Highway and Public Works Commission, Raleigh, *Chairman*; Robert P. Holding, chairman County Board of Commissioners of Johnston County, Smithfield; and W. H. Call, chairman County Board of Education of Johnston County, Selma.

The Governor stated that the committee will serve without compensation and will have no authority to deal with claims other than to hear them and transmit a report of the claims to Senator Bailey and Congressman Cooley for appropriate action at Washington. The

<sup>1</sup>On March 7, 1942, a munition truck collided with an automobile near Selma, N. C. which caused a tremendous explosion destroying much property and killing George Stroupe of Gastonia and Cecil E. Propst of Lawndale, drivers of the truck, and Claude Mitchell a bystander. Mrs. Minnie Lewis of Raleigh later died from wounds received. Willie Howell and Jessie Holloway of Goldsboro were missing after the explosion; other persons suffered injuries of varying degrees. Much damage was done in Smithfield 3 miles away as well as in Selma.

For newspaper accounts of this accident see *The News and Observer*, March 8, 11, and 21, 1942; *The Smithfield Herald*, March 24 and 27, 1942.

committee will shortly announce the place of meeting, at which claimants will have the opportunity of presenting their respective claims.

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## TRIAL OF FORMER EMPLOYEES

April 30, 1942

The prosecution and trial of those former employees of the State Revenue Department involved in breaches of trust and violations of the law have now been completed, with the exception of the case of one employee whose apparent defalcation occurred nearly two years ago and who could not be located in connection with the current trials. The Solicitor of the District, Hon. William Y. Bickett, and the special prosecutor, Mr. Clyde A. Douglass, assigned by me to aid the Solicitor in these prosecutions, are to be commended for the thorough and vigorous manner in which these important cases have been handled. Also, the trial judge, Hon. Don F. Phillips, is due the thanks of the State for his capable and fair handling of these cases.

While these prosecutions may have constituted an unpleasant experience, they have vindicated a sound public policy which the public may be assured will be followed as affecting any case in any state department involving misapplication or embezzlement of public funds. All such cases which have heretofore or may hereafter occur will be promptly referred to the solicitor of the District in which such unlawful acts may have been committed.

I desire to commend Revenue Commissioner Allen J. Maxwell for his wholehearted and effective coöperation in bringing these current cases to a successful prosecution. In the fall of 1941 the commissioner brought to my attention the fact that information had developed indicating shortages in certain cases, the circumstances of which he asked me to consider. He also asked me what policy I would follow with respect to cases of shortage, and I told him that in every such case the facts would be laid before the State Solicitor for action. The Commissioner has not withheld from me any information concerning such cases, and while these cases were under consideration information came direct to me which later led to the disclosure of the shortage of Clarence W. Sneed. The Sneed case and the other seven cases were by my instructions reported to the Solicitor, and at the request of the Solicitor I appointed a special prosecutor to aid in the investigation and prosecution of the cases and also made available to him the services of investigators for the purpose of preparing the cases.

The investigation of these cases and the evidence produced at the



trial make it clear that nothing has occurred in any of these transactions or misdeeds which in any respect reflects upon the personal character or official integrity of the commissioner, whose long record of honorable public service is unimpeached and untarnished. It is deplorable that certain employees of the department charged with responsible duties failed to inform the commissioner of facts which should have been promptly brought to his attention. Such a dereliction on the part of those individuals is inexcusable and not in keeping with sound public policy.

It is no justification for embezzlement or misapplication that the amount involved is small in proportion to the volume handled. Any misapplication or misappropriation of public funds should be treated as a serious offense against the public and every reasonable precaution should be used to prevent it. However, it should be noted that this department collects over 90 million dollars a year, and will probably this year collect over 100 million dollars. The total loss to the State in all of the embezzlements put together will probably not exceed \$16,500.00. Most of the cases involved were adequately covered by bond and the shortages made good. While the Sneed shortage substantially exceeds his bond, the recent trials disclosed that defendants R. L. Ward, Jr. and Harry Howard aided and abetted in this shortage and the Attorney General will be directed promptly to make demand on the bonds of each of these former employees for full restitution in the Sneed case. Both Ward and Howard were under bonds of \$50,000.00.

These unfortunate experiences have clearly disclosed a definite need for improvement in method and system in the Revenue Department. The whole situation in the light of facts developed from the investigation and the trials is being fully studied and the public may be assured that whatever is needed in the way of improvements and reorganization will be thoroughly done in such manner as to avoid a recurrence of such incidents.

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### GASOLINE SHORTAGE HANDICAPS MARKETING FARM PRODUCE

May 6, 1942

Governor Broughton announced that he today received a petition from a large number of farmers in Columbus county calling attention to the serious marketing problems raised by the gasoline restriction as affecting the marketing of strawberries and other perishable crops

in that section. The petition stated that during the month of May in that section the farmers have strawberries, beans, lima beans, squash, cucumbers and other produce for marketing, virtually all of which has to be marketed by pick-up trucks or trailers; and that the gasoline restriction seriously jeopardizes these crops.

Governor Broughton stated that he had requested the state rationing administrator, Theodore S. Johnson, to bring this situation immediately to the attention of the gasoline rationing authorities and urge that some modification or temporary regulation be made to meet this urgent situation.

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### ALLEN J. MAXWELL'S RESIGNATION

June 2, 1942

Governor Broughton today announced the resignation of Commissioner of Revenue Allen J. Maxwell, effective June 30, 1942, and the appointment of Commissioner of Paroles Edwin Gill to succeed him. It was also announced that Hathaway Cross, who has for a number of years been assistant commissioner of paroles, has been appointed to succeed Edwin Gill upon the effective date. The appointment of William Dunn, Jr., who has for a number of years been connected with the Parole Department, to succeed to the position now held by Hathaway Cross was also announced.

Governor Broughton also announced the appointment of Mr. Maxwell as director of the Department of Tax Research, effective upon his retirement as Commissioner of Revenue. This position was created by an act of the General Assembly of 1941. The term of office in accordance with the statute is at the will of the Governor, and the compensation, as provided in the statute, is to be fixed by the Governor with the approval of the Advisory Budget Commission. It is stated that the compensation recommended by the Governor will be substantially similar to that of other heads of departments.

In connection with these appointments the Governor issued the following statement:

The General Assembly of 1941, recognizing the rapid changes in economic conditions, authorized the Governor in his discretion to set up a Department of Tax Research and to appoint a director of such department. At the time Commissioner Maxwell was reappointed in the spring of 1941 he was given the alternative of accepting reappointment as Commissioner of Revenue or taking over the duties of the



newly created department. It was the expressed opinion of Mr. Maxwell at that time that in view of his excellent recuperation in health he would be able certainly for the time being to carry out the duties of commissioner and at the same time develop and expand the Department of Tax Research. The work of this research department has been considerably expanded during the last six months.

Several months ago Commissioner Maxwell indicated that the burden of carrying on his work as head of the Revenue Department and taking care of the necessary expansion of the Research Department was too much for one individual to undertake. I requested him to remain at the head of the Revenue Department until the end of the current fiscal year, and this he will do.

The current fiscal year will close with undoubtedly the best record of tax collection and the largest cash surplus in the history of the State. It brings to a successful culmination the notable record of Mr. Maxwell as the head of the tax department of the state of North Carolina.

In 1910 Mr. Maxwell became connected with the Corporation Commission of the State, which at that time also served as the Tax Commission. He very quickly took rank as one of the leading tax experts of the Nation. It was under his direct supervision that the tax laws of this State for a period of thirty years have been drafted, and during the last fifteen years they have been administered and drafted under his direction. The tax structure of North Carolina has been built upon sound principles and is recognized throughout the Nation as one of stability and soundness. This achievement is an outstanding monument to the capacity and constructive service of Mr. Maxwell.

While the Department of Revenue has undergone some unfortunate experiences during the last several months, it has been properly noted both by the presiding judge in the recent trials in the Superior Court of Wake County and by the Governor of the State that nothing in these experiences or exposures reflected in the slightest degree on the integrity or the record of Commissioner Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell has received national recognition in the field of taxation and only last year served as president of the National Association of Revenue Administrators of the United States.

The long experience and recognized ability of Mr. Maxwell in the field of taxation and his eminent knowledge of economic conditions in North Carolina qualified him admirably as director of the new department of tax research. Under conditions involving unprecedented economic changes and shifts, the work of this department will prove indispensable to administrative and legislative agencies of the State.

As successor to Mr. Maxwell I have appointed Hon. Edwin Gill of Scotland County, who has for a number of years served as Commissioner of Paroles of the State. Under his leadership this important branch of the executive department has won national recognition. Mr. Gill's record of public service as legislator and administrator has been notable. His capacity for organization is outstanding. These qualities give assurance that under his direction the Department of Revenue will measure up in the highest degree to its increasing responsibilities.

Mr. Hathaway Cross of Gates County, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gill as commissioner of paroles, has been assistant commissioner for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with the work of the department. He has shown marked proficiency and he will undoubtedly maintain the high standard already established by that department.

Mr. William Dunn, Jr., of Craven County, after wide experience in the Department of Paroles, is promoted to a work with which he is fully familiar and for which he has received exceptional training.

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## STATE HIGHWAY FUND BALANCE

July 31, 1942

The cash balance in the state treasury to the credit of the State Highway and Public Works Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, was \$13,354,004. In addition to this net balance of the state fund, there is a credit balance of Federal funds as of the end of the fiscal year in the amount of \$5,436,583. Whether or not the Federal funds can be actually used in highway work will depend upon availability of essential material and priority approval from Washington.

While the net balance of the state fund is the largest in the history of the Highway Commission and is approximately 4 million dollars larger than at the end of any fiscal year in the history of the Commission, it is noteworthy that this fund is beginning to experience the sharpest decline on record, owing to restrictions in the use of automobiles, tires and gas. For example, the revenue from gasoline tax in the month of July, 1942, is over \$600,000.00 less than the return for July, 1941, representing nearly 25 per cent decrease; and the percentage of decrease in revenue from the sale of automobile licenses for the same month is 34 per cent. Careful estimates made by experts who have studied the rationed territory of the eastern states indicate



that revenues from the sale of gasoline and license taxes during the coming year will be not more than 50 per cent of previous normal years.

Under these circumstances, the State is fortunate in having a large cash balance to the credit of the Highway Commission. The first charge on this fund is the payment of highway bonds and interest, the amount of which payable during the current fiscal year is \$8,120,000.00. Next are operation charges imposed upon this fund by legislative action, including the operation expenses of the State Highway and Public Works Commission and the Motor Vehicles Division, including the Highway Patrol. After these fixed charges there comes the essential requirement for maintenance of existing highways.

If the experts are correct and the highway fund is decreased during the years of this emergency by 50 per cent, there will be only a very limited amount of money available for construction of any new roads after the essential fixed charges are deducted. The Highway Commission has wisely committed itself to the policy of using available funds so far as possible to maintain the fine system of highways which we have and to keep in good condition the all-important farm-to-market and home-to-school roads. No new construction, however important or attractive, should cause any deviation from this course during these difficult times.

Some states are already confronted with the necessity of having to refund outstanding bonds instead of paying them. Such policy will not be approved in this State. We propose to meet our obligations as they become due and to decrease rather than increase the state indebtedness during this emergency.

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## REPORT OF THE STATE HOSPITAL BOARD OF INQUIRY

August 7, 1942

The report of the board of inquiry appointed by me to investigate conditions at the State Hospital in Morganton was delivered to me today by Judge Marshall T. Spears of Durham, chairman of the board. I have immediately made public through the press the full contents of this report.

In appointing this board in March of this year I urged the members to make the fullest inquiry into all phases of the institution's management and operation and to make full report with recommendations not only with reference to this particular institution but to the whole subject of treatment of the mentally sick of the State. No limita-

tions were imposed upon the scope of the inquiry and every facility was made available to the board, including investigators and legal counsel. The thoroughness of the board's examination may be understood when it is noted that 89 witnesses gave testimony before the board and that the completed transcript of testimony consists of 1,718 typewritten pages in addition to 108 exhibits which were offered in evidence. Every person in the State desiring to testify in this matter was given such opportunity.

It is doubtful if any investigative board in the history of the State has ever made a more thorough and comprehensive investigation and report. Chairman Marshall T. Spears, Mrs. E. L. McKee, L. C. Gifford, Dr. Wingate M. Johnson, and Word H. Wood, the members of the board, and Charles A. Hines, counsel for the board, are entitled to the thanks of the entire State for a public service well performed.

The entire report has been carefully read by me, though I have not had opportunity as yet to examine the exhibits and the full testimony.

The recommendations of the board as to the plant and physical equipment are most timely and should be carried out as early as may be possible. The carrying out of such improvements will, of course, be handicapped and delayed by war conditions since building material and equipment generally are practically unavailable and unobtainable except for war purposes. Certain of these recommendations as to facilities and equipment can be effected without much equipment or large expenditure of funds—such as screening buildings, opening additional courts, providing seats or benches on porches and grounds, providing some facilities for occupational vocational therapy. I shall ask the board of directors of the institution to effectuate immediately all of these improvements that are possible at the present time. The acquisition of additional land and additions to the dairy will necessarily involve legislative appropriation and I shall recommend such appropriation.

The additions to the doctors of the medical staff, nurses, and assistants involve questions of appropriation, requiring legislative action. I shall recommend substantial increases in the appropriation in order to improve conditions in respect to this phase of service.

The recommendations of the board as to treatment of patients can virtually all be complied with at once, and I shall ask the board of directors to adopt such regulations immediately.

I agree fully with the recommendation of the board of inquiry that the present superintendent of the institutions, Dr. F. B. Watkins, who is highly commended by the board for his capable leadership and long record of service, be made superintendent of the physical plant



and farm program and that a capable physician, trained in psychiatry, with qualifications as outlined in the report, be selected to serve as chief of the medical staff and clinical director in complete control of the treatment of patients at the hospital. I shall confer with the board of directors and with the advisory budget commission as to whether it is possible without additional legislative appropriation to carry out this recommendation at the present time.

I am in complete accord with the recommendations of the board of inquiry for the consolidation and unification of control of all state mental hospitals in North Carolina under a unified central board of 15 members. A consolidated board has worked admirably in the case of our hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis located in three different sections of North Carolina. I firmly believe that such a unified board would work equally well in the case of our institutions for the treatment of the mentally sick persons and that substantial economies and improvements would be effected by such course. I shall recommend this plan to the General Assembly.

Likewise, I fully agree with the board of inquiry in its recommendation relative to amendment to the law concerning commitment of patients to the state hospitals. The method now in effect is archaic and adds greatly to the difficulty of dealing with the responsibilities involved. Likewise, the recommendations relative to a better system for paroling inmates is sound and should be immediately adopted.

Without attempting to discuss in detail all of the recommendations, I may say that the report is a most admirable one and will undoubtedly receive the favorable support of the public and the General Assembly.

I have transmitted a copy of the report to the board of directors of the institution and also to the advisory budget commission.

The press of the State is to be commended for its leadership in bringing these conditions forcibly to the attention of the people and in helping to create a public sentiment that will support needed improvements.

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## VITAL STATISTICS RECORDS

September 8, 1942

The governor's office received a communication from the U. S. Department of Commerce calling attention to the fact that 2,120,000 persons born in North Carolina do not have birth certificates on file, and that many of these persons have great difficulty in furnishing the requisite proof in connection with employment in defense projects and other matters. The Department states that of the unregistered

total there are approximately 280,000 under the age of 20 years; 1,070,000 between the ages of 20 and 45; 550,000 between the ages of 45 and 64; and 220,000 aged 65 and over.

The situation in North Carolina is substantially similar to that in most other states. Vital statistics departments in the various states have not been established long enough for complete records to be available.

The Census Department, in order to meet this deficiency, has made available what is called a Transcript Service, and under authority of Congress this department is undertaking to furnish vital statistics information to those individuals who are not duly recorded in the respective departments. The Department makes a charge of \$1.00 for each search in these matters and application for information may be sent directly to the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington. This does not apply to individuals as to whom information is obtainable at the State Vital Statistics Department.

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## EUGENE C. BAGWELL RAILROAD STATION DEDICATION

October 8, 1942

Following the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the Eugene C. Bagwell Railroad station of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Governor Broughton entertained at luncheon at the Executive Mansion in honor of the visiting officials of the railroad. Guests included the following railroad officials:

L. R. Powell, Jr., president and co-receiver

Col. Henry W. Anderson, receiver

W. R. C. Cocke, general counsel

W. D. Faucette, chief engineer

W. G. Slaughter, director of Safety and Property Protection

C. E. Bell

all of Norfolk; and

M. H. Gold, assistant general manager

G. G. Poole, assistant freight traffic manager

W. R. Olive, division superintendent

C. G. Ward, division passenger agent

Murray Allen, division counsel

all of Raleigh.

Other guests included who participated in the dedication ceremonies were former Ambassador Josephus Daniels, Congressman Harold D. Cooley, Mayor Graham H. Andrews, Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Col. John W. Harrelson, Chairman Stanley Winborne of the North Carolina



Utilities Commission, Dr. Frank P. Graham of Chapel Hill, John A. Park, and Earl Johnson, president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce.

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## RESOLUTIONS OF APPRECIATION

November 30, 1942

Whereas, Thomas A. Banks, private secretary to the governor of North Carolina and secretary to the Council of State, will soon be inducted into the armed forces of the Nation and thereby necessarily terminate his services with the state government; and

Whereas, his genial good humor, uniform courtesy and unfailing loyalty have cast a glow of friendliness over meetings of the Council of State and to all visitors to the governor's office as well; and

Whereas, his talents and the manner in which they are constantly demonstrated to everyone have contributed much to our work and endeared him to us:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the governor and Council of State that we express to Thomas A. Banks our regrets on his leaving the posts of private secretary to the governor and secretary to the Council of State, and our appreciation for the generous and efficient assistance he has given us. Upon induction into the armed forces, we anticipate that he will most certainly reflect credit upon himself and the service.

That a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of the Council of State and that a signed copy be given Thomas A. Banks.

Offered and adopted in a meeting of the governor and Council of State held in the governor's office, this the 30th day of November, 1942.

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*

[SEAL] George Ross Pou, *State Auditor*

Charles M. Johnson, *State Treasurer*

Clyde A. Erwin, *State Superintendent of Public  
Instruction*

Harry McMullan, *Attorney General and ex officio  
legal adviser to the Executive Department.*

## L. BEN PRINCE JOINS UNITED STATES ARMY

December 1, 1942

Governor Broughton announced today that a meeting of the State Highway and Public Works Commission has been called to be held Thursday morning, at which time action will be taken and announcements made concerning a successor to Chairman L. Ben Prince, who has been commissioned as major in the Ordinance Corps of the United States Army. In connection with the retirement of Major Prince Governor Broughton issued the following statement:

Chairman L. Ben Prince of the State Highway and Public Works Commission has resigned in order to accept a commission as major in the United States Army, Ordinance Corps. While Major Prince has tendered me his unconditional resignation as chairman, with no request for leave of absence status, I have, in conformity with the policy that has been followed since the declaration of war, granted him a leave of absence for the duration of his military service in the war. Under this arrangement he will return as chairman in the event his military service concludes before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed as chairman, which term expires May 1, 1945.

Under the provisions of the statute there will be selected within the next few days an acting chairman who will serve on a full-time basis and with full authority during the period of the leave of absence extended to Major Prince.

The retirement of Chairman Prince, even though temporary, is a great loss to the state of North Carolina. He has made one of the ablest highway commission chairmen in the history of the State. In a period of unprecedented difficulty by reason of war conditions his administration of this important office has been characterized by harmony and efficiency. He has deservedly won the wholehearted and unvarying coöperation of the members of the Commission and of the entire staff. His dealings with Federal officials during this period of unparalleled military and naval construction in the state have won for him high praise from military and naval authorities.

While I sincerely regret to lose the services and association of Major Prince, I deeply respect his response to what he considers a higher call of duty. A veteran of the first world war, married and beyond the age of forty years and with every right to claim deferment by virtue of official occupation, he has felt strongly the urge to serve his country once more in the armed forces, and in connection with his commission he has requested active overseas service in com-



bat duty. This is a record which adds immeasurably to the esteem in which Major Price is held throughout the State. It is a record in which North Carolina takes pride.

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### ALLSTON J. STUBBS BECOMES PRIVATE SECRETARY

December 2, 1942

Governor Broughton today announced the appointment of Allston J. Stubbs of Durham, as private secretary, to succeed Thomas A. Banks, who has resigned to enter military service. The appointment is for such period of time as Mr. Banks will be engaged in military duties.

Mr. Stubbs is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and also received his law degree from Duke University. He has practiced law in Durham for ten years and during the last two years has served as secretary of the North Carolina Bar Association, in which position he succeeded the late Henry M. London.

He has served as president of the Junior Bar Association of Durham and as vice-president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. During the last six years he has been a member of the legal staff of the Duke Legal Aid Clinic.

Mr. Stubbs is married, his wife being the former Miss Hazel Mangum, a graduate of Duke University. They have one child.

The salary provided for this position by statutory appropriation is \$4,500.00 per year.

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### A REVIEW OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT<sup>1</sup>

December 29, 1942

Virtually every department of state government was notably affected by the impact of war during the year just closed. No adequate review of state activities could be made without reflecting the influence of the global conflict in which our Nation is engaged.

Citizens of North Carolina and all others concerned with the history and traditions of our State may well be gratified at the response that has been made in every phase and department of state life and government to the challenge of these critical days. Over 150,000 North Carolina boys are now in the armed services of the Nation. Sons of Carolina are to be found at all the far-flung battle fronts of the world

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<sup>1</sup>This review was published in *The Raleigh Times*, Raleigh, January 2, 1943.

today. Their heroic exploits are adding new chapters of glory to state and national history. From Major General William C. Lee of Harnett County, pioneer and leader in the newest branch of modern warfare, airborne and parachute troops, the highest ranking officer from this State in the present war, and Brigadier-General Caleb Haynes of Surry County, the most conspicuous hero of combat from this State, to the humblest private in the rear ranks our men in the armed forces are upholding the honor and traditions of the State.

This military atmosphere has been intensified by the fact that North Carolina has within its borders fifty or more important military establishments, including Fort Bragg, the largest army post in the United States, and Camp Lejeune, which is probably the largest Marine base in the world today. The presence of all of these military posts and troop maneuvers, with a total of more than 250,000 men in training, with added numbers running to a total of over 400,000 during maneuver periods, has imposed large responsibilities upon the citizens and resources of our State. Practically all of the agencies of the State, involving Civilian Defense, health, labor, agriculture, highway, motor patrol, law enforcement agencies and civic organizations have coöperated magnificently towards meeting the unprecedented responsibilities that have been involved. The result has been not only a significant public service, but the State as host to thousands of men from every section of the Union has gained a measure of good will and esteem that will be of incalculable value through the coming years.

#### CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN COUNTIES

The Civilian Defense organization has reached every county, city, town, and hamlet in the State. It has been acclaimed by regional and national leaders as being outstanding. More volunteer workers have enrolled in the organization than in any other state in the entire region, and few in the Nation have exceeded this record. Men and women, boys and girls, people of all groups, races and conditions, have enrolled in this potent agency for defense and morale.

Industrially, the State during the year has far exceeded all previous records of production and employment. From the mighty ten thousand-ton steel cargo vessels now being launched in the historic Cape Fear River at the rate of one every four or five days to the smallest fabric used in clothing the men of the army and navy, the industries of North Carolina have made a notable contribution to war production. More goods have been produced, more people employed, more plants and factories engaged in round-the-clock operations than ever before in our State's history. Nearly three-quarters of a million people are



employed in industry in North Carolina. Under any circumstances this is a record of which we may be proud. We enjoy a unique distinction when it be added that this record of production has been made without the loss of so much as one hour in war production by reason of strikes or controversies. This is a record of a harmonious relationship and patriotic endeavor not approached elsewhere in the American Union.

Shortly after war was declared it was my privilege to call together representatives of industry, agriculture, and labor and to set up a committee on coördination of war industry, with a full-time secretary and operating in coöperation with the commerce and industry division of the Board of Conservation and Development. This committee together with the staff of the department has attained already some notable results in the establishment of new industries in this State, and many others of even greater significance and scope are immediately in prospect.

Efforts have principally been directed towards getting industries of a type that will likely be permanent and to get business that would expand the industries of the State. Consequently, there are few, if any, war industries in the State of the mushroom variety and likely to terminate with the cessation of war. Our climatic conditions, transportation facilities, high type of labor, and stability of government are attracting industries not only useful in the war but certain of great strides in the post-war period. The power resources of the State, already so great as to be serving not only the industry of North Carolina but many other states in the war program, will probably exceed in available power after the war any other section of the Nation. These circumstances would seem to justify a reasonable prediction of great industrial expansion in the coming years.

#### INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

North Carolina, with all of its industrial expansion, is still predominately and, I think, fortunately an agricultural state. Ranking now third, or certainly not lower than fourth, in the value of volume of agricultural products, the State through its farmers is making a notable contribution towards victory. Such progress has been along sound lines. Diversified farming, increase in hogs, poultry, and livestock, including sheep, has almost been phenomenal. These developments are state-wide in their extent and the ratio of increase is most encouraging.

The farmers of North Carolina have made superb response to the appeal of the government for increased production during the year 1942. For example, the farmers of North Carolina produced in 1942

eight million bushels of wheat, which is practically double the average during the previous ten years. Other food crops so essential for national welfare and safety have shown remarkable increases during the year. A total of approximately 374 million pounds of peanuts were produced during the year, as compared with an average of less than 250 million pounds per year during the previous ten years. Approximately 9,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes were produced by North Carolina farmers in 1942 as against 6,600,000 in 1941, with almost equally as good a record in sweet potatoes. Hay and other feed and soil improvement crops have shown a similar increase of remarkable proportions.

There is no reason to doubt, even in the face of labor problems, that the farmers of North Carolina will in 1943 meet the challenge that has come to them to produce even greater food and feed crops for the victory program. In connection with this record production it should be remembered that tens of thousands of farmers' sons are in the armed services and that those at home are taking part in all forms of civilian defense and other activities, particularly in the important work of salvage collection.

#### SCHOOL USEFUL IN EMERGENCY

The schools of the State were prompt to make themselves available and useful in the war emergency. Within two weeks after Pearl Harbor representatives of various branches of instruction and administration in the public schools were assembled and outlined a program to adapt the public schools to the requirements of the hour. A program of physical examination resulted in the examination of over 35 thousand high school boys, without cost to the parents of the State, through the coöperation of the North Carolina medical and dental societies. Courses of physical instruction were set up. Civilian defense instruction was instituted. Classes in nursing, first aid, and special war vocational training were established, and every phase of public school activity was adjusted to present and prospective war requirements.

A similar response has been made in the State's institutions of higher learning. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was selected as the location of one of the four Pre-Flight Naval Aviation schools in America. Already was located there an important unit of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. At State College in Raleigh, which was already geared to the war production by its system of technical instruction and military training, a notable response has been made. A large number of army and navy recruits and candidates for commissions have received instruction in mechanics, elec-



trical engineering, chemistry, physics, and many other branches. The school has been fully accredited by naval and military authorities for such instruction. Our other institutions, including Negro institutions, have made an important contribution to the war program. Many members of the faculty in all of the institutions have been called into service, some in the armed branches and many others in the technical and administrative departments.

The State Department of Vocational Education has given skilled training to thousands of young men and women who are now employed in shipbuilding and aircraft construction plants in this and other states, and the program is being rapidly expanded. As one interesting branch of this program, the department in coöperation with the Prison Department is giving training in skilled trades to a considerable number of prisoners, to the end that these prisoners may be more constructively employed during their terms and more useful citizens thereafter.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH EXPANSION

The unprecedented growth and expansion experienced during the year has brought many problems of public health. The State department in coöperation with local communities and with Federal public service has successfully coped with this emergency, though there have been and still are many difficulties. The State Prison Department, particularly in the women's division, has coöperated with health authorities in meeting the problems involved in the increase of venereal diseases, and by virtue of a far-reaching plan largely made possible through benevolences of North Carolina citizens, there is being established an organization of national significance to deal with these problems.

A comforting circumstance in the vital statistics of the State is the fact recorded by this division of the state health department that the year 1942 will set a new high for number of births. For example, in the month of October 8,937 babies were born in North Carolina, which was nearly 2,000 more than were born in the same period of the preceding year. The population future of the State seems secure.

While it is quite impossible within limits of space to give a full recital, the foregoing are some of the high spots in the state activities during the first year of the present world war. It is no mere boast to say that the State is measuring up fully to the high traditions and ideals that have marked the record of the State in every conflict in which our Nation has been involved.

Fortunately for the State, its financial structure is soundly laid and







The Naval Air Station, Clyco, Georgia, where Gov. and Mrs. Broughton participated in the launching of the U. S. Steamship *Donald B. Bain*. Bain, state treasurer, 1886-1892, was the great-uncle of Mrs. Broughton, who christened the ship. Miss Adelaide Bain, daughter of Donald Bain, was an attendant. *Left to right front row:* Lieut. Comdr. Murray A. Baldwin, Miss Adelaide Bain, Mrs. Broughton, Gov. Broughton and Lieut. J. R. Allsbrook. *Back row left to right:* Mrs. Clifton Beckwith, Miss Alice Broughton, and Cadet Robert Broughton.

we are therefore able to meet present problems and to face the future without financial apprehension. The State is in the soundest financial condition in all its history. Its general fund cash surplus is several times larger than ever before recorded. While these conditions may in considerable degree be attributed to the stimulus of war in industry and trade, it should be noted that no such result has been obtained in a large majority of other states. Only two states in the union have larger general fund cash surpluses than North Carolina according to the record compiled by the council of state governments. These are Illinois, which has a slightly larger surplus, and New York, which has a substantially larger surplus—both of which states are very much larger than North Carolina in population and corporate wealth. A large number of states listed in this compilation showed no surplus at the end of the fiscal year and some even showed a deficit. These circumstances speak eloquently for the soundness of our State's fiscal structure.

The State will have a general surplus at the end of the present fiscal year in excess of thirty million dollars. At least twenty million of this amount should promptly be set aside by the General Assembly as a post-war reserve fund, to be invested in state and government securities, with provision for further investment in such securities if surpluses should continue to accumulate during the biennium next succeeding. If such reserve fund is created, the State will still have ample funds to meet the current and expanding needs of all institutions and state services.

Thus in a strong position financially, agriculturally, industrially, and otherwise, North Carolina faces the new year with calm confidence.

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## THE LAUNCHING OF THE WALTER RALEIGH

December 30, 1942

Governor Broughton today announced that he had been requested by the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company to designate an official representative and sponsor in connection with the launching of the *Walter Raleigh*, one of the series of Liberty Ships constructed by that company.

In response to that request the Governor stated that he has designated Mayor Graham H. Andrews of the City of Raleigh as official representative of the State for this occasion and also has appointed Miss Barbara Thompson as sponsor. Miss Thompson is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Thompson of Raleigh and a granddaughter of



the late Alf. M. Thompson, who served as mayor of Raleigh. Her mother is a native of England and served as an army nurse with the British forces in the first world war.

The launching of the *Walter Raleigh* will occur on the morning of the 5th of January.

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## STUDY OF MINERAL DEPOSITS

February 13, 1943

A contract which envisions the placing of North Carolina among the important metal producing areas of the Nation has been entered into between Herman A. Brassert Company, internationally noted engineers, and the state of North Carolina, the terms of which call for an exhaustive study of the mineral deposits in North Carolina, the most feasible methods of producing vitally needed metals therefrom, with specific recommendations regarding construction of plants. This survey will be started immediately, it was announced today by Governor J. Melville Broughton.

Prominent among the metals which are now needed in the war effort are sponge iron and magnesium.

Sponge iron will help answer the need for scrap iron, necessary for the production of steel, and magnesium is the tremendously important metal which combines the qualities of aluminum and steel.

Mr. Brassert's preliminary report substantiates opinions expressed previously by engineers who had investigated possibilities of a tremendous metal industry in North Carolina. Mr. Brassert, who has built blast furnaces in almost every metals area in the world, is eminently qualified for this investigation, and his report will have important acceptance by engineers and the metals industry generally.

That the people not only in North Carolina but throughout the Nation are keenly interested in the possibilities of this new industry is evidenced by the response received by the Department of Conservation and Development since first announcements were made concerning North Carolina's long-neglected minerals.

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## ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF MINES

February 22, 1943

There will be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly this week two measures of vital importance to the business and industrial growth of the State. These proposals are as follows:

1. A bill authorizing the Governor and the Council of State to establish within the organization of the Board of Conservation and Development a bureau of mines, to be located in Western North Carolina, if the mineral development in the State should attain such proportions as to justify and reasonably require such facility. There has been an almost phenomenal development in the mining activities of the State during the last two years, and such activity is substantially on the increase. There is now being begun under the direction of H. A. Brassert, one of the foremost metallurgists and mining experts in America, under authorization of the Governor and Council of State, the most comprehensive survey of mineral resources ever undertaken in the State. The results of such survey are expected to expand very greatly the mining activities of North Carolina. This will mean a very large increase in the wealth of the State and in its industrial growth as well as in the employment of thousands of people.

The establishment of a bureau of mines, if developments should justify such action in the discretion of the Governor and Council of State, would have a very important bearing on such mining activities. It would be located in Western North Carolina, reasonably accessible to the principal mining sections, and would have on its staff trained geologists available for consultation, advice and investigation of all matters relating to the mining and mineral developments in the State, including facilities for mining assays of minerals that are being or will be mined in the State.

The bill does not provide for any immediate action, but makes possible the establishment of such bureau when the development in these lines shall justify such action. The bureau, if established, would be a division or activity of the geology department of the State Board of Conservation and Development.

2. The other measure relates to the subject of aviation and provides for the creation of the North Carolina Aeronautics Commission. We now have in North Carolina sixty-four airports, and there is every reason to anticipate that after the war this State will continue to be one of the important aviation states in the Nation. Such airports, located in virtually every section of the State, will be tremendously helpful to the industrial development of the State. It is reasonably assumed that aviation will take on vast proportions industrially and in every aspect of transportation after the war is over. The purpose of this proposal is to give to North Carolina the facility and agency authorized to plan for such developments. A large number of states, including such Southern states as South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, and others, have already established such commissions and are making thorough



plans for capitalizing on the expansion of aviation in the future.

Aviation had its beginning in North Carolina, and it would be most unfortunate if the State should fail to take advantage of the opportunities that lie ahead in this field of transportation.

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## FARM LABOR COMMISSION

March 15, 1943

Governor Broughton today announced that Harry B. Caldwell, newly appointed Farm Manpower Commissioner for the State under the Farm Labor Commission, began his active duties Monday, with office at No. 116 Agriculture Building, Raleigh. Mr. Caldwell conferred Monday with Governor Broughton, Dean I. O. Schaub of the State Extension Service, and Dr. J. S. Dorton, Area Director, War Manpower Commission, with reference to plans for dealing with the farm labor situation in North Carolina.

The Governor stated that he had requested Dean I. O. Schaub, Director of Extension at State College, to select in each county of the State a county farm labor advisory committee, such committee to be composed of the present Agricultural Workers Council in each county together with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association or civic clubs, Selective Service, Civilian Defense, farm organizations, PTA, superintendents of schools, representatives of rural ministers, implement dealers and feed and seed dealers.

In pursuance of action of the Farm Labor Commission at its meeting last week, the Governor announced the following as the executive committee of the commission:

Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, *Chairman*

I. O. Schaub, director of Extension Service, Raleigh

W. Kerr Scott, commissioner of agriculture, Raleigh

T. E. Browne, director of vocational education, Raleigh

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction,  
Raleigh

Dr. J. S. Dorton, Area War Manpower Commissioner

Dr. G. T. Scott, Agricultural Adjustment Administration,  
Raleigh

R. L. McMillan, director of Civilian Defense, Raleigh

Vance Swift, Farm Security Administration, Raleigh

Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts, Raleigh

W. C. Carlton, U. S. Employment Service, Raleigh

Flake Shaw, executive secretary Farm Bureau, Greensboro

Thomas J. Pearsall, Rocky Mount

L. Y. Ballentine, Varina

John R. Larkins, state Negro welfare worker, Raleigh

C. C. Spaulding, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham

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## TEXTILE SCHOOL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

March 20, 1943

Governor Broughton, as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, today announced the appointment of a committee of the trustees of the University on the Textile School at State College. The appointment of such committee was recommended by Dean John W. Harrelson and President Frank P. Graham.

J. Ed Millis of High Point was designated as chairman of the committee and the other members are the following:

Governor O. Max Gardner, 1126 Woodward Bldg.,

Washington, D. C.

A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.

Kemp Lewis, Durham, N. C.

David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

The duties of the committee will be to consider and act upon all matters specially relating to the Textile School.

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## FARM MANPOWER COMMISSION MEETING

March 22, 1943

A meeting of the Farm Manpower Commission, Executive Committee, was held in the office of Governor Broughton Monday afternoon.

Director Harry B. Caldwell, who is giving his full time to farm labor problems, under the supervision of the Commission, submitted a full report of activities since he was appointed.

The Committee approved as a program for immediate action the following steps:

Organization of committees in each county under the direction of Dean I. O. Schaub of the Extension Service, with sub-committees in each community;

Approval of a plan to use prisoners so far as possible under legislation enacted by the recent General Assembly.



Encouragement of paroles for prisoners, to be paroled under the supervision of county agents and to engage in farm work;

Encouragement of deferment of farm workers under the Selective Service Administration;

Enrollment of high school pupils for available farm work under the Vocational Agricultural Development;

Enlistment of available automobile mechanics in the state to be available for the repair of tractors and other farm equipment;

Inviting the coöperation of mayors and other governing bodies in the effort to put all idle persons of both races to work on farms;

Study of a method to use selectees who have been rejected by the army, thousands of whom are reported unemployed and ineligible for military service;

Encouragement of voluntary Victory Corps throughout the State to aid in planting and harvesting the crops;

Inviting the coöperation of ministers of all denominations and both races in the effort to enlist labor for farm purposes;

Planning of a series of radio talks, the first of which will be made at an early date by Governor Broughton.

The Committee adopted as a general slogan for its program, "No Idle Labor, No Idle Land, No Idle Machines."

All members of the executive committee were present. Dr. Clarence Poe, chairman, presided.

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## FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SCHOOL TERM

May 3, 1943

Governor Broughton today announced that the increase of general fund revenue collections in the current fiscal year as certified to him by the commissioner of revenue are such as to justify the statement at this time that sufficient funds are available for the operation of the public schools for a nine-months term for the school year 1943-1944.

The nine-months school law as enacted by the General Assembly contained the following proviso:

Provided that for the one thousand nine hundred and forty-three—one thousand nine hundred and forty-four and one thousand nine hundred and forty-four—one thousand nine hundred and forty-five school terms the one hundred and eighty days (180) may be reduced to one hundred and seventy days (170) by the Governor as director of the Budget if in his opinion the

revenues decrease to such an extent that such action would be justified.

The Governor stated that general fund collections already made for the fiscal year together with conservative estimates of collections for the months of May and June indicate that receipts will exceed former estimates by something over five million dollars. This excess has arisen largely from income tax collections which have been substantially above original estimates.

The Governor stated that on the basis of these facts there would be no occasion or justification for reducing the term under the provisions of the nine-months act and that accordingly the term for the next school year will be one hundred and eighty days (180).

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## RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING DIESEL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

May 17, 1943

Whereas, His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, through the Council of State, has approved the fund to build the new Diesel Engineering Laboratory in the Mechanical Engineering Department of North Carolina State College; and

Whereas, the United States Navy through representatives of the Bureau of Naval Personnel as well as the Bureau of Ships, requests that this building be made available as well as the faculty of Mechanical Engineering for the continuance of the course in diesel engineering for officers in the United States Navy at North Carolina State College; and

Whereas, the Bureau of Ships plans, when the above request is granted, to provide this building with diesel engines in a goodly number, of the latest design, of a quality approved by the United States Navy, and with auxiliaries and sub-assemblies valued in excess of any budgeted appropriation now available from the State; and

Whereas, North Carolina State College will be allotted funds by the United States Navy to defray all costs of installing this equipment with its auxiliaries and other teaching facilities; and

Whereas, it is anticipated that this institution will be requested by the Bureau of Naval Personnel to continue teaching officers in the field of diesel engineering, at least for the duration of this war and perhaps during the post-war period, therefore, be it herewith

Resolved: That the Mechanical Engineering Department through its executive officer be duly authorized to make available to the United



States Navy the department's educational facilities through the use of its buildings, educational devices, and such of its faculty as is necessary or desirable for the prosecution of the Navy's program, and to accept for the college on loan or permanent basis such equipment, engines, sub-assemblies or auxiliaries as are or may be hereafter provided by the United States Navy.

Resolved, that if the United States Navy so desires to continue the administration of its course in diesel engineering under the jurisdiction of the United States Office of Education, as it has in the past, the administration of this course of study in diesel engineering shall be continued on the same basis in the Mechanical Engineering Department as and of January 1, 1943.

Resolved, that if the United States Navy desires to administer its course in diesel engineering on a new basis or direct contract with the college, the controller of the University be duly authorized to execute these contracts, to the satisfaction of the Mechanical Engineering Department and the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Resolved, that the controller of the University be duly authorized to assume contractual relations for the college with the United States Navy for the handling of special funds to defray the cost of installing equipment, engines, or other educational facilities as directed by the Bureau of Ships and the Mechanical Engineering Department, and for educational purposes.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor  
and Chairman ex officio of the Board of  
Trustees of the University of  
North Carolina.*

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## SPECIAL COURT FOR NATURALIZATION OF SOLDIERS

May 27, 1943

Governor Broughton announced today that at the request of the military authorities of Camp Butner, he had called a one-day special term of court to be held in Durham, North Carolina, Friday, May 28, 1943, for the disposition of certain naturalization papers of members of the United States Army stationed at Camp Butner.

Honorable Leo Carr, the resident judge of the Tenth Judicial District, has been assigned by the Governor to preside at this court.

## LABOR SHORTAGES FOR TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OPERATORS

June 5, 1943

In the recent conference concerning the tobacco warehouse operations as related to the farm labor shortage in North Carolina the governors of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina were each asked to appoint a committee to promote an educational program within the several states for the purpose of dealing with this phase of the farm labor problem.

Governor Broughton today announced as the committee from North Carolina the following:

DR. CLARENCE POE of Raleigh

SENATOR J. C. EAGLES of Wilson

JOHN W. GOODMAN, *Assistant Director* of the  
State Extension Service

J. CON LANIER of Greenville

W. P. HEDRICK of the Marketing Division of  
the State Department of Agriculture.

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## CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR STATE ART GALLERY

June 15, 1943

The Citizens Committee For a State Art Gallery appointed by Governor Broughton held a meeting in the Governor's office Tuesday. There was full discussion of the need for a State Art Gallery or museum to house collections of art that have heretofore been donated to the State and others expected to be given in the near future, including the Phifer Art Collection and others. The officials of the North Carolina Art Society met with the committee.

It was unanimously voted to launch a movement looking towards the construction in the capital of the State of a North Carolina State Art Gallery, as a memorial to North Carolinians who served in the first World War and in the present war. It was also expressed as the sentiment of the committee that in such building should be located the North Carolina Hall of History, with space specially provided for historical exhibits in connection with the two World Wars. Attention was called to the fact that there is no state memorial to the men who served in the first World War, although many other states have erected such memorials, many of which have taken the form of museums of art and history.



The Governor was requested to name a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the committee and to appoint an executive committee to work out the details for such an undertaking. The Governor announced the appointment of the following:

Chairman	William T. Polk of Greensboro
Vice-Chairman	Clarence Poe of Raleigh
Secretary	Dr. C. C. Crittenden of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.

In addition to these, the following were named as members of the executive committee:

Josephus Daniels	Raleigh
Graham H. Andrews	Raleigh
Former Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus	Raleigh
Col. Wm. T. Joyner	Raleigh
Mrs. Louis V. Sutton	Raleigh
Mrs. Katherine Pendleton Arrington	Warrenton
Robert Lee Humber	Greenville
Mrs. Charles A. Cannon	Concord
Dr. R. D. W. Connor	Chapel Hill
Dr. Frederick Hanes	Durham
Mrs. W. N. Reynolds	Winston-Salem
Mrs. J. Lawrence Sprunt	Wilmington
Mrs. S. Westray Battle	Asheville
Mrs. W. H. Belk	Charlotte
John Sprunt Hill	Durham

The following were among those who attended the meeting in the Governor's office:

Alexander B. Andrews	Raleigh
Mrs. Katherine Pendleton Arrington	Warrenton
Dean Alice M. Baldwin	Durham
Mr. and Mrs. U. B. Blalock	Wadesboro
F. W. Clonts	Wake Forest
Dr. R. D. W. Connor	Chapel Hill
Mrs. Isabel Bowen Henderson	Raleigh
Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Crittenden	Raleigh
Josephus Daniels	Raleigh
Harry T. Davis	Raleigh
N. E. Edgerton	Raleigh
J. C. B. Ehringhaus	Raleigh
Edwin M. Gill	Raleigh
Mrs. B. H. Griffin	Raleigh
Mrs. C. F. Harvey	Kinston
Dean R. B. House	Chapel Hill
Robert Lee Humber	Greenville
Mrs. Robert Lee Humber	Greenville
Southgate Jones	Durham
Mrs. Henry M. London	Raleigh
Mrs. R. L. McMillan	Raleigh
Attorney General Harry McMullan	Raleigh
A. J. Maxwell	Raleigh
Katharine Morris	Raleigh
Dr. Clarence Poe	Raleigh
William T. Polk	Greensboro
William Meade Prince	Chapel Hill
Ellen M. Rollins	Raleigh
Mrs. R. B. Raney	Raleigh

Charles Lee Smith  
 Mrs. Charles Lee Smith  
 Dr. and Mrs. Clemens Sommer  
 Mrs. Louis V. Sutton

Raleigh  
 Raleigh  
 Chapel Hill  
 Raleigh

## NORTH CAROLINIANS OVERSEAS STAGE REUNION

June 28, 1943

Governor Broughton today received a letter from Mr. William B. Cruise, director of an overseas American Red Cross Club, stating that the North Carolina men in an overseas area, which is not named, have recently had a reunion. The director gave the names of those attending the North Carolina reunion and stated that all of them are well and in good health. The men listed in the communication as attending the state reunion are the following:

M/Sgt. Walter Suggs	Raleigh
S/Sgt. Charles B. Earp	Raleigh
T/5 Robert G. Fox	Charlotte
Cpl. Charles Lewis Powers	Charlotte
T/Sgt. Maurice Wentz	Charlotte
T/Sgt. B. K. Hampton	Asheville
Pfc. James C. Hicklin	Asheville
T/5 Foy LaFone	Hickory
Jack Edwards, C. A.	Hickory
T/Sgt. A. E. Callicutt	Kannapolis
2/Lt. Ellis Frady	Lexington
S/Sgt. Edwin G. Templeton	Mooreville
Pvt. Raymond F. Sherer	Bessemer City
Sgt. Julian C. Anderson	Fair Bluff
W. O. Ralph H. Hoffer	Gatesville
Cpl. James M. Williams	Gastonia
Sgt. Archie M. Kimball	Lemon Springs
Cpl. Nat. B. Jones, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Sgt. Jim Burleson	Morganton
T/5 Hassel D. Russ	Greensboro
Sgt. Daniel O. Marshall	Roxboro
2/Lt. Ralph E. Gibson	Laurinburg
Pfc. Lewis Davenport	Creswell
Cpl. Woodrow Surles	Dunn
Sgt. Walter W. Mills	Monroe
Cpl. Jacob T. Mazur	Wilmington

## NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITALS BOARD OF CONTROL

July 16, 1943

The organization of this board begins a new era in the administration of the State's hospitals for the care and treatment of mental patients. Until now the administration of these several institutions has been under separate boards. The General Assembly of 1943 wisely



consolidated the administration of the four institutions into one board, officially designated in the statute as North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control. In my opinion the importance of this new board in the life of the State is not exceeded by that of any other state board.

Following certain disclosures pointing to the grave necessity for changes and improvements about two years ago, I appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation of the institution at Morganton, with Judge Marshall T. Spears as chairman of the Commission. The report submitted by Judge Spears is a notable public document, and I recommend to this board a careful study of this report. Incidentally, I may say that I strongly urged Judge Spears to accept appointment on the consolidated board and to become its chairman, but other responsibilities made it necessary for him to decline the appointment. In this connection I may say that I also invited another member of this board of inquiry, Mr. Word H. Wood of Charlotte, to become a member, but on advice of his physician he declined. Dr. Wingate M. Johnson, a third member of the board in inquiry, has kindly consented to serve. The other two members of the inquiry board are already serving on important state commissions.

In response to the report by this commission, I asked the Council of State in advance of the meeting of the 1943 General Assembly to make allocation of certain substantial funds to meet immediate needs for the institutions at Morganton and Raleigh. This was done, and I attach a summary of these expenditures that were thus made. Also in line with this report, I requested heavy increases in the appropriations to all of the institutions for the treatment and care of mental cases. These requests were granted, as indicated by attached tables showing appropriations for the current fiscal year, as compared with the previous year. These institutions now have available the largest appropriations in the history of the state, being substantially above the national per patient average and in line with the best institutions in the Nation. With the extra appropriations and acquisitions made prior to the meeting of the General Assembly, coupled with the large appropriations made by the legislative body, it is safe to predict that our institutions for the care and treatment of mental cases in North Carolina will take rank with the best in America.

No political consideration whatsoever has entered into the selection of this consolidated board, and politics should have no part in any of the board's functions. I urge that it be made the fixed policy of the board that the employment of staff and personnel, the admission or discharge of patients, and every other administrative phase of these several institutions be kept entirely free from political manipulation,

pressure or control. I also would urge that, as a fixed policy of this board and the several institutions under its management, the employees and staff members be strictly enjoined against any political activity other than the free and individual exercise of the voting privilege. If any member of this board should undertake to use his position and influence politically in connection with employment of personnel or admission or discharge of patients, or to use the staff for political purposes, I shall consider it my duty to request such member to resign.

There are certain definite duties fixed by the law (*Chapter 136, 1943 Session Laws*) upon this board, and I recommend a careful study of these provisions. Particularly I call attention to the following: (1) It is the duty of this board to elect a chairman and a secretary. I suggest also that a vice-chairman be named to serve in the absence of the chairman. I recommend that the secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health, who is by statute an ex officio member of this board, shall serve as its secretary. I also recommend that Mr. N. E. Edgerton of Raleigh, one of the outstanding businessmen of North Carolina, be made chairman of this board, and that Dr. Wingate M. Johnson of Winston-Salem, a former president of the North Carolina Medical Society and a recognized authority in the medical field, be made vice-chairman.

(2) Under the act, (section 9), this board is directed at its first meeting to select from their number for each of said institutions an executive committee of at least three members, and to prescribe the duties of such executive committees.

(3) This board is likewise directed to make bylaws and regulations for the government of each of said institutions. In this task you will have available, if desired, the assistance of the attorney general of the State and the assistant director of the Budget.

(4) The board is directed to meet annually at each of the institutions at a time to be fixed by the board, and at such other times as it shall appoint. I express the hope that the board will have its next meeting at Morganton at a reasonably early date.

(5) This board is authorized to employ a general superintendent of medical hygiene and to prescribe his duties and fix his salary. Such individual is to be a person of demonstrated executive ability and a doctor of medicine who shall have had special education, training and experience in psychiatry and in the treatment of mental diseases, and shall be a person of good character and otherwise qualified to discharge his duties. I recommend that this board appoint a committee from the board to give careful study to the availability of some outstanding and well qualified physician for this highly important posi-



tion. It is possible that the position cannot be filled until after the war, but careful study should be given to this matter.

(6) The board is also authorized to employ a general business manager for all the institutions. His duties shall be as set forth in section 7½. I recommend the employment at this time of Mr. R. M. Rothgeb to this position as general superintendent. Mr. Rothgeb is a graduate engineer of North Carolina State College and also has had considerable experience in farming. He served for several years as engineer and business manager on the staff of the Budget Commission. Last year upon my request he was assigned to the Hospital at Morganton as business manager, where he has done outstanding work. In the event of his selection to this position Mr. Rothgeb will have office space in Raleigh and will supervise the business management of all four institutions. This is a highly important position. I recommended Mr. G. M. Hill to serve as business manager at Morganton, where he has been serving for the last several months as assistant to Mr. Rothgeb. Mr. Hill is a native of Rutherford County, attended the University of North Carolina, and served for some time as a member of the business staff of that institution.

The institution at Morganton has been operating under an acting superintendent since the death of Dr. Watkins. I do not recommend the selection of a superintendent at the Morganton institution at this time, but would suggest that the board make a careful study of the whole situation before entering into such decision. I may say that Dr. Sanders, who has been serving as acting superintendent since the death of Dr. Watkins, had previously tendered his resignation as a member of the staff, expressing the desire to enter the medical service in the United States Navy. However, owing to acute shortage of medical aid, on account of the long illness of Dr. Watkins, hospital confinement of another member of the staff, and inability to get doctors on the staff because of war conditions, I urged Dr. Sanders to remain at the institution as a public service, certainly until after the consolidated board should be created and organized. This he agreed to do.

The assistant director of the Budget, R. G. Deyton, is fully familiar with the appropriations, resources and facilities of the several institutions, and he and the members of his staff will be available at all times to serve this board in its important duties. I shall likewise be glad to coöperate with the board in any way that I can. I only ask that this board set as its goal the attainment of a standard of perfection and service unsurpassed by any similar institution in America.

## GENERAL FUND AND OTHER SURPLUSES

August 3, 1943

The tabulated statements today issued by the Budget Bureau of the State disclosed that the total surplus of the general fund of the State on June 30, 1943, is \$39,370,633. Of this total, \$19,370,633 is a cash surplus in the hands of the Treasurer of the state of North Carolina. The remaining \$20,000,000 of the surplus, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of 1943, has been invested in notes and securities of the United States and the state of North Carolina, set apart as a post-war reserve fund.

This is many times the largest surplus at the end of any fiscal year in the history of the State. The largest previous surplus in our history was at the end of the last fiscal year, when we had a surplus of \$18,988,155. For purposes of comparison it may be noted that the largest general fund surplus for any previous year was the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, amounting to \$8,410,600. The surplus for the next succeeding year was only \$75,000 and for the next two succeeding years was less than a million dollars.

The exceptionally large general fund surplus now on hand of course reflects largely the unusual business and industrial expansion resulting from war conditions. It is also a tribute to the fundamental soundness of the financial structure of the State. The situation calls for careful study with reference to future fiscal policies of the State.

The General Assembly of 1943 wisely provided for the immediate investment of \$20,000,000 of the surplus in state and government bonds as a post-war reserve fund. This course was promptly followed. The Legislature also authorized similar investment of currently accruing surpluses beyond reasonable appropriation requirements. I shall recommend to the Council of State immediately the investment in similar securities of at least \$10,000,000 of the existing cash surplus. I anticipate that by or before the end of the current fiscal year a still further investment of as much as \$10,000,000 can be made. If so, this will give us a total invested surplus of \$40,000,000.

The disposition of this surplus will be a matter for the next General Assembly. Without presuming to commit or even influence that body in its disposition of the surplus, I express the view that if business conditions continue favorable and revenues continue to increase, such invested surplus of \$40,000,000, or possibly more, might well be made a part of the sinking fund as against our outstanding general fund bonded indebtedness, which general fund bonded indebtedness at present time amounts to approximately \$53,000,000. Such action,



if possible under the circumstances then existing, would immeasurably strengthen and stabilize the financial structure of the State and would also virtually eliminate, or at least neutralize, the general fund indebtedness in respect to appropriations and allocations of funds in coming years.

In respect to the general fund surplus, it is pertinent to observe that as a result of the addition of the ninth month in our public school system, heavy increases in appropriations to our state hospitals for the insane, and increases in the compensation of teachers and other state employees, the budgetary requirements for the current and ensuing fiscal years will be substantially larger than for the preceding biennium. For example, the total increases in appropriations for the current fiscal year just beginning amount to nearly \$10,000,000 more than appropriations for the last fiscal year. These circumstances will inevitably have an important bearing on surplus prospects for the present biennium.

The state is fortunate in having a general fund surplus of such proportions as to give reasonable assurance of protection as against any adverse conditions that might arise upon the termination of the war or by reason of other conditions. It is not an extravagance to say that North Carolina is probably in the best financial position today of any state in the American Union. Such statement is supported not only by the budgetary figures but by the premium which is presently attached to the bonds of this State in the security markets of the Nation.

These are times for steady thinking and not for extravagant planning in respect to expenditures of public funds. It is to be hoped that all charged with responsibility in matters of state appropriations and expenditures will look upon existing surpluses as a protection and not as an invitation to prodigal spending. The taxpayers of this State, along with those throughout the Nation, are bearing unprecedented burdens and will have to bear them for many years to come. It would be unthinkable under the circumstances for the State to add anything to these burdens; on the contrary, every reasonable effort should be made towards relief of the tax burden.

The highway fund shows the somewhat surprising surplus of \$21,851,080, not including a credit balance of Federal funds in the sum of \$11,528,298. This is substantially higher than formerly contemplated. It is attributable in large measure to the industrial expansion within the State, particularly as affecting commercial vehicles in the payment of gasoline taxes and other motor vehicle revenues. In view of this surplus, it is reasonable to anticipate that as soon as essential materials are available the Highway Commission will be able to proceed im-

mediately upon much-needed highway construction and improvements. Full studies are already being made along this line. In the meanwhile, in view of the surplus condition much progress can be made in the construction and improvement of farm-to-market roads and also in general maintenance of the entire road system.

Looking toward the termination of the war, the General Assembly passed legislation making available, if needed, a total of approximately \$15,000,000 of additional funds for highway construction when materials and machinery can be had. This amount together with the existing surplus, supplemented by such Federal funds as may be available, will give the State a very substantial fund for highway construction. This will not only serve the needs of the State, but will furnish employment for thousands of people.

In connection with the general fiscal affairs of the State and looking towards possible unemployment after the war, it is comforting to note that in its unemployment compensation fund the State now has a cash surplus of reserve in excess of \$60,000,000. This gives reasonable assurance that unemployment conditions affecting the industry of North Carolina will be well safeguarded.

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## W. B. LENTZ'S TRIAL

August 23, 1943

In order to expedite the trial of the cases involving Lieutenant W. B. Lentz of the State Highway Patrol and Guy Scott of the State Bureau of Investigation, I have ordered a special term of the Superior Court to be held in Wilkes County for the week beginning Monday, September 13th. This order has been made after conference with the solicitor of the district and with the attorney for the defendants.

In connection with this order for a special term I have assigned Superior Court Judge R. Hunt Parker of Roanoke Rapids as presiding judge for this special term of court. The special Superior Court judges, one of whom would normally be assigned for a special term of court, have all heretofore been assigned for terms of court elsewhere during this particular week.

In connection with this order for a special term of court I have further ordered that the grand jury be summoned to the end that any additional phases or incidents in connection with the seizure of large quantities of liquor illegally held and transported might be investigated together with any other pertinent or appropriate matters, if in the opinion of the presiding judge such investigation is needed.



It is understood that in view of the local situation it has been agreed as between the state solicitor and counsel for the defense in these two particular cases that a special venire of jurors from an adjacent county may be drawn under the provisions of the statute.

It is anticipated that the case of Phil Yates, defendant in whose possession or on whose premises the large quantity of liquor was found, will likewise be tried at this special term of court. In the meanwhile, I have requested Attorney General McMullan, whose department has supervision of the Highway Patrol, to continue the investigation of these cases as affecting these respective departments.

The illegal transportation of liquor over the highways of the State and the concentration of such liquor in any county with a view to or for the purpose of such transportation over the highways are matters properly coming under the surveillance of the State Highway Patrol and justifying the assistance of representatives of the State Bureau of Investigation where such investigation is requested by proper authorities. I have instructed the Highway Patrol to use every diligence to prevent the use of the highways for such illegal transportation, and this policy will be continued.

It goes without saying that upon establishment or proven guilt on the part of any officer of the Highway Patrol or the State Bureau of Investigations of any illegal or even improper conduct in respect to seizures of illegal liquors, or otherwise, such officer will be promptly dismissed from service and prosecuted where the facts justify such prosecution.

The officers involved in the pending action have long records of capable service. Public reaction as to them may well await the outcome of the trial.

Prior to the action of the grand jury in Wilkes County certain rumors and general information was brought to my attention without any particulars or names being stated. All of this information I promptly transmitted to the presiding judge with the suggestion that the grand jury be requested to investigate thoroughly the whole transaction. Such course was followed.

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## FARM PROBLEMS IN THE STATE

September 8, 1943

The farm labor problem of the State is in its most critical stage. Cotton is opening rapidly and ready to pick in practically every section of the State; hay must be harvested in advance of damaging weather

and will be badly needed because of a short crop; the peanut crop will be ready for harvesting shortly, and other essential food and feed crops will require much more labor than is now in sight. In the tobacco areas of the State I would urge that the farmers withhold or at least retard the movement of tobacco to the markets. Every available individual on the farms of the State should give full time to picking cotton, to housing or stacking hay, and to harvesting peanuts and other food and feed crops. The marketing of tobacco in any great quantities can well wait until these important crops are saved.

The tobacco farmers may likewise benefit by giving attention to other crops at this time. Well-informed authorities express the opinion that prices may improve a little later, and if these predictions are sound the farmers will suffer no loss by diverting all labor to harvesting other crops. Furthermore, the shortage of labor in the stemmeries and redrying plants makes it difficult if not impossible for the tobacco centers to handle too large a volume at this time.

Together with the governors, senators and congressmen from North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina I shall continue to insist that the crop in these areas shall bring the average of forty-one cents that is permitted under the ceiling. Our effort to get the ceiling raised has been unsuccessful, but there is no just reason why the ceiling average price should not be fully met. The records thus far show that in this area the price has fallen substantially below the authorized average. Under these circumstances, it would seem to be unwise for the farmers to rush their tobacco to the markets.

By waiting we have at least a reasonable prospect of getting a better price and at the same time will have the labor to house and save the all-important food and feed crops of the State.

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## TOBACCO MARKET HOLIDAY ENDS

October 29, 1943

Following a holiday of three days, the tobacco markets of the Eastern, Middle and Old Belts will resume regular sale schedule next Monday. This announcement was made jointly today by Governor Darden of Virginia and Governor Broughton of North Carolina.

In making this announcement the two governors issued the following statement:

The temporary closing of the tobacco markets was made necessary by an unwarranted and disastrous decline in the prices of tobacco during last week, particularly as affecting the lower grades of tobacco.



Such action was taken after conference with tobacco growers, warehousemen and agricultural leaders.

The action with respect to a holiday has already had beneficial results. Prices have measurably improved. Also, assurances have been received from Washington authorities which reasonably justify resumption of normal sale schedules next week. We are now definitely assured that the allotment to buyers has not been cut and will not be cut. It was upon at least the impression that the allotment had been cut that many prices declined, according to statements made by buyers.

We also have the definite assurance that the Commodity Credit Corporation will continue to have its representatives in the market and will continue to buy tobacco at the highest prices possible within the ceiling limits.

Upon these assurances, the markets will reopen on next Monday and resume normal schedules. It is earnestly hoped that the prices will be stabilized and that the farmers will receive much better prices than were experienced last week.

If these assurances should not materialize and the prices again experience an unreasonable and unwarranted drop, we will reserve the right to take such further action as may be appropriate under the circumstances. We propose to do everything within our power to protect the farmers of the two states against any unjustifiable decline in the prices of tobacco.

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#### APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES Z. FLACK

November 29, 1943

Governor Broughton today announced the appointment of Charles Z. Flack of Rutherford County as his private secretary to succeed Allston J. Stubbs, who has just been commissioned a lieutenant (jg) in the United States Navy. The appointment will be effective December 15th, at which time Mr. Stubbs is to enter upon his active duties with the Navy.

The new appointee, Charles Z. Flack, is at present secretary to Congressman A. L. Bulwinkle of the Eleventh Congressional District, a position which he has held about a year. Prior to that time he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Forest City, serving as mayor of the city from 1927 to 1929. In 1940 he was census supervisor of the Eleventh Congressional District.

Mr. Flack, who is forty years of age, is a native of Rutherford

County and attended school at the Forest City High School and the University of North Carolina. In 1925 he was married to Miss Blanche Thornton of Mullins, S. C., and they have three children.

Mr. Flack has served as president of the Forest City Kiwanis Club and the Rutherford County Club, and from 1934 to 1940 was chairman of the Rutherford County Democratic Executive Committee. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Forest City and served as superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years.

The Governor's retiring secretary, Allston J. Stubbs, took over the duties of this position on December 1, 1942, to succeed Thomas A. Banks, who is now a captain in the United States Army. Mr. Stubbs received his commission as lieutenant (jg) on Monday and was sworn in at the Navy Recruiting Office in Raleigh. He is to report for training at Princeton, N. J., on December 15.

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## CONSERVATION OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS

November 29, 1943

Governor Broughton stated Monday that he had received from the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board a most urgent communication relative to the need for conservation of the Nation's critical resources, and on the basis of this communication the Governor has issued the following statement:

The War Production Board brings to the attention of the American people the urgent need for the most thorough conservation of fuel and essential materials by all our citizens. With more favorable news coming from all the fronts there is a dangerous tendency towards letting down in our program of conservation of those things that are so necessary for complete victory.

Ordinary things such as coal, electricity, bus service and telephone service represent critical resources of manpower and scarce materials. With the war approaching a decisive stage there is a real concern as to whether we can supply enough manpower, fuels, materials and equipment to keep up the terrific pace of production needed. If all our citizens can manage to use ten per cent less of the Nation's critical resources this winter, we will have increased production of war goods by that percentage.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson stated last week that "The greatest strain in history is about to be put on this country—on labor, industry and the entire population. The most difficult assignment of all—the drive to victory—lies ahead."



The people of North Carolina have made a fine response to every appeal that has been made. We cannot ignore this latest and most urgent appeal. I, therefore, call upon all our people to bear in mind these serious circumstances. All of us can save in these essential matters. We can use a little less coal and electricity, refrain from using the telephone except when absolutely necessary, and in scores of other ways we can help make essential materials available for the war program.

We cannot ignore the urgency of this appeal. I earnestly hope that every citizen of North Carolina will heed this call, and I respectfully call upon the civic groups and other organizations and the press and radio of the state to give fullest coöperation in this vital program of service.

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## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

December 27, 1943

January 5, 1944, will mark the second anniversary of the inauguration of the first rationing program under the auspices of the Office of Price Administration.

This program was established under a plan of coöperation between the Federal government and the several states. The rationing boards in the various counties were named by the governors of the states and while the administration of rationing and prices is essentially a Federal function, the coöperation of the states has been invited and given in a manner that has contributed immeasurably to the success of the general plan.

The national administrator of the Office of Price Administration has expressed the feeling that suitable recognition should be given on this second anniversary date to the thousands of men and women who without reward and in the face of much criticism have rendered invaluable service as members of local rationing boards and panels. This is undoubtedly a worthy proposal and should receive the fullest response throughout the Nation.

In North Carolina, there are approximately two thousand men and women who have been serving with great fidelity and without compensation as members of county rationing boards and panels. A large majority of the chairmen of the county rationing boards have served continuously for two years, giving unstintingly of their time to a difficult and important, though frequently a distasteful and unpleasant task. While many national policies of the Office of Price Administra-

tion have been subject to severe criticism, some of which has no doubt been justified, it should be remembered that the local boards have not been responsible for matters of policy but have only sought to discharge their duties as a patriotic service in the time of our Nation's gravest emergency.

The nearly two thousand men and women of these local boards and panels of North Carolina are deserving of the highest praise. They have made a definite and valuable contribution to their respective counties and to the State and Nation in this war emergency. Their service has been of a highly patriotic and sacrificial capacity. They have rendered valuable service in the all-important battle to prevent inflation and to protect the homes and citizens of the State from the calamity of unrestricted rise in price and unfair distribution of essential commodities.

As governor of North Carolina, I express to all of these board and panel members the thanks of the State for the service which they have performed. I earnestly hope that in each county of North Carolina, through appropriate civic organizations and other agencies, there will be planned and carried out a suitable program for the due recognition of these faithful and patriotic citizens on the anniversary date—January 5, 1944.

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF 1943

December 29, 1943

North Carolina in 1943 experienced one of the most notable years in its long history. Agriculturally, industrially and in every civilian and military activity the State lived up to its highest traditions in one of the most critical years of our national life.

The impact of war, with its increasing experience of tragedy and sacrifice, has been felt by the entire citizenship of the State; and the course of virtually every state agency has been affected by these circumstances. The outstanding achievement of North Carolina in 1943 was the notable response made by the agencies of state and local government and by the people generally to the challenge of the world's greatest military conflict.

At the present time the total number of North Carolinians in the armed services of the Nation, not including the considerable number of women who have enlisted in various branches during the year, is approximately two hundred and fifty thousand. Tens of thousands of these North Carolinians are in the zone of combat and are represented in literally every branch of the armed services. From private



to major general—the highest rank thus far attained in this war by any North Carolinian—these sons of Carolina are acquitting themselves in a manner that will add new luster to the history of our State.

For three years now North Carolina has been one of the chief training areas in the Nation for various branches of the service. An average of more than three hundred thousand men—the number at times exceeding a half million—have been constantly in training in the nearly fifty different military and naval installations in the State. This experience has given to North Carolina an unprecedented opportunity and responsibility. Tributes that have come from virtually every state in the Nation are indicative of how well we have met this situation. Also, the presence of these hundreds of thousands of young men from virtually every state in the Nation has not only given to our people an acquaintance and good will of lasting benefit, but has also given us an even more intimate contact with the events of the war. The marines who took Guadalcanal trained at the great marine base, Camp LeJeune, North Carolina, from which base they left for this field of combat under the leadership of General Vandergift. The Ninth Division and other units which had a brilliant conquest in North Africa trained at Fort Bragg. Parachute, glider troops, and other airborne units trained at Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Maxton-Laurinburg glider base have had a conspicuous part in achievements in Sicily, Italy, and elsewhere.

The presence of so many military installations, involving constant convoys of troops, transportation of material, and other activities, has imposed exceptionally heavy responsibilities upon many state agencies, including the Highway and Public Works Commission, the Highway Patrol, the State Health Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Conservation and Development, and others. The unvarying policy of the State and all its agencies has been to give the fullest and promptest possible response to every call made by the army, the navy, or other responsible agencies of the government. Letters of commendation from the highest ranking military and naval authorities reveal how competently these agencies of the State, as well as local agencies and the people generally, have responded to these unusual and frequently difficult situations.

It is inevitable that after the war a number of these military installations, perhaps the majority, will be abandoned, though undoubtedly some of the larger ones are planned as permanent training bases. In those camps in various sections of the State which may have to be abandoned for military purposes after the war there are a large number of adequate and well-equipped hospital buildings which it is

believed will be available for civilian uses in the post-war period. Counties or combinations of counties under the provisions of our laws will be alert to the opportunity that will thus be afforded for the expansion of our public health and hospital facilities. Likewise, other equipment and buildings may be adaptable for vocational, agricultural and industrial training and for other purposes in keeping with the growing needs of the State.

Too much cannot be said for the accomplishments of the farmers of North Carolina during this critical year. With tens of thousands of their sons in the armed services and with other thousands called into war production in this and other states, the farmers of North Carolina in 1943 were confronted with the most critical shortage of labor ever recorded in our state. The situation was further complicated by unavailability of farm machinery and shortages in other essentials for successful farming. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the farmers of North Carolina in 1943 have raised in essential food, feed, and fibre products the greatest crop in our entire agricultural history. This record has been made possible by certain factors, among which may be listed the following: superb coöperation on the part of the various state and governmental agencies in the field of agriculture; the timely coördination on farm labor problems on the part of the State Farm Labor Commission, the Manpower Commission, the Department of Agriculture, and the Extension Service. These agencies, working together, accomplished the seemingly impossible in meeting unprecedented conditions. Fundamentally, however, it should be stated that the innate patriotism of the North Carolina farmer has been chiefly responsible for the amazing results of this year.

Industry in North Carolina in 1943 has produced a total volume of approximately two billion dollars in manufactured and processed commodities. The greater part of this production, of course, has been directly related to the war program. In this record-breaking achievement there has been the most wholesome and harmonious coöperation between management and the nearly one million men and women engaged in industry in North Carolina. In respect to freedom from controversies and strikes, North Carolina in this critical period has not only attained a unique record in the Nation, but has attracted the attention of industry in a way that gives promise for the future industrial expansion of the State.

The enormous industrial production for war purposes has been achieved with very little dislocation. Plants which have hitherto been national leaders in domestic production have been able with very little shift in mechanism or labor to swing into war production in a



manner that has elicited the highest praise of the army and navy departments. Very few plants of a distinctively and temporary war production character have been established in North Carolina. This may be considered a fortunate circumstance, involving less serious problems in the post-war period. Our great industries which were able to swing from domestic into war production will be able to revert without delay or dislocation to normal and peacetime production. Fortunately, in respect to such unemployment as may occur in this coming period of transition, the State's Unemployment Compensation Commission has an accumulated surplus of approximately seventy million dollars. This sum should be reasonably adequate to meet any unemployment situation that may result.

Fundamentally, however, the best protection for labor is not unemployment compensation, but employment. To this end, the State during the year, through the activities of the Commerce and Industry Division of the Department of Conservation, has attained notable results in bringing to the State a number of industries, strategically located where there was some surplus of labor and well designed to expand with increased employment in the post-war days.

Some of the more significant developments in North Carolina during 1943 were in the field of materials and mining operations. While much of this increased activity has been directly related to the war program, the State during this year has made the most complete survey of its mineral resources ever undertaken. As a result of such survey, which cost the State twenty-five thousand dollars, the United States Bureau of Mines, under act of Congress, this year allocated for drilling and exploratory work the sum of three hundred and forty thousand dollars. Under this program drilling operations to determine iron ore reserves in North Carolina are already extensively under way. Previously, as a result of the survey of minerals, the mining bureau conducted extensive drilling operations for tungsten resources, the results of which have been quite notable. Plans are being made for drilling operations as to coal, manganese, molybdenum, and many other strategic mineral resources.

Mining activities have enormously expanded during the year. For example, mica production in North Carolina in 1943 increased by approximately three hundred per cent over the preceding year. Hundreds of new mica mines were put in operation. North Carolina produces more than seventy per cent of all mica produced in America. Also, during the year mining and milling operations got underway on North Carolina's vast deposits of spodumene, the native ore of lithi-

um, one of the rarer strategic minerals, and the operation is being carried on by one of the greatest mining concerns in America.

Manganese was mined in North Carolina during 1943 in tonnages never before thought possible. This is one of the most essential of all metals, serving as an ingredient of high alloy steel. Successful production of manganese in other areas of North Carolina is now going on.

Continued experiments in respect to production of metallic magnesium from olivine—of which virtually unlimited quantities are available in Western North Carolina—give hopeful promise of a great industry for the State in coming years.

The enormously increased hydro-electric resources of the State, much of which is located or based in the area of greatest mining activities and potentialities, give assurance of an adequate availability of power, the lack of which formerly has retarded expansion along these lines.

While the agricultural, industrial and mining achievements of the year 1943 are the outstanding manifestations of material progress during the year, it cannot be overlooked that the State likewise in this eventful year made significant progress in educational and cultural lines. The year marked the achievement of a nine-months term in our public schools, one of the greatest forward steps ever taken educationally in the life of the State. It also brought to the teachers of the State the largest increase in compensation ever effected by any one session of the General Assembly. Vocational education, agriculturally and industrially, attained the highest peak, and in this field the year was particularly made notable by the opening of the first vocational textile school in the State, authorized by act of the General Assembly. In the field of textiles the year was also made memorable by the creation of the North Carolina Textile Foundation with a fund of approximately five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of strengthening and enlarging the program of textile education at North Carolina State College.

Libraries in the State were immeasurably strengthened by a twenty-five per cent increase in the appropriation for state aid to public libraries. The first appropriation for such purpose ever made in this State was in 1941; and the result was so gratifying and widely approved as to prompt the last Legislature in making a substantial increase. The year 1943 also marked the first time that the State has ever made a direct appropriation for the cause of art and music. It may thus be asserted that North Carolina, even in the midst of war, has not neglected its cultural needs and opportunities.

The civilian population of the State has responded to every challenge



of the war emergency during this critical year. In both war bond campaigns the State took high rank among the states of the Nation in the percentage of its excess over the allotted quota. In the United War Fund campaign, with substantially the largest goal ever attempted, the State in 1943 exceeded its allotment. In many other organized activities for philanthropic, charitable, and relief purposes, new records have been attained.

The State is not overlooking its post-war possibilities and problems. A strong commission during the year was named under authorization of an act of the General Assembly, to make thorough study and plans for post-war development. The attempt will be made to coördinate post-war planning of all State agencies as well as municipal and county units of government.

Fortunately, the State finds itself in the best financial condition of its entire history. This gives assurance that without any increase in taxes and upon a wholly sound basis the State will be able to meet its growing needs in the coming years, including a normal expansion in its building and public works program. The Highway Commission, with a surplus of approximately twenty-five million dollars, supplemented by such substantial Federal funds as will undoubtedly be available, is in position immediately to swing into one of the largest highway construction and improvement campaigns in our history. It only remains for essential materials to become available. Plans and surveys have already been made looking towards such expansion.

The State finished its fiscal year on June 30, 1943, with a general fund cash surplus of thirty-nine million, three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which was many times the largest surplus in the history of the State. This surplus by the end of 1944 will doubtless substantially exceed a total of fifty million dollars. Upon recommendation of the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission the Legislature authorized the investment of twenty million dollars of the surplus in state and government bonds, which investment has already been made, and further authorized the investment of accruing surplus balances in a similar manner. Under this authorization ten million dollars of accruing surpluses have already been thus invested and the State will likely be able in the January war bond campaign to invest not less than ten million dollars additional in such securities. This will give us a total of forty million dollars invested surplus.

Suggestions have been made that a special session of the Legislature be called to deal with such surplus. Such action would seem to be inexpedient and unnecessary. If such special session should decide to set the fund aside for the retirement of the general fund bonded

indebtedness, this could only be accomplished by investment of the surplus in substantially the same manner in which the same is already invested. It could not be used immediately to retire outstanding bonds, because the same are not yet due and are rarely obtainable on the open market. On the other hand, if the special session should be minded to invest some of the surplus in public buildings or public works, such action would be futile at present because of unavailability of building materials. It would accordingly seem a wise and proper course for the accruing surpluses to be kept invested, leaving to the next General Assembly in its wisdom the question of determining how the surplus should be invested. Undoubtedly, there is a growing sentiment in favor of setting apart such amount of surplus as may be necessary, in invested form, to meet the entire amount of outstanding general fund bonded indebtedness. Such action would be easily possible within the available general fund surplus funds.

North Carolina faces the year 1944 with high optimism. We share the confidence of the Nation that 1944 will be the year of victory. We may reasonably anticipate that it will likewise mark even higher advances in the industrial, agricultural, educational, and cultural life of the State.

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## GIFT TO ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE MEMORIAL COMMISSION

January 27, 1944

Governor Broughton announced today that the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company of Wilmington has made a donation of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the Zebulon Baird Vance Memorial Commission. This Commission was created by act of the General Assembly of 1943 for the purpose of making plans and accepting donations for the restoration and preservation of the house in Statesville in which Governor Vance lived for a while during his term of office and which served as the seat of government for a limited period.

The interest of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company in the matter arose out of the fact that the first ship built and launched by this company was named the *Zebulon B. Vance*. This ship was launched the day before Pearl Harbor was attacked. Governor Broughton attended the launching and the ship was sponsored by Mrs. Broughton.



## NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION

January 31, 1944

The medical profession of North Carolina, and indeed of the entire Nation, is rendering perhaps its most notable service in the war program in which our Nation is now engaged. Through a procurement committee composed of members of the North Carolina Medical Society, doctors from this State have been promptly made available in numbers exceeding the quota for the State. Through a similar committee of the North Carolina Dental Society, an equally gratifying record has been made by the members of the dental profession.

Those members of the medical profession who have entered the armed services of the Nation have already acquitted themselves in such manner as to reflect great credit not only upon the profession but upon the State. Their achievements are a part of the brilliant chapter that will constitute North Carolina's conspicuous place in the history of this greatest of all wars.

The entry of so many members of the medical profession into the armed services of the Nation has imposed upon the doctors remaining for civilian practice a very heavy burden which they have cheerfully assumed. In some sections the burdens falling upon the doctors at home have been tremendously heavy, which they have been borne without complaint. In several sections of the State doctors have worked beyond the limit of human endurance, and it is not too much to say that some of them have sacrificed their lives in the effort to fulfill their added responsibilities.

This much is said by way of emphasizing the high quality of citizenship and patriotism displayed by the medical profession in this emergency, as in times past.

There is grave concern on the part of all members of the medical profession in all its various branches over the prospect of what is broadly termed "socialized medicine." Bills are now pending in Congress which in the opinion of the profession and of many thoughtful laymen would strip the medical profession of many of its noble and traditional attributes, deprive patients of the time-honored privilege of personal selection in the matter of medical service, and subject the whole field of medical practice to the uncertain and unsatisfactory manipulations of politics. While such prospect is naturally viewed with apprehension, it is at the same time fully recognized by the profession that certain broad and deep trends in the field of social welfare as affecting medical service cannot and should not be resisted. These conditions spring from a deep-seated feeling that

good health and adequate medical attention should be the right and privilege of every man, woman, and child regardless of race, condition, or financial circumstances. It is manifest that we cannot attain to that high degree of health essential for national well-being and economic prosperity if adequate medical service is limited only to those who are financially able to pay for it. In many instances great industries have recognized the wisdom of this course and have under coöperative arrangements set up plans whereby the humblest employee can obtain adequate medical attention without being called upon to bear the financial burden. However, a large segment of our population cannot obtain the benefits of such individual arrangements which can only apply to those engaged in such industries.

It accordingly would seem wise under a suitable basis of coöperation between the Federal government, the respective state governments, local governments, and various foundations and funds, to make provision for adequate medical care and service to those of our citizenship who by reason of unemployment or low income are unable to provide this service for themselves. It is gratifying to note that the medical profession in North Carolina in its organized capacity as the North Carolina Medical Society is wholly in accord with such steps as may be necessary to bring about this condition.

This Society is not only favorable to such general plan, but would be glad to join in the sponsorship of any move that may be made in this direction.

It is believed that the University of North Carolina, which already has a standard two-year medical school and has recently had its medical facilities substantially enlarged in connection with the Navy program, should join in sponsoring such proposal. In fact, it is felt by officials of the Medical Society and by many who have given consideration to this matter that the University should have an active part in any plan that is proposed.

After conferring with officials of the Medical Society and with others who have studied this whole subject, I recommend for the consideration of the Board of Trustees and for later action by the General Assembly of North Carolina, if such plan should be approved by this board, the following:

1. That the present two-year medical school at the University be enlarged and increased so as to provide a full four-year course. Two other medical schools in the state—Duke University and the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College at Winston-Salem—are already on a four-year basis and are doing a magnificent work; but it is obvious from a study of the figures that these schools do not



begin to supply and can never supply the full requirements for physicians to serve adequately the civilian population of North Carolina.

2. That an adequate hospital be erected at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with a capacity of not less than six hundred, and preferably one thousand beds, which in conjunction with the medical school and the hospital facilities already available at the University shall constitute a state hospital center; that such hospital shall be built by state funds, supplemented by such Federal, private, or foundation funds as may be available, shall be open to patients from all sections of the State, with provision for free hospital and medical service to all such patients as may be unable to pay for same; that the various counties of the State be encourage to set up appropriations to provide a substantial portion of the cost of patients who may be sent to this hospital from each county, such funds to be supplemented by funds that may be available from the Duke Foundation or other foundations now in existence or hereafter created for such purpose.

3. That since it is obvious that one hospital center could not begin to serve the needs of the State under this sort of program, that other though smaller hospitals to serve as local medical centers, be established in strategic regions of the State for the hospitalization of those in need of medical care without the means to provide for that care. It is possible that some of the army or navy hospitals that have been built in the State in connection with military and naval installations, or otherwise, may be available in connection with this program.

In the event such plan as herein broadly suggested without specific details should be approved at least in principle by this Board of Trustees, it would be my purpose to appoint a commission, to be composed of outstanding members of the medical profession and of business, agricultural, and labor groups, to make a comprehensive study of the whole subject including studies and possible visits to other sections in which achievements along this line may have been made, and to submit recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly, the report of such commission to be filed and made public at least thirty days before the convention of the next session.

The ultimate purpose of this program should be that no person in North Carolina shall lack adequate hospital care or medical treatment by reason of poverty or low income.

I have conferred with officials of the North Carolina Medical Society and with a number of other medical authorities, as well as public-spirited laymen of the State, concerning this whole subject. I attach hereto a comprehensive statement that has been filed with







Governor and Mrs. Broughton, on March 8, 1944, entertain patients of the Moore General Hospital, near Asheville.

me by a committee including the present president, the incoming president, and other former presidents of the North Carolina Medical Society, who have given assurance that a program along the lines herein suggested and more fully referred to in their statement will have the heartiest support of the North Carolina Medical Society.

The committee representing the North Carolina Medical Society referred to in the foregoing statement is composed of the following:

President, Dr. James W. Vernon of Morganton  
Incoming President, Dr. Paul Whitaker of Kinston  
Immediate Past President, Dr. Donnell Cobb of Goldsboro  
Past Presidents, Dr. Hubert B. Haywood of Raleigh and  
Dr. Paul P. McCain of Sanatorium  
Dr. W. Reece Berryhill, Dean of the Medical School of the University  
of North Carolina  
Dr. William M. Coppridge of Durham  
Dr. Hamilton W. McKay of Charlotte.

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## NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION

February 28, 1944

The recently appointed hospital and medical care commission met in the office of the Governor at noon today. Governor Broughton, after stating the general purposes of the commission as outlined in his previous recommendations to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, announced the appointment of Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh as chairman of the commission, James A. Gray of Winston-Salem as vice chairman, and Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, of Raleigh, as secretary.

There was a full discussion of the objectives of the program and a unanimous expression of approval of these plans.

An executive committee was named, composed of the following:

Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, *Chairman*  
James A. Gray, Winston-Salem, *Vice Chairman*  
Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, Raleigh, *Secretary*  
Dr. James W. Vernon, Morganton  
Mrs. Julius Cone, Greensboro  
Dr. Paul Whitaker, Kinston  
Thomas J. Pearsall, Rocky Mount  
Charles A. Fink, Spencer  
Charles A. Cannon, Concord  
C. C. Spaulding, Durham  
Dr. W. M. Coppridge, Durham

It was emphasized that the program to be studied by the commission should be comprehensive, based on the statement as originally submitted that "The ultimate purpose of this program should be that no person in North Carolina shall lack adequate hospital



care or medical treatment by reason of poverty or low income." It was voted, among other things, to appoint a committee to study similar undertakings in other states, to get a complete record of hospital needs in various areas and counties of the State, to have special studies made of the needs for hospitalization on the part of the Negroes of the State, and to get the benefit of information from the county welfare agencies about inadequacy of hospital and medical care in such counties.

In addition to the officers and the executive committee, the following members of the commission were present:

Dr. Paul P. McCain, Sanatorium  
 Dr. Donnell Cobb, Goldsboro  
 Dr. H. B. Haywood, Raleigh  
 R. G. Deyton, Raleigh  
 Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem  
 D. Hiden Ramsey, Asheville  
 Miss Flora Wakefield, Raleigh  
 Paul B. Bisette, Wilson  
 Dr. Francis Hill Fox, Durham  
 John W. Umstead, Chapel Hill  
 I. G. Grier, Thomasville  
 Josephus Daniels, Raleigh  
 Dr. J. B. Sidbury, Wilmington  
 Mrs. W. T. Bost, Raleigh  
 Dr. W. Reece Berryhill, Chapel Hill  
 Dean C. C. Carpenter, Winston-Salem  
 Dean W. C. Davison, Durham  
 Dr. Edson E. Blackman, Charlotte  
 Alexander Webb, Raleigh

#### Members of Hospital and Medical Care Commission

Dr. Clarence Poe	Raleigh
Dr. James W. Vernon	Morganton
Dr. Paul P. McCain	Sanatorium
Dr. Donnell Cobb	Goldsboro
Dr. H. B. Haywood	Raleigh
R. G. Deyton	Raleigh
James A. Gray, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Mrs. Julius Cone	Greensboro
Reuben B. Robertson	Canton
Dr. Paul Whitaker	Kinston
Mrs. R. J. Reynolds	Winston-Salem
Thomas J. Pearsall	Rocky Mount
E. T. Sandefur	Winston-Salem
Charles A. Fink	Spencer
Dr. G. M. Cooper	State Board of Health, Raleigh
D. Hiden Ramsey	Asheville
Miss Flora Wakefield	President, Nurses Association, Raleigh
Paul B. Bisette	Wilson
Charles A. Cannon	Concord
Dr. Francis Hill Fox	Durham
John W. Umstead	Chapel Hill
I. G. Grier	Thomasville
Bishop Claire Purcelle	Charlotte
Josephus Daniels	Raleigh
Dr. J. B. Sidbury	Wilmington
Mrs. W. T. Bost	Raleigh

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds	State Board of Health, Raleigh
Dr. W. Reece Berryhill	Dean of Medical School, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Dean C. C. Carpenter	Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem
Dean W. C. Davison	Duke Medical School, Durham
C. C. Spaulding	Durham
Dr. Edson E. Blackman	Charlotte
Dr. W. M. Coppridge	Durham
Dr. Roscoe D. McMillan	Red Springs
Alexander Webb	Raleigh
Dr. J. K. Hall	Westbrook Sanatorium, Richmond, Virginia
Judge Sam J. Ervin	Morganton

### Sub-Committees of North Carolina Hospital and Medical Care Commission

#### Four-Year Medical School for University and Hospital Facilities

Dr. Paul P. McCain, *Chairman*, Sanatorium  
 Josephus Daniels, *Vice Chairman*, Raleigh  
 James A. Gray, Jr., Winston-Salem  
 Dr. Donnell Cobb, Goldsboro  
 Dr. Paul Whitaker, Kinston  
 Mrs. Julius Cone, Greensboro  
 Dr. Hubert B. Haywood, Raleigh  
 Alexander Webb, Raleigh  
 Dr. W. R. Berryhill, Chapel Hill  
 Dean C. C. Carpenter, Winston-Salem  
 Dean W. C. Davison, Durham

#### Hospital and Medical Care for our Rural Population

Thomas J. Pearsall, *Chairman*, Rocky Mount  
 Dr. G. M. Cooper, *Vice Chairman*, Raleigh  
 Dr. L. D. Bayer, Raleigh  
 J. B. Slack, Raleigh  
 Dr. W. C. Davison, Durham  
 Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, Raleigh  
 Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro  
 R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro  
 J. G. K. McClure, Asheville  
 Dr. B. E. Washburn, Rutherfordton  
 Dr. S. H. Hobbs, Jr., Chapel Hill  
 M. G. Mann, Raleigh

#### Hospital and Medical Care for our Industrial and Urban Population

Charles A. Cannon, *Chairman*, Concord  
 Charles A. Fink, *Vice Chairman*, Spencer  
 I. G. Grier, Thomasville  
 Dr. J. B. Sidbury, Wilmington  
 E. T. Sandefur, Winston-Salem  
 Dr. C. C. Carpenter, Winston-Salem  
 Miss Flora Wakefield, Raleigh  
 Reuben Robertson, Canton  
 Mrs. W. T. Bost, Raleigh  
 C. C. Spaulding, Durham  
 Dr. Edson E. Blackman, Charlotte



## Special Needs of Our Negro Population

C. C. Spaulding, *Chairman*, Durham  
Dr. Edson E. Blackman, Charlotte  
Dr. R. E. Wimberly, Raleigh  
Dr. Clyde Donnell, Durham  
Dr. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh

## Mental Hygiene and Hospitalization

Dr. James W. Vernon, *Chairman*, Morganton  
Bishop Claire Purcell, Charlotte  
Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem  
D. Hiden Ramsey, Asheville  
Paul Bissette, Wilson  
John W. Umstead, Chapel Hill  
W. G. Clark, Tarboro  
Dr. Frances Hill Fox, Durham  
Dr. J. K. Hall, Westbrook Sanatorium, Richmond, Virginia  
Judge Sam J. Ervin, Morganton

## Hospital and Medical Care Plans in Other States

Dr. W. M. Coppridge, *Chairman*, Durham  
Dr. Roscoe D. McMillan, *Vice Chairman*, Red Springs  
R. G. Deyton, Raleigh

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VETERANS' SERVICES EXPANDED

March 29, 1944

The Governor and Council of State have approved plans for the immediate expansion of the veterans' service division of the North Carolina Department of Labor. This action was authorized by an act of the 1943 General Assembly which provided, in substance, that in the event the number of veterans returning from this war on account of casualties, disabilities or for other reasons should be such as to require the expansion of this service, the Governor and Council of State should make allocation from the contingency and emergency fund for such purpose.

It is estimated that veterans are already returning to the State at the estimated rate of approximately fifteen hundred a month. Commissioner of Labor Forrest Shuford, in whose department this service is set up, recommended that offices for carrying out this service be established for the present in the following cities: Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Greenville.

There has heretofore been maintained an office in Fayetteville, which will be continued. Other offices may later be established as the need develops.

Each of these offices will serve the entire area in which it is located,







Governor Broughton, on October 16, 1944, in the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg, sitting at the desk and in the chair which were used by Thomas Jefferson when he was governor of Virginia. Gov. and Mrs. Broughton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

under an allocation of counties to each office, which will be later announced.

Regular appropriations made by the General Assembly were found to be sufficient to maintain this service for the balance of the current fiscal year. For the year 1944-1945 the Governor and Council of State have made an allocation of \$28,680.00 from the contingency and emergency fund.

The offices which are being established under this action will each be staffed by an assistant service officer and a stenographer. These officers will render without cost every service and assistance that veterans may need in connection with obtaining all benefits to which they may be entitled under Federal and state enactments. Experience has shown that veterans in many cases are uninformed about privileges and services to which they are entitled and that delay and hardship will result in many cases unless such service is promptly made available to them. The chief Veterans' Service Officer of the State is Frank Sasser, who is located at the Fayetteville office and who will have general supervision over the newly established offices.

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## SESQUICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY

April 25, 1944

Governor Broughton today announced that the Executive Committee of the University of North Carolina will meet in the Governor's office on Monday, May 8th, at 11:00 A. M. The regular semiannual meeting of the full board will be held at North Carolina State College on Friday, May 26th, this being the same date on which the dedication of the new diesel engineering building at State College will take place.

Governor Broughton also announced that on the afternoon of May 8th at 3:30 P. M. in the Governor's office there will be held a meeting jointly of the several committees and the Governor's commission in connection with the observance of the sesquicentennial of the University of North Carolina in 1945. These committees are as follows:

### Governor's Commission

Victor S. Bryant, Durham  
Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem  
John L. Morehead, Charlotte  
H. Galt Braxton, Kinston

D. Hiden Ramsey, Asheville  
Capus M. Waynick, High Point  
Marsden Bellamy, Wilmington



## Trustees' Committee

J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Raleigh	Josephus Daniels, Raleigh
Mrs. Kate P. Arrington, Warrenton	L. P. McLendon, Greensboro
Burton Craige, Winston-Salem	Thomas J. Pearsall, Rocky Mount
John Sprunt Hill, Durham	Charles A. Cannon, Concord
Walter Murphy, Salisbury	Mrs. Julius Cone, Greensboro
John J. Parker, Charlotte	James S. Ficklin, Greenville
J. F. Spruill, Rocky Mount	Dr. Foy Roberson, Durham
George M. Stephens, Asheville	Frank W. Hancock, Jr., Oxford
Kemp B. Nixon, Lincolnton	Sam N. Blount, Washington
John W. Umstead, Chapel Hill	

## Alumni Committee

Kemp B. Battle, Rocky Mount	Charles G. Rose, Fayetteville
Lenoir Chambers, Norfolk, Va.	Lawrence Watt, Washington
Howard Holderness, Greensboro	Caesar Cone, Greensboro
Claude Rankin, Fayetteville	

## Faculty Committee

Francis F. Bradshaw, Chapel Hill, <i>Chairman</i>	R. D. W. Connor, Chapel Hill
L. R. Wilson, Chapel Hill	W. T. Couch, Chapel Hill
W. R. Berryhill, Chapel Hill	W. M. Dey, Chapel Hill
R. E. Coker, Chapel Hill	W. deB. MacNider, Chapel Hill
	A. R. Newsome, Chapel Hill

## INVASION DAY

May 1, 1944

Governor Broughton today issued a statement commending the action of many civic and religious groups of the State in planning a period of prayer and other appropriate observance on the day on which the expected invasion takes place. Attention was called to the fact that many of the civic clubs have arranged in their respective cities to have a signal given notifying the citizenship that the invasion has actually begun and urging upon the people of the community that there be at least a brief pause for prayer for the cause of our allies and the safety of the men in service. In connection with these plans the Governor made the following statement:

"According to all indications, we are approaching one of the most momentous events in all history. Invasion day, or D-Day, as it is referred to, will be more than a dramatic incident; it will be the all-out effort of the armed forces representing the cause of democracy, decency, freedom, and righteousness in the world. Furthermore, in this effort will be involved the lives of thousands of young men from our own State who are a part of the great armed force now poised for action.

"The hearts and minds of a great host of North Carolinians are in a state of grave anxiety at this moment. They know that their sons may shortly be in the very forefront of the most dangerous invasion of modern times. Inevitably, the casualties will be heavy. It represents one of the solemn moments of our state and national history.

"I join with community leaders in many sections of the State in urging the people to be prepared to give due observance to this fateful event. I earnestly hope that every church in North Carolina will make its arrangements to be open all day on the day of invasion and that the people be invited to turn aside from their duties and spend at least a few moments in prayer in these places of worship. I also would urge that every civic club in North Carolina, including women's clubs, fraternal and educational groups and religious groups, make immediate and appropriate plans for the prayerful observance of this event.

"No one knows when the invasion will start, but all indications point to an early date. We have been officially advised that news of the actual invasion will be flashed to the world by General Eisenhower, the commanding general of the allied troops. Such signal will no doubt come to us over the radio and through cable communications. Each community should in advance adopt its own plans for spreading the announcement and arranging for due observance. Care should be exercised against any premature announcements and against the spread of any false rumors relating to this event.

"Nearly 300,000 of our North Carolina sons are in the armed services, a large part of whom are in combat areas. In this approaching hour of grave danger they should be sustained by the earnest prayers of all our people."

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### LIBERTY SHIP LAUNCHED

May 22, 1944

Governor Broughton left Monday for Brunswick, Georgia, to attend the launching of United States ship *Donald W. Bain*, a new Liberty Ship constructed by J. A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte for the United States Maritime Commission at the Brunswick Shipyard. The launching will take place Thursday morning.

This ship is named for the late Donald W. Bain, who was three times elected treasurer of the state of North Carolina and who served during the War Between the States as adjutant of the First North Carolina Regiment by appointment of Governor Zebulon B. Vance.



Mrs. Broughton, a great-niece of Donald W. Bain, will sponsor the ship at the launching. They were accompanied by Miss Adelaide Bain of Raleigh, daughter of Donald W. Bain, and Mrs. Clifton W. Beckwith. The party will return to Raleigh Wednesday.

Lieutenant Julian R. Allsbrook of Roanoke Rapids, who is attached to the Sixth Naval District at Brunswick, has been designated as aide to Governor Broughton in connection with the launching ceremony. Admiral E. S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, is expected to be present for this event.

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### TRANSACTIONS OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

May 25, 1944

On my return to Raleigh today from Brunswick, Georgia, where a ship bearing the name of a former official of the state of North Carolina was launched, I learned that one of the candidates for Governor, Dr. Ralph McDonald, in a speech in Raleigh Tuesday night sharply attacked a transaction of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and cast aspersions upon other state officials. While I have heretofore publicly announced my neutrality in the current campaign and have strictly adhered to this policy, I cannot permit these unwarranted assertions to go unanswered.

The transaction of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board which the candidate referred to as the "rocking chair deal" was presented for my consideration upon recommendation of the State Board and of twenty-four of the twenty-five county boards. I referred the matter to the Attorney General and upon being advised by him that it met all the requirements of law, I gave the transaction my approval.

This transaction was under consideration for more than six months and was fully discussed not only by the State Board but by the twenty-four participating county control boards. War conditions had made it difficult if not impossible for these boards to acquire stocks to meet their requirements even on a rationed basis. They considered it their duty to exercise every diligence to acquire such stocks in any legal way that was available, and it was clearly the duty of the State Board under the law to render every possible assistance in this effort. Regardless of conflicting views on the sale of alcoholic beverages, the law exists and the legal duty rests upon its several boards.

Every detail of this transaction was passed upon by the office of the Attorney General. The chairman and another member of the

State Board together with a representative of the office of the attorney general made trips to New York and elsewhere in connection with this transaction. The United States Office of Price Administration passed upon the price features of the transaction and adequate surety bond protection was given to the participating counties. Public announcement of these details was made at the time of the consummation of the transaction.

There were no commissions, bonuses, or gratuities whatsoever involved in this transaction. At least five other states made purchases at the same time through the same company, at the same price and under substantially the same conditions as involved in the North Carolina transaction.

All contracts and documents in connection with this transaction are public records and have at all times been on file in the office of the State Board in Raleigh. They are available for the examination and inspection of anyone who may wish to see them.

The intimations of the candidate that the chairman of the State Board or members of local boards or anybody else in this State received cuts, commissions, or gratuities, or that funds were derived in this transaction to be used in this campaign, are utterly without foundation and are wholly unworthy. The chairman and the members of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control were appointed by me and I have the highest confidence in them. I likewise express full confidence in the members of the local boards, who have sought to discharge a difficult duty in an honorable and businesslike manner.

Other officials of the State who by indirection and innuendoes were attacked in this address have been free to make their own choice in the current political campaign, without any suggestion whatsoever from me. The fact of their choice and such activity as they have manifested in this campaign have in no sense impaired the fitness of these officials for the position which they hold or the efficiency with which they have discharged their duties. They are honorable men, in whom I have the highest confidence, and it is wholly unwarranted and unfair to say that their position in this campaign is an indication of their unfitness for the offices which they hold.

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## NORTH CAROLINIANS ARE IN THE INVASION

June 6, 1944

This is one of the momentous hours of history. With anxious hopes all America will follow every movement in the vast scale of invasion.



Many thousands of North Carolinians in the armed services are involved. Numerous communications received by me today indicate that people throughout the State, in churches and other public assemblies, are engaged in prayer for the success of the allied effort and the safety of our men. In every activity on the homefront there should be the highest spirit of dedication and unity.

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## FREIGHT RATE ARGUMENTS SCHEDULED

June 12, 1944

The class rate freight case initiated by the unanimous action of the Southern Governors' Conference will be argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington beginning Wednesday, June 14th. This case has been pending for several years, during which period preliminary hearings have been conducted and a vast amount of evidence taken before examiners. The argument before the Commission will be on the basis of the complete record.

The committee of the Southern governors having charge of these proceedings is composed of Governors Spessard Holland of Florida, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and J. M. Broughton of North Carolina. The members of this committee and some other governors from the area will be present for the opening arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case has the active and wholehearted support of the eleven governors of the Southern states comprising the Southern Governors' Conference, these states being as follows: Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Also, the case has the support of a number of states in the Middlewest and Southwest. In the Southern area the case has the backing of practically all shipping and rate groups or bureaus, many of whom have participated actively in the pending proceedings. Efforts on the part of opponents to these proceedings to show that there is a substantial division of opinion in the Southern area on this subject have been unavailing. The South and Southwest and a great number of western states and interests have expressed wholehearted accord with the position of the petitioners.

In this case the petitioners seek only uniformity of class rates. No priority or preference is sought or desired. It is the contention of the petitioners that class rates on shipments within the southern area should be no higher than shipments of similar commodities for equivalent distances within the northern or official territory. Also, that a

shipment of a commodity from a shipping point in the southern territory to a shipping point in the northern or official territory should bear no higher freight than a shipment of a similar commodity of equal weight from the same point in the northern territory to the same point in the southern territory. The petitioners contend that the existing rates are discriminatory and constitute a hopeless handicap against the full, rounded industrial development of the South, Southwest, and Middlewest.

During the pendency of these proceedings two independent investigative bodies have made findings which wholly corroborate and support the contentions of the Southern Governors' Conference in these proceedings. One of these is the Board of Investigation and Research, created by act of Congress, and the other the investigators of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It is the earnest conviction of the petitioners that findings in support of their position will not only be beneficial to the South, Southwest, and Western states, but will likewise be of great advantage to the entire Nation. This case is considered one of the most important ever conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the petitioners are confident that on the merits of the case they will win a complete victory.

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## CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM

June 26, 1944

In view of the improved war situation it has been deemed wise and proper to make substantial though not drastic reductions in the program of the Civilian Defense organization and in its employed personnel and general expenditures. Frequent conferences with military authorities in this area and with government officials have indicated the feasibility of marked reductions, but it has been urged by these authorities that the work of Civilian Defense be maintained on an efficient basis for the duration of the war.

Recently, under military sanction, it has been possible to eliminate a large portion of the air raid warning service. Likewise, the duties arising out of custody of Federal property have been recently transferred to the State Director of Purchase and Contract without any addition to the regular compensation of this official.

During the last several months the services of three assistant directors of Civilian Defense, all full-time salaried officials, have been discontinued, without filling any of the positions. All have found employment outside of State agencies.



The number of the employed staff of Civilian Defense has been reduced from fifteen to six. The total amount of monthly salaries of employed personnel has been reduced from \$2,739.00 to \$1,050.00. The reduction in personnel, particularly in field representatives, has reduced the travel expenses to approximately one-third the budgeted amount. Other substantial reductions in rent, supplies, and miscellaneous overhead expenses are in contemplation.

The staff that is being maintained consists of the director, information officer, two clerks and two stenographers. This represents about a minimum of personnel essential to carry on the work.

Throughout the period of the Civilian Defense program the great volume of public service has been rendered in every section of the State by volunteer workers. Civilian Defense chairmen in every county and coördinators in a large number of the counties, all on a voluntary basis, have directed the work of hundreds of volunteer committees and groups in a manner that will constitute one of the outstanding achievements of the State during this war period. These volunteer workers have evidenced a determination to continue their work as long as it may be necessary. Likewise, the State Committee on Civilian Defense, of which Judge Henry L. Stevens is chairman, has rendered superb and continued service on a wholly volunteer basis.

Under the capable leadership of Honorable Roy L. McMillan, state director of Civilian Defense, this organization has made a record unsurpassed anywhere in the Nation. Regional and national authorities have frequently declared that the program in North Carolina is equal to the best in the Nation. Military authorities have commended the program and have urged that it be continued without further personnel reduction until the emergency is passed.

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## NORTH CAROLINA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

July 31, 1944

Final and official figures<sup>1</sup> issued by the Budget Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1944, disclosed that the general fund surplus amounted on that date to \$57,648,870.00. Out of this total \$20,000,000.00 has heretofore been invested in state and government bonds as a post-war reserve fund under act of the General Assembly of 1943. An additional investment in war bonds in the amount of \$25,000,000.00 has been made out of accruing surplus under authority of legislative

<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton as ex officio director of the Budget Bureau issued the statement dealing with the general fund as of June 30, 1944, the end of the fiscal year.

enactment. Thus the State has in its general fund \$45,000,000.00, in round figures, invested in these bonds, and a balance of approximately \$12,500,000.00 in cash.

On the basis of the general fund surplus as of June 30, 1944, it appears reasonable to assume that the general fund surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, which will mark the end of the biennium, will be as much as \$75,000,000.00.

While the final action with respect to the disposition of application of this surplus rests with the next session of the General Assembly, it is a matter in which the public generally will have keen interest. Fortunately, the sentiment seems to be universally in favor of investing or keeping invested a sufficient amount of this surplus to offset the present general fund bonded indebtedness, which in round figures amounts to the principal sum of \$50,405,500.00, as against which the State already has a sinking fund of \$6,241,000.00. It is regrettable that this general fund bonded indebtedness cannot be paid off while money is on hand more than sufficient for such purpose. However, the bonds have no callable provision, and the only alternative is to set aside in a sinking fund specifically allocated for this purpose enough of the present surplus in its invested form to offset and be available for the payment of the general fund bonds. By this action, except for the difference in interest rate, this bonded indebtedness will be in effect retired. Such action will have a definitely stabilizing effect upon the credit and financial standing of the State. There should be no deviation from this course.

With the general fund indebtedness thus disposed of, the State will be in a very satisfactory condition with respect to its other bonded indebtedness, which consists of highway bonds in a total amount of \$55,855,000.00 less the sinking fund of \$13,400,195.00, or a net highway bonded indebtedness of \$42,454,805.00. All highway bonds are serial bonds, payable in annual amounts and under present schedules of payment these bonds will be completely retired in seven years. At the end of that period the State will have no outstanding bonded indebtedness whatsoever.

If the suggested plan of utilizing enough of the existing surplus to offset the general fund bonded indebtedness is followed, there will remain an estimated surplus of \$35,000,000.00 at the end of this biennium. The utilization of this surplus would present to the General Assembly three alternatives: (1) expansion of plant and facilities of State agencies and institutions where such need exists; (2) supplementing the program of State services, including such new and additional programs as service to returning veterans and a comprehensive



health and hospital program now being studied by a commission appointed for that purpose; (3) tax reduction.

The budget statement discloses a highway surplus of nearly \$40,000,000.00. This is not in fact a surplus but merely a deferred maintenance account. Every dollar of this amount and more is needed immediately for improvements and extension of our highway system and would have been used already if materials had been available.

It would be blind optimism to expect that revenues which have been abnormally increased by war conditions will continue after the war is over. There are already indications of declining trends in certain classifications of revenue. The General Assembly will, therefore, wisely refrain from any unnecessary or extravagant appropriations. North Carolina is on a financial basis unsurpassed by that of any state in the American Union and equalled by few. Such condition is the best foundation for future expansion in industry and along other lines. The combined wisdom of the General Assembly supported by the sentiment of the people gives assurance that nothing will be done to disturb the sound financial position of the State.

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## CELEBRATING EUROPEAN VICTORY

September 5, 1944

Fast-moving events indicate unmistakably that complete and final victory over Germany will be achieved by the allies in the immediate future. Virtually every great capital of subjugated nations has now been liberated—and Berlin is the next goal. The Nazi forces of evil have failed, and they know it. Arrogance has given way to whining; taunting has faded into wheedling. Their experience is that of fear without hope; terror without a hiding place.

Any day may bring the electrifying news that Germany has capitulated and that the greatest war of all time has ended so far as its European phase is concerned. This will be for all Americans Victory Day with all its deeply moving significance.

It is gratifying to learn that all over the State cities and counties are planning for the suitable observance of this early expected event. Communications coming to me from the mayors of municipalities and other public officials express the desire that the entire State shall join in a great and appropriate recognition of this historic event. I fully concur in these suggestions.

On the eve of D-Day prior to June 6th, in conformity with action of the President of the United States and of the governors of other

states, I called upon the people of North Carolina to observe Invasion Day with prayer and religious worship. The response to this appeal was truly notable. In keeping with this spirit I would respectfully suggest that any program that is planned should have in it a large place for prayer and worship in the churches and other places of public assembly throughout the State when the news of Victory Day comes. There will of course be unbounded enthusiasm and the hilarity involved in the release of pent-up emotions. No one would wish to restrain such expressions in whatever appropriate form they may be made. However, it will undoubtedly be within the spirit of the occasion and in keeping with the glorious achievements of our sons and their allies if the note of worship and thanksgiving should be given a prominent place in such observance.

It cannot be too strongly urged that celebration keep within reasonable bounds. There is ample room for the expression of the deepest human emotions without destruction of property or the endangering of human life. In some of the larger cities of the Nation grave apprehension has been expressed and elaborate preparations are being made to guard property and protect business houses from damage against possibly unruly crowds. It is not believed that such will occur in this State, but a word of warning should be raised in every community against rowdiness or unlawful conduct. This will be no occasion for horseplay or ruffian-like demonstrations.

There should be the greatest care observed to avoid traffic hazards, fires, the turning in of false alarms and other activities that will jeopardize either the safety or the property of the people. It is hoped that these events throughout the State will not be marked by drunkenness or riotous conduct, although such may occur unless precautions are taken. I have asked the State ABC Board and the county boards to close all liquor-selling stores throughout the State on Victory Day and for at least the next day thereafter. Every other appropriate step should be taken by local authorities to eliminate causes of possible trouble.

Programs should be planned with ample variety. Some communities are planning for public assemblies, others for parades, still others for military demonstrations where available military troops are located, and others for even greater variety of expression. It will be one of the greatest days in human history and no community should fail to give it due and appropriate observance.

To one further point should great emphasis be given: The surrender of Germany does not mean the end of the war. Japan is yet to be conquered. Hundreds of thousands of our men in the army and navy



are still exposed to the dangers of Japanese warfare and will be possibly for many months after Germany goes down. It would be a tragic injustice to these men in the far places of the earth to allow our exuberance at one phase of victory to permit us in any degree to relax our efforts or our determination in backing these men who are fighting the cruel and crafty Japanese.

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## SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT NEGRO GIRLS

September 28, 1944

The Training School for Delinquent Negro Girls has been opened at Rocky Mount and is now receiving delinquents who are eligible for admission under the law. The facilities formerly occupied as an N.Y.A. training school for youth of the colored race have been obtained for the purposes of this training school until conditions shall later make possible the construction of a permanent location.

This training school, which fills a long-felt need in the State, is being operated under the direction of the North Carolina Board of Correction and Training and under the direct supervision of the general superintendent, Mr. Samuel E. Leonard. Superintendent Leonard will later announce the personnel of the staff having charge of the training school at Rocky Mount.

Many delays have been encountered, principally on account of war conditions which have made unavailable a site and facilities for this purpose.

The General Assembly of 1941 passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to study the needs for such a training school for delinquent Negro girls. The Governor named as the commission the following:

Dr. W. A. Stanbury, *Chairman*  
Bishop Edwin A. Penick  
Representative A. B. Stoney  
Representative Irving Carlyle  
Mrs. Lula Kelsey

The report of this commission strongly recommended the establishment of such institution and was transmitted by the governor to the 1943 session, with recommendation that adequate provision be made. This legislative action was unanimously taken and since then the matter of obtaining a location and setting up the school has rested with the North Carolina Board of Correction and Training.

Governor Broughton expressed gratification that this institution

has now been opened. He also commended the North Carolina State Board of Correction and Training and Superintendent Leonard for their diligent efforts in getting this school opened under difficult circumstances. The Governor also expressed appreciation for the helpful coöperation of the mayor and board of aldermen of the City of Rocky Mount and the school board of that city, which boards jointly own the site on which this facility is located and gave their consent to its use for the purpose of this training school.

The facilities of the training school are highly suitable for the purpose but are limited in their scope to such extent that it will not be possible at present to admit as many delinquents as might be eligible for admission. The board expressed the hope that when building materials become available these facilities may be greatly expanded.

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## MINIMUM SALARIES AND WAGES

October 3, 1944

### *Memorandum to the Advisory Budget Commission:*

In connection with any consideration that the Advisory Budget Commission may give to increase of pay to employees of the State I respectfully submit that first consideration should be given to that group of employees who are at present being paid on a basis of less than 40 cents an hour. I do not think the number of such employees is very considerable, but undoubtedly they are deserving of full and immediate consideration.

Every study that has been made during the last two years or more both by management and labor groups and various panels engaging in such studies reveals that compensation on a basis of 40 cents an hour is the minimum essential for any sort of reasonable standard of living. In fact, the recognition of this situation is such that the War Labor Board and its various regional officers have adopted the policy that wage increases to 40 cents an hour are not required to have the approval of the board or its regional agencies.

While Federal, state, and local units of government are exempt from rulings of the War Labor Board, this board has wisely suggested that such public agencies should voluntarily bring wages along in accordance with this general policy.

In view of the factors of living cost, which have been carefully studied by these competent agencies fixing 40 cents an hour as the minimum below which no able-bodied person should be paid, I feel



that the state of North Carolina should adopt a policy of not paying anybody under existing circumstances any compensation less than 40 cents an hour.

I, therefore, express the hope that the Budget Commission, independent of any other action with respect to increases in compensation to such employees, will make a recommendation that no able-bodied worker on the state pay roll receive less than 40 cents an hour as compensation. I do not have the figures as to the number of this group, but I am informed that there are a considerable number of persons now employed at a rate somewhat less than this, and I also know that most of them are in great economic distress because of this situation.

North Carolina and the South generally have suffered in the past by having in many phases of industry too low a wage schedule. These conditions have been tremendously improved in recent years. We have learned that the State and the section cannot prosper permanently nor build itself up industrially on a basis of cheap wages. The South can achieve the economic position and welfare its people deserve and its resources make possible only by increasing and spreading the purchasing power of all the people. Industry already clearly recognizes this fact and for the most part the industries of North Carolina have increased wages as rapidly and to the extent that will be permitted by the policies of the War Labor Board. Surely, if this policy has been adopted by industry, the State itself should not lag in such matters, but should set an example to all others by coming up at least to the minimum of compensation for its employees.

I know that my action in calling attention to this particular group of underpaid employees will not be construed as any expression of opinion by me against any program of general increases in salaries to such employees. I feel that proposals for increases to employees will necessarily have to be considered and that within reason increases should be made in so far as state revenues make it possible.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Melville Broughton, *Governor*.

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#### NORTH CAROLINA ENGINEERING FOUNDATION ORGANIZED

October 14, 1944

The North Carolina Engineering Foundation, Inc., recently chartered, held the organization meeting in Raleigh, Saturday morning. The

following officers, all of whom will serve without compensation, were elected:

J. M. Broughton, President  
 Harry Straus, President, Ecusta Paper Company,  
 Brevard, N. C., Vice-President  
 J. G. Vann, Comptroller, North Carolina State College, Secretary-Treasurer

All of the incorporators were elected as directors.

The following directors were elected members of the executive committee:

David Clark	Charlotte
John W. Clark	Franklinville
Ralph Rogers	New York, N. Y.
William Muirhead	Durham
K. Clyde Council	Wananish
C. A. Dillon	Raleigh

The following were elected as alternate members of the executive committee to serve when other members cannot attend:

A. E. Finley	Raleigh
F. D. Cline	Raleigh

It was decided to make an active campaign for donations with which to improve the Engineering Department at North Carolina State College. Assurances of substantial donations have already been received.

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## SCHOOL BOARD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

November 1, 1944

The school board amendment to the Constitution submitted to the last session of the General Assembly is a proposal of great merit and should be ratified by the people of the State in the election next Tuesday.

While the original school board amendment that was submitted by the 1941 General Assembly was not an administration measure but rather one that was sponsored by school, farm, business, and labor organizations of the State, I was glad to give it my heartiest endorsement. However, certain provisions of this amendment provoked heated debate and sharp divisions even among some of the foremost friends of public schools in the State. The provisions that provoked chief opposition to the original amendment were the restrictive clause requiring a majority of the board to be from business and finance, the use of the congressional district as a basis for representation on the board, and the failure to provide such alternating memberships as



to make it impossible for any governor to appoint, during his term of office, more than half of the membership of the board.

These were honest and in my judgment meritorious objections to the original amendment under which the State is now operating. Accordingly, in order to avoid a division and possible defeat of an amendment that at least was a long step in the right direction, I invited a conference of proponents and opponents of the original amendment and agreed that if all parties would join in supporting the then proposed amendment, I would recommend to the next session of the General Assembly the submission of a corrective or modifying amendment dealing with these objections. This proposal was assented to and a statement was published in the press of the State signed by leaders of both groups.

In keeping with my agreement, publicly stated and in good faith, I recommended to the General Assembly that a modifying or corrective amendment be submitted to the people. The Legislature took such action, and while the modifying amendment may not be in the exact language that any of us would have desired, it is my opinion that it measurably accomplishes the results which were embodied in the general agreement.

I further stated publicly at the time that if such corrective amendment should be submitted to the people of the State I would give it my wholehearted support. In my judgment I would be guilty of breach of faith with the people if I failed to do so. I, therefore, heartily endorse the proposal now before the people and express the earnest hope that it will be ratified.

Only recently have there been any stated objections to the proposal. These are based primarily upon the contention that the new amendment omits a provision for a comptroller. This omission by the General Assembly was a matter that was publicly debated and there was no secrecy or evasion about the action that was taken. The majority sentiment was that the matter of providing a comptroller should be left to the General Assembly and that it was not necessary that a comptroller be made a constitutional officer. Very obviously the next session of the General Assembly, upon which will rest the duty of enacting administrative procedures under this amendment, will make ample provision for the business administration of the board of education and will provide for a business manager or an executive whose duties will be equivalent to that of comptroller.

It is not necessary that these details of administration be put into the Constitution. It never has been done before. For example, the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina is a constitu-

tional board. The Constitution makes no provision for a comptroller, but nevertheless the University under legislative act has a comptroller who is performing a very important function. The State Highway and Public Works Commission has a comptroller whose work is most essential, but he is serving not by virtue of any constitutional provision but under legislative authorization. Other illustrations could be added from the experience of our own State agencies. In time it may become necessary to have not only a comptroller or his equivalent, but an assistant. Under such circumstances, if the Constitution did not provide for an assistant, we would be left handicapped until the Constitution could again be amended.

It is a fundamental of government that constitutions and constitutional amendments should deal with broad principles of government, leaving to the General Assembly, composed of the representatives of the people, the responsibility for passing necessary enabling acts. I have full confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of those who will serve in the next session of the General Assembly and there is every reason to believe that they will take adequate action about business management, which action they have full authority to take.

Further objection is made to the fact that the new board of education under the amendment will be based in its representation on eight educational districts instead of on the existing congressional districts. In my judgment this is one of the strongest features of the proposed amendment. Congressional districts are inevitably political in their arrangement and territorial limitations. It is difficult to conceive a division of the State less suitable for schools or roads than to use the congressional districts. As a matter of fact, the Highway Commission was one time made up on a congressional district basis. The error of this arrangement was soon perceived and the State was by legislative enactment divided into better balanced highway divisions, and no one would now propose that we go back to the old congressional system. Our schools ought to be removed as far as possible from political activities and considerations. As long as members of the board of education are chosen on a basis of congressional districts there will be at least a stronger tendency towards such political considerations. Furthermore, under the congressional district appointment method it is difficult for any governor to make appointments on this board from the minority in the State. For my part, I feel that the minority ought to be represented, and under the new amendment such will be possible. Also, it will be possible to have one or more representatives distinctly from farming and labor groups, which is



desirable. These are public schools and the public ought to be well represented on the board of education.

This is not a personal, political, or partisan matter. The proposed new amendment is advocated by a committee which includes in its membership the present governor of the State, the Democratic candidate, the Republican candidate for governor in the current election, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State and the Republican candidate for United States Senate, together with a long list of citizens representing every element of our citizenship. The statement and the list of the committee were printed in the press of the State about ten days ago.

Four other amendments are also submitted at the coming election. Of major importance among these is the one adding the Insurance Commissioner, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Labor to the Council of State. The other three, while of less general importance, are meritorious and desirable. I earnestly hope that all these amendments will be ratified by the people.

## LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS





February 4, 1941

THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF WINSTON-SALEM,  
*Winston-Salem, N. C.*

Gentlemen:

The plans which you are making for observance of Americanism Week are most impressive and the occasion is one of great significance. I am glad to be privileged to make a brief statement concerning this event.

All over the United States there is being manifested at the present time a fine spirit of what we broadly term "Americanism." By this I think we mean a spirit of rededication to those principles and traditions which have made of us a great nation. Equality of opportunity, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right of worship, individual liberty, and the dignity of human personality are all a part of the precious privilege of being an American. It is to preserve and enhance these rights and privileges, acquired through years of sacrifice and struggle, that this Nation is now girding itself for defense on a scale never before attempted by any nation in the history of the world.

In this coöperative endeavor, this program of defense, every loyal American citizen, young and old, will give the fullest coöperation. While we do not have any aggressive purposes and would deplore the establishment of any purely military regime in this free nation, we realize the urgent necessity of making ourselves strong enough to defend this freedom. In the early days of our republic, youth had a great part in many notable achievements which have made our Nation great. I have the confidence that in this hour of great crisis young men and women of our land will again be found ready to serve the Nation with enthusiasm and loyalty.

With these purposes in mind, I congratulate you upon your program and trust that it will prove to be in every way successful.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*



February 14, 1941

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES AT THE  
BANQUET OF THE STATES,  
*Whittier, California.*

Gentlemen:

It is indeed a privilege to have the opportunity of extending a few words of greeting to you North Carolinians who may be in attendance this year at the Banquet of the States, held in the City of Whittier, California.

May I say, first, that North Carolina never surrenders its claim to the affections and loyalty of its citizens, no matter how far they may stray from home. Furthermore, our beloved State welcomes with open arms the return of its sons and daughters at all times. It is a long way from North Carolina to California, but the distance is not equaled by that bond of affection that exists between the State and its native sons and daughters.

It is pleasing to learn that North Carolina citizens in California have had a great part in the upbuilding of that magnificent State of the Pacific. In fact, I am advised that if all North Carolinians should leave California at one time, it would practically be necessary for the State to cede some of its territory to some other state or nationality.

You will be interested to know that North Carolina goes forward in a great way. The recent census returns disclose that North Carolina is now eleventh among the states in total population. We exceed all other states in many important lines of manufacture and are only about third in total value of agricultural products. There is practically no unemployment in North Carolina at the present time, except among certain untrained and practically unemployable groups. Employment conditions are in fact so good that we may have to issue a call for all loyal North Carolinians to return to their native state.

We have several football teams, any one of whom is likely to go to the Rose Bowl next New Year's Day, and if this should occur and I should be privileged to go with them, I shall take pleasure in extending to you in person the greetings from the Old North State.

Officially and personally I extend to you the greetings from your own homeland, the incomparable Old North State.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

February 18, 1941

MR. ROBERT LEE HUMBER,  
*Greenville, North Carolina.*

My dear Mr. Humber:

I have been privileged to read a resolution which you have proposed for adoption by the General Assembly of North Carolina, dealing with the subject of a world federation in the interest of peace and world order.

At this particular time, when there is such a gravely disturbing condition of affairs in the world at large, any movement or declaration in the interest of peace and stability of the world order is deserving of the greatest commendation.

I have been much impressed with the sentiment expressed in this admirable resolution which you propose. It is exalted in character and altogether admirable in purpose. You have drafted this resolution with a background of sixteen years residence in Paris, terminating only upon the German invasion last June, and previous to this, as a Rhodes scholar in Oxford University, you had intimate acquaintance with and opportunity for observing European leadership and affairs. Out of this experience you have drafted a document which sounds a hopeful note in the darkness of international disorder which we now experience.

As a native son of North Carolina, familiar with its history and its struggle for liberty and freedom through the years, you have sensed the fact that North Carolina is by virtue of its traditions and its spirit qualified to take the leadership in the movement that must come if we are to have peace and stability on earth. I commend you most heartily for your work in preparing this resolution and in presenting it to public audiences throughout North Carolina, and I sincerely hope that it will meet with favor and be adopted by the General Assembly.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*



April 7, 1941

MR. J. B. SMITH,  
*Publicity Chairman,*  
*Young Men's Christian Association*  
*Charlotte, N. C.*

Dear Mr. Smith:

I understand that at an early date the Charlotte Young Men's Christian Association will inaugurate its annual membership campaign.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North Carolina are rendering an outstanding and signal service in the building of a finer and better citizenship in our State. I am particularly impressed with the privileges and opportunities the Associations are extending to the underprivileged boys, many of whom through your efforts and facilities are having opportunities for a fuller life and are receiving the training and guidance which inspires their young lives with a nobler conception of citizenship.

To the officers and officials of the Charlotte Young Men's Christian Association and to the large volunteer group of workers who will join in this campaign, I extend greetings and good wishes.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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Wake Forest College  
Wake Forest, N. C.  
April 19, 1941

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

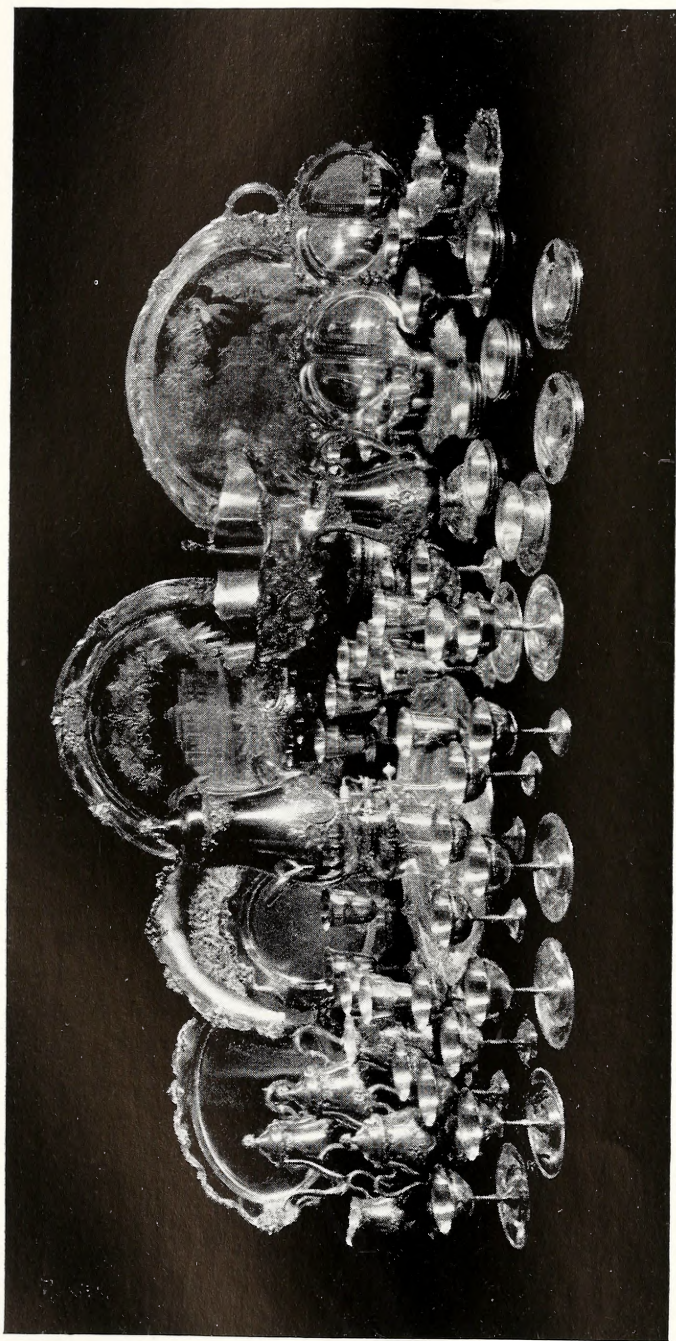
My dear Governor Broughton:

This word is meant to be personal and in no sense political. As you know, I am no politician and have no desire to be. It was my joy to support you as best I could in this personal way during your campaign and it is my earnest desire to support and help you in the arduous task which is yours for several years ahead of us.

I suppose it is entirely impossible for a man in your position to be absolutely free. It is no doubt best that he should not be: for we live in a democracy and not under a totalitarian regime. It was a matter of great satisfaction to me, however, that you won your nomination







Silver service purchased for the Mansion during Governor Broughton's administration. See footnote on page 509 for an explanation of the silver service which was used prior to its being recalled by the United States Navy.

and your election without putting yourself under obligation to any special group. This certainly puts you in position to be as free in your purposes, your plans, and your actions as one can be in a representative government.

You have been governor now for three months. You have wrought wonders in that time. The way you handled the Legislature, the way you have touched and handled questions and policies of public interest, and the way you have seemed to me to "hit the nail on the head" in your administration so far, suggests that your administration will go down in the history of our State as one of the very best in its history. I am anxious that this shall be true. My interest in this matter is, I hope, purely patriotic and Christian. At the same time, I cannot forget the good parents and other loved ones that stand back of you, the school which is proud to own you as her son, and the many Christian people in North Carolina who look to you to see to it that the principles and ideals for which they stand shall have a fair opportunity to register themselves in the life of our Commonwealth. In my judgment the surest way and perhaps the only way to realize the ends to which I am here alluding is to be found in putting good, honest, faithful men into places of leadership. Looking toward this end, I want to pledge you my prayers, my sympathetic interest, and my humble coöperation in every practicable way.

I hope that you will kindly say to Mrs. Broughton that I have noted with genuine interest, with sincere admiration, and with hearty good will her noble and effective part in everything to which I have referred.

With highest respect and with every good wish, I am

Most cordially yours,

W. R. CULLOM.<sup>1</sup>

Navy Yard, New York  
April 25, 1941

GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

My dear Governor:

On behalf of the officers and crew of the *North Carolina* I wish to express our great appreciation of the silver service<sup>2</sup> presented to our

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Cullom was head of the Department of Religion when Governor Broughton was a student at Wake Forest College.

<sup>2</sup>During the session of the General Assembly in 1907 a bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 to purchase a "suitable service to be presented to the United States Cruiser *North Carolina*."



ship by your State. It is now assembled and on display in the wardroom, the object of admiration of visitors and ship's company alike.

We are indeed grateful, and are proud to be the recipients of such a fine gift. The *North Carolina* will bend her every effort to uphold the fine traditions of the State for which she is named.

The wardroom officers join me in extending to you and Mrs. Broughton a most cordial invitation to have dinner with us on your next trip to New York, so that we may have the pleasure of showing you our silver service and thanking you personally.

I am sending you today six ash trays, which were distributed as mementos of the commissioning ceremony.

Respectfully yours,

O. M. HUSTVEDT, *Captain*,  
United States Navy.

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[TELEGRAM]

Raleigh, N. C., May 9, 1941

GERMAN AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY,  
1133 Broadway,  
New York City.

Telegram received protesting the showing of Nazi propaganda film "Victory in the West." I have not seen this picture nor did I have any firsthand information as to its nature and purposes, but I would unalterably oppose showing of any film in this State which is a part of Nazi propaganda or which is designed to instill fear and disunity and to provoke unrest and disorder in this country or to cripple defense efforts or prejudicially affect American morale. The people of North Carolina are wholeheartedly and overwhelmingly in favor of the defense program and also in favor of unlimited aid to Britain and we would not take kindly to any organized Nazi or other propaganda designed to affect this spirit of our people.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

Day Letter

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A committee of five persons, two from the Senate and three from the House, was authorized to purchase the silver service. *Public Laws of North Carolina*, 1907, Chapter, 962. In 1925 when the battleship was scrapped, the service was returned to North Carolina. Shortly after this, it was placed in the Governor's Mansion where it remained until it was recalled in 1928 by the Navy Department to be used on the United States Ship *Raleigh* which went on a cruise around the world. It was returned to the Mansion in 1930 where it remained until the U. S. Battleship *North Carolina* was commissioned in 1941. The silver was estimated to be worth \$10,000 and contained 122 or more pieces. *The News and Observer*, June 18, 1930, July 22, 1930, and April 4, 1941.

Camden, North Carolina  
August 19, 1941

GOVERNOR MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*The Executive Mansion,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs wishes to express its appreciation for the splendid and inspiring message that you brought the farm men and women of the State at State College on the evening of August 7.

We are confident that with such a friend as Your Excellency agriculture in North Carolina will take a long step forward and play an important part in the present national defense program.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. PORTER PAISLEY, *President.*  
MRS. P. P. GREGORY,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

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Lenoir, N. C.  
September 20, 1941

DEAR GOVERNOR BROUGHTON:

One of our rural ladies in Caldwell paid you what I thought a very fine compliment after you spoke in Lenoir last Tuesday. She said that she had previously thought of a governor as some one a long way off, but that when you finished speaking she felt as though she could come right up and talk to you about her problems, such as her chickens, children, and all matters concerning her everyday life.

Everybody praised your speech as being so appropriate and fine, but somehow I thought this rural lady expressed a beautiful thought and sentiment.

We are all very grateful for your coming to our celebration.

Sincerely,

V. D. GUIRE<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>V. D. Guire, during the primary in which Governor Broughton was nominated, was chairman of the 9th District of Broughton for Governor Committee.



September 29, 1941

MR. WINFIELD BLACKWELL,  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

My dear Winfield:

I thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of September 26th, and I deeply appreciate your sending to me the original resolution, which, as you state, was unanimously adopted by the resolution committee and by the Convention of the Young Democrats at their recent annual convention, with reference to me and my administration. I am indeed grateful to the committee and to the convention for so generous an expression.

I also appreciate your very kind references to my visit to Winston-Salem during the convention and on the occasion of the Old North State Fund dinner.

I have heard many complimentary remarks by both sides with respect to the fair and efficient manner in which you presided at this somewhat turbulent session of the convention, which took place on Saturday afternoon. I am sure that anybody who could preside over such a session without getting mixed up and without making either side mad would be well qualified some day to serve as speaker of the house of representatives. In any event, I congratulate you most sincerely.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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#### RESOLUTION

A Resolution proclaiming Honorable J. M. Broughton and his Administration.

Whereas in 1940 the people of North Carolina elected as their governor the Honorable J. M. Broughton by the largest majority ever accorded to any governor of this State, thereby continuing an unbroken succession of able and outstanding democratic executives in the South's foremost commonwealth; and

Whereas, Governor Broughton has shown such sincerity and devotion to the best interests of the people of his State, and such wisdom and ability in administering the duties of his high office, in spite of the tremendous and disturbing impact of national defense, that our party has added new credit to its record of good government and so that this State has continued to be the best balanced state; and

Whereas, the 1941 Legislature, under the sponsorship and guidance of Governor Broughton, enacted a progressive and far-reaching program for the benefit of agriculture, and made available more funds and greater provisions for public schools and charities than ever before in our State's history, and

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<sup>1</sup>This is the resolution adopted by the Young Democrats of North Carolina at their annual convention which assembled at Winston-Salem, N. C. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Governor Broughton.







Governor Broughton greets Sergeant William H. Braswell in Moore General Hospital, near Asheville, Gov. Broughton, on March 8, 1944, spoke to the patients there.

Whereas, it is the high privilege of the Young Democrats of North Carolina to recognize and acclaim such outstanding quality of leadership and devotion to public service;

Now, therefore, we, the Young Democrats of North Carolina, in annual convention assembled, and in keeping with our responsibility for the leadership of the youth of this State, do hereby resolve:

That we hereby declare our high appreciation of and our enthusiastic loyalty to the governor of North Carolina, Honorable J. M. Broughton, and his administration of the affairs of this great State.

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October 1, 1941

THE HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Sir:

Your presence at and your participation in our Boy Scout Jubilee was the highlight of the entire event.

Your address at our Governor's Campfire was one of the best Boy Scout messages I have ever heard. This address that was heard by people throughout our Southland will provide a tremendous boost for and support of this program of character building and citizenship training.

On behalf of the boys and leaders in attendance and on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America I thank you sincerely for taking time out of a busy life to make this great contribution.

Most cordially yours,

Boy Scouts of America

W. A. DOBSON, *Regional Executive.*

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NAVY YARD

Philadelphia, Pa.

October 13, 1941

HIS EXCELLENCY

The Governor of North Carolina  
*The Capitol*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Sir:

Sponsored by the Navy League of the United States, October 27th has for many years been observed as Navy Day, and plans are now



being laid by the League for this year's observance on that date.

National security being in such large measure dependent upon the navy, it is particularly appropriate that a special effort be made at this time.

At the request of the National Liaison Officer of the Navy League, the following information is supplied as of possible interest in connection with your Navy Day observance plans:

The U. S. S. *Dobbin*, a destroyer tender displacing 8,325 tons, was built at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., during the period 1919-1924, and is still in active service with the Fleet. It is named for the Honorable James Cochrane Dobbin, who was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1814. He graduated from the University of North Carolina, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practiced law in Fayetteville. He was a member of Congress from 1845 to 1847 and of the North Carolina Legislature from 1848 to 1852. In 1853 he became Secretary of the Navy, and during his tenure of this office initiated many far-reaching reforms. He advocated a strong navy as a measure for the preservation of peace, inaugurated the present apprentice system in the navy, and introduced honorable discharges for good conduct. Under his auspices the Perry Expedition to Japan was carried to a successful conclusion, and the first treaty with Japan made. He died in Fayetteville in 1857.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. WATSON,

*Rear Admiral*, U. S. Navy

Commandant, Fourth Service District.

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#### COMMANDANT'S OFFICE

Navy Yard, Mare Island, California

October 15, 1941

My dear Governor:

October 27th, the anniversary of the late President Theodore Roosevelt's birthday, is observed annually throughout the United States as Navy Day.

At the request of the Navy League of the United States, the Commandants of the several shore establishments of the Navy are communicating with the respective governors of states which have been honored by having a navy vessel named for their state or for a meritorious citizen thereof.

It is, therefore, the pleasure of the Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, on the occasion of Navy Day, 1941, to extend greetings to you and the citizens of North Carolina, and to remind the citizens of your State that it was the privilege of the Mare Island Navy Yard to construct the United States Destroyer *Fairfax*, in 1916, which was named in memory of Rear Admiral Donald McNeil Fairfax, who was born in North Carolina on August 12, 1837.

He was commissioned Rear Admiral July 11, 1880. He was executive officer of the San Jacinto, November 8, 1861, when the British steamer *Trent* was seized by Charles Wilkes. He boarded that vessel and took off the Confederate commissioners. He retired at his own request September 30, 1881.

U. S. S. *Fairfax* was one of the group of destroyers traded to Great Britain in exchange for naval bases in recent negotiations. She now bears the name H. M. S. *Richmond*, and is in service with the Royal Navy today.

Very truly yours,

W. L. FRIEDEL,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy  
Commandant.

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[TELEGRAM]

New York, N. Y.  
October 21, 1941

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

How would you reply to *New York Daily News*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Lindbergh*, and others position possibility of no elections in 1942. This wire sent governors of all states. *Pic* thanks you for your prompt coöperation in rendering this public service. Reply collect.

A. LAWRENCE HOLMES,  
Editor, *Pic Magazine*,  
79 7th Avenue,  
New York City.



Elizabeth City State Teachers College  
Elizabeth City, N. C.  
October 21, 1941

HON. J. M. BROUGHTON, *Governor*  
*State Capitol*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

My dear Sir:

I had the honor of attending the Atlantic District Fair at Ahoskie on October 16 and of hearing you speak to the hundreds of Negro farmers who came to see and hear you.

Your address was a tonic for a growing fear of what the future holds for us. It was full of hope and calm confidence in the ability of our rural citizens to survive the present world crisis. I am sure you contributed much to the stability and peace of mind of the many colored people in this region of the State which the Elizabeth City State Teachers College serves.

You have proven yourself to be truly governor for all the State and we are deeply grateful for your kind consideration.

With every good wish for your continued success and happiness, I am

Yours very respectfully,

HAROLD L. TRIGG, *President.*<sup>1</sup>

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[TELEGRAM]

Raleigh, N. C.  
October 22, 1941

MR. A. LAWRENCE HOLMES,  
*Editor, Pic Magazine,*  
*79 7th Avenue,*  
*New York, N. Y.*

Telegram received. The suggestion of *New York Daily News*, *Chicago Tribune*, Lindbergh, and others as to possibility of no elections in 1942 is unconstitutional and fantastic. The biennial elections are a vital part of our democratic process and will so remain. The people of North Carolina would oppose abandonment of elections even if constitutionally possible.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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<sup>1</sup>Dr. Trigg, one of the leading Negro educators in North Carolina, was president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, 1939-1945; associate director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, 1946-1947; and president of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., since September 1, 1947.

H. M. S. Formidable  
Norfolk Navy Yard  
Portsmouth, Virginia  
October 25, 1941

MR. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,  
State Capitol,  
Raleigh, N. C.*

Your Excellency:

In the course of the last five weeks, 500 officers and men from H.M.S. *Formidable* have spent a most enjoyable holiday in the C.C.C. Camp at Crabtree Creek.

The successful operation of the camp itself was largely due to the kindness of Mr. E. B. Stone, Jr., of the National Park Service, who spared no effort to ensure that everything ran smoothly.

I am most grateful for the lavish hospitality extended to both officers and men, not only by public and commercial bodies, but particularly by the residents of Raleigh and Durham in their homes. It is not possible for me to thank each individual personally, but I would be grateful if you could perhaps publish this letter in your local paper to let them know how much their many kindnesses to the *Formidable* have been appreciated.

All who visited the camp have brought away with them very happy memories of their stay in North Carolina; they have made many friends and hope to have other opportunities to meet them in the future.

With kindest regards

Yours very sincerely,

A. W. La T. Bisset, *Captain.*

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[TELEGRAM]

October 27, 1941

CAPTAIN O. M. HUSTVEDT  
*Battleship North Carolina  
c/o Postmaster  
New York City, N. Y.*

North Carolina has today observed Navy Day with great enthusiasm, and as a feature of our observance I desire as governor of the State to extend to you and to all officers and enlisted men on the



battleship which bears the name of our State our greetings and felicitations. The record of this great battleship is a matter of pride to all citizens of our State and we are confident that in these critical days this ship will uphold in a worthy manner the best traditions of the navy of the United States.

Yours truly,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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October 28, 1941

THE HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

On behalf of the Navy League of the United States I wish to thank you for the thoughtful and inspiring address which you made over WPTF yesterday, Navy Day.

The main function of the Navy League is to keep the needs of the Navy before the American public. This and the high service which our Navy has always rendered in time of national peril were effectively discussed all over the Nation yesterday by such distinguished citizens as yourself. It was climaxed by President Roosevelt's challenging address last night.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

H. A. Fisher, *Chairman*,  
Navy Day Program for  
North Carolina.

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October 31, 1941

CAPTAIN A. W. LA T. BISSET,  
*H. M. S. Formidable*  
*Norfolk Navy Yard*  
*Portsmouth, Virginia*

Dear Captain Bisset:

Your letter of October 25th was received, and I was very glad to have the same published in our local newspapers as a means of extending to the people of this section an expression of your appreciation for the courtesies extended to the officers and men from *H. M. S. Formidable* who spent a number of days at the C.C.C. Camp located at Crabtree Creek, a short distance from Raleigh, N. C.

These men made a most favorable impression upon the people of our section, and on their behalf I take this opportunity of expressing to you our pleasure in having this fine representative group of British Seamen with us.

I have also taken the liberty of transmitting a copy of your letter to Mr. E. B. Stone, Jr., of the National Park Service, who has supervision of the Crabtree Creek area.

With sentiments of good wishes and esteem, I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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November 7, 1941

THE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION AND  
THE ASSOCIATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF  
NORTH CAROLINA.

Gentlemen:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to extend my greetings to the sheriffs of North Carolina and to the members of the Association of Law Enforcement Officers of this State.

It has been my privilege to attend a number of meetings of these organizations and to be associated with the members on various occasions during the past summer. I had the opportunity of attending the 1941 Convention of the Sheriffs' Association held in Elizabeth City and of becoming better acquainted with their constructive program of service.

The state of North Carolina has assumed an important part in the National Defense Program. There has been located within the borders of our State a number of Training Camps and various other defense activities. At this time the largest peacetime maneuver in the history of our Nation is now in progress. These many defense activities have placed upon our law enforcement officers an additional burden which requires that the law enforcement agencies at every point be strengthened and improved and become increasingly alert in their highly important tasks.

I am confident that the sheriffs of North Carolina and the members of the Law Enforcement Officers Association will measure up in the fullest degree to their increased responsibilities.

I take this opportunity to assure your organizations of my continued coöperation and support and at the same time to call upon



all of the members for their best efforts and for the highest degree of service in the important task of law enforcement and the maintenance of high standards of citizenship.

The people of North Carolina have always responded promptly and with a patriotic zeal to the call for service and in keeping with the proud traditions of our State.

In the great emergency which now confronts us I have every confidence that the Law Enforcement Officers of North Carolina will face and deal with every problem which arises in such manner as to reflect credit upon themselves and upon the State.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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December 1, 1941

The People of the State of North Carolina:

The United States War Department has designated the week of November 27th to December 3rd, inclusive, as Keep 'Em Flying Week. Wednesday, December 3rd, is the last day of this program, and it is my desire to make some official recognition of this day.

The War Department, during this week, is making a special effort to acquaint the people of this Nation with the various activities of the United States Army Air Corps; and in this connection, at the request of the War Department, the Universal Pictures Corporation has released a motion picture made in coöperation with the Cal-Aero Academy, depicting the experiences and advantages of the Air Corps training and the opportunities of acquiring valuable experience and training for future life.

In coöperation with this program inaugurated by the War Department, I have designated and set apart Wednesday, December 3rd, as Keep 'Em Flying Day in the state of North Carolina, for the purpose of calling the attention of the people of our State to this program and of bringing to the especial attention of the young men of our State the opportunities for service to their Nation offered by their enlistment in the Air Corps.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

Fort Bragg, N. C.  
December 1, 1941

THE HONORABLE J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Governor, State of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared somewhat and the troops are preparing to return to their home stations, I wanted to give myself the pleasure of calling on you at Raleigh to thank you personally for the particular brand of Southern hospitality that has been extended to us all during the maneuvers.

I learned by telephone today that you would not be available today or tomorrow, so I shall have to forego the pleasure of a personal visit with you until some later date. Meanwhile, I want you to know how very deeply appreciative I am of all you have done to make our stay here so pleasant. The warmth of the welcome extended by citizens of both North and South Carolina was astonishing. I have seen samples of letters written home by various soldiers indicating that total strangers had come up to them time and again and invited them to share a meal or their hospitality for a night. This attitude on the part of your good people has not only contributed greatly to the success of our maneuvers, but has also indicated very clearly to our troops the extent to which they are being supported by the civilian population. I am sure that the effect will be long-lasting.

With every good wish for a happy holiday season, and in the hope of seeing you in the very near future, I am

Yours very sincerely,

H. A. DRUM,  
*Lieutenant General, U. S. Army.*

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December 5, 1941

GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM,  
*First Army,  
Governors Island, New York.*

My dear General Drum:

I acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of December 1 and I have taken the liberty of giving the contents of your letter to the press of the State so that they may be informed of your very cordial expressions.



I regret that I did not have the privilege of seeing you again before you returned to New York, and I shall take advantage of the first opportunity I have when in New York to call on you.

I think the maneuver has been a great experience not only to the Army but to the two Carolinas. Our people have responded in a very remarkable manner, and they not only have discharged worthily a great duty, but they have apparently found great pleasure in the situation. I have had practically no complaints from any citizen in any of the eight counties of this State relative to circumstances attending the maneuver. On the contrary, there has been on every hand the highest praise of the conduct of the soldiers.

May I add that you have personally endeared yourself to the people of North Carolina. Your courteous consideration of all requests that have been made, your prompt recognition of various groups and delegations, and your fine understanding of the human problems have given the people of North Carolina a very high opinion of you not only as a military commander but as a man. May I say that I personally share all of these sentiments to the fullest extent.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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December 8, 1941

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and personally I want to thank the people of North Carolina through you for the extraordinary cordiality shown our boys during the recent army maneuvers. These reports have been coming to me from buck privates and general officers and from many grateful relatives of the men. "Southern hospitality" has come to mean something real in the minds of thousands of our folks, thanks to the kindness of your good citizens.

So many communities and so many individuals in your State outdid themselves in making your visitors feel at home that I cannot begin to thank them all. It would please me very much if by giving this letter to your newspapers, you could circulate as widely as possible this expression of the appreciation felt by Massachusetts. And should

future events bring any of your boys up here, you may be sure that a warm welcome awaits them.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
*Governor of Massachusetts.*

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December 12, 1941

HONORABLE LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
*Governor of Massachusetts,*  
*Boston, Massachusetts.*

Dear Governor Saltonstall:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 8th, in which you express on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and personally a gracious word of thanks to the people of North Carolina for the courtesies that were extended to the soldiers during the recent maneuvers.

Your generously expressed letter has touched us deeply, and I have taken the liberty of giving to the press of the State the contents of your communication.

In view of the grave turn of events, we are all the more grateful that it has been our privilege here in North Carolina to have had so large a part in the training of these fine young men and to know that they have left this area of training with a fine spirit and with the most friendly relationship.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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January 16, 1942

My dear Governor Broughton:

Referring to your letter of November 6, 1941, in which you suggested the name of Joseph Hewes of North Carolina for one of the new destroyers, it gives me great pleasure to advise you that under date of January 9, 1942, I approved the name Joseph Hewes along with eight other signers of the Declaration of Independence for one of the new transports recently acquired by the navy.



The assignment of these names, of which Joseph Hewes was the first, introduced a new source of names for vessels of this type, supplementing other sources which are used in assigning names to transports.

The Department appreciates your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK KNOX.

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February 7, 1942

MR. F. W. COOK,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth,*  
*Boston, Mass.*

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the people of the state of North Carolina, I wish to acknowledge with grateful appreciation receipt of copy of resolutions duly adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 29th day of January, 1942, in expression of the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the people of the sovereign state of North Carolina for the friendship and hospitality extended to the citizens of Massachusetts who took part in the army maneuvers during the fall of 1941.

I wish to take this opportunity of assuring you of our pleasure in having these fine young men with us. The people of our State were deeply impressed with the splendid group of young men from your State who participated in the First Army maneuvers in North and South Carolina. Their gentlemanly conduct, their sincerity of purpose, and the manner in which they undertook the task of training themselves for service in the armed forces of our Nation made a deep impression on all of us. It was my pleasure to become personally acquainted with a number of these young men and I shall hold for them an abiding affection.

North Carolina always accepts with pleasure any opportunity to extend its friendship and hospitality to citizens of our sister states, and in particular were we honored to have with us this fine group of representatives of the young manhood of America who, together with the young men of our State and our sister states, are united in one great common task in the defense of freedom and democracy.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

## THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

## RESOLUTIONS

thanking the people of the state of North Carolina and the people of the state of South Carolina for their hospitality, friendship and aid to the citizens of the Commonwealth in the United States Army during the fall maneuvers of nineteen hundred and forty-one.

Whereas, during the months of October, November, and December, nineteen hundred and forty-one, many citizens of this Commonwealth, in the military service of the United States have been engaged in maneuvers throughout the state of North Carolina and the state of South Carolina; and

Whereas, during said period of time the inhabitants of the state of North Carolina and of the state of South Carolina have shown great hospitality and friendship to said citizens of this Commonwealth and have welcomed them into their homes and aided them in many ways; and

Whereas, the men of this Commonwealth engaged in said maneuvers have told its citizens of the great hospitality, friendship, and aid so generously given to them by the people of the sovereign states of North Carolina and South Carolina; and

Whereas, all citizens of this Commonwealth have derived comfort, happiness, and inspiration from these kind and patriotic acts of our fellow Americans, for they again prove the unity of these United States; therefore be it

Resolved, that the House of Representatives of The General Court of Massachusetts does hereby express its thanks and gratitude and the thanks and gratitude of the citizens of the Commonwealth to the people of the sovereign states of North Carolina and South Carolina for their hospitality, friendship, and aid so lavishly given to the citizens of Massachusetts, who as members of the Army of the United States took part in the maneuvers during the fall of nineteen hundred and forty-one; and be it further

Resolved, that duly authenticated copies of this resolve be forwarded by the secretary of the Commonwealth to his excellency the governor of North Carolina and to his excellency the governor of South Carolina.

In House of Representatives,  
adopted, January 29, 1942.  
LAWRENCE R. GROVE, *Clerk*.

Office of the Secretary  
Boston, January 30, 1942.

Attest:  
F. W. COOK, *Secretary of the Commonwealth*.



Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Office of the Governor  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
February 26, 1942

HON. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor:

May I take this opportunity to thank you personally for the valiant fight you made in opposition to House Resolution 6559.<sup>1</sup> I am advised by my representative, Bob Hensley, that you did a magnificent job.

You have performed a task for which every governor in the United States owes you a debt of gratitude, for there were matters contained in the above bill that endangered the continued existence of the states. The precedent that would have been established by the passage of House Resolution 6559 would, I am sure, have led to some hazardous results.

I regret very much that pressing legislation before Kentucky's General Assembly, now in session, prevented my testifying before the committee. So often previously I have made known my stand in opposition to federalization and the encroachments of the Federal government upon the rights of the states. I have had the pleasure of reading your statement before the committee, and heartily concur.

Cordially yours,  
KEEN JOHNSON, *Governor.*

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March 3, 1942

HON. CLAUDE WICKARD,  
*Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.*

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Radio Station WRAL, owned by Capital Broadcasting Company of Raleigh, N. C., is a local station in Raleigh, the capital city of the State, with a present power of only 500 k.w. The station has heretofore made application to the Federal Communications Commission

<sup>1</sup>This resolution provided for certain war displacement benefits, training wages, travel allowances, etc., in connection with the national war effort. Gov. Broughton took the position that such benefits would accrue only to the workers of a few industrial states and that such legislation would be an entering wedge to federalize the Employment Security program in this and other states. *Congressional Records*, Vol. 88, Part I, p. 1163; files of the Employment Security Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

for the change in its frequency and for an increased power up to 5,000 k.w. This application is now pending before the Commission, and Chairman Fly of the F. C. C. is fully familiar with its contents.

Under recent rulings no amplification or material changes in existing radio stations will be authorized by the commission, except as such changes may be deemed essential in the interest of public welfare and the national defense.

I have heretofore, in person and by letter, brought to the attention of Chairman Fly the need of the increase in the facilities of this radio station in connection with our agricultural program in North Carolina. I have no personal or other interest in this station other than the service that it is now rendering and would be capable of rendering with larger power, in connection with our agricultural program in North Carolina and other state uses that may be made of these facilities. I have called to the attention of the chairman the important position which North Carolina occupies in the field of agriculture and to the efforts which we are now putting forth in this State to enlarge our production in the interest of national welfare. What I have said to him has been supplemented by communications from our state commissioner of agriculture, from the dean of our State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and from others informed on this subject. Attention has been called to the fact that the offices of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment agency, the Federal Farm Security Administration, the State Experiment and Extension Services, and the State Department of Agriculture are all located in Raleigh; and that all of these agencies must of necessity make frequent use of the radio in order to get the program before the people. While we have another station in Raleigh of larger power which is most accommodating in respect to its services, this station has a large commercial program and in the nature of things cannot give the time that is absolutely essential for the agricultural expansion program in this State. Radio Station WRAL is quite accommodating with its services, but with present power it reaches only about thirty miles from Raleigh, and what we need is state-wide coverage. I am advised by our agricultural leaders in all the branches above referred to, and others interested in the subject of agriculture, that the increase of power requested by this station would tremendously improve our situation with respect to the agricultural program.

Other communications will no doubt be filed with you in connection with this matter; and it is thought that in view of this aspect of the matter you might feel disposed to inform Chairman Fly of the F. C. C. that the cause of agriculture in North Carolina, and to that



extent the general program of agriculture in the Nation, would be improved and enhanced by granting enlarged facilities to this station.

With much respect, I am

Very truly yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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Windsor, N. C.

March 22, 1942

GOVERNOR BROUGHTON

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for your saving my husband's life last Thursday. And Jesse<sup>1</sup> appreciates it too. It made me very happy to think that you were interested enough in Jesse to go to the prison and talk with him in person. I felt that you would help him if you could know his condition better.

Even my children said to tell you that they thanked you for saving their daddy's life. And I thank everyone that tried to help him.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Jesse Manning.

Windsor, N. C.

Route 1

c/o Whit Swain

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March 23, 1942

HON. J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina*

My dear Governor Broughton:

Now that Forest Protection Week is over I want to thank you most heartily for the official and personal interest you have shown in the work of this department by taking such a leading part in the Forestry

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<sup>1</sup>Jesse Manning, 38 year-old white man of Bertie County, was convicted of first degree murder at the August 1941 term of the Superior Court of Bertie County. He was charged with killing Paul Best, age 60 years. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court which on March 4, 1942, confirmed the decision of the lower court. On March 19, 1942, Governor Broughton commuted the sentence to life imprisonment after a personal interview with Manning. Governor Broughton in commuting the sentence said that Manning was a moron who could neither read nor write and who probably committed the crime while under the influence of someone of superior intelligence. See file in Commissioner of Parole Office, Raleigh.

Week program. Your radio addresses went over finely. I feel sure that they must have made a profound impression.

This year's and last year's programs certainly exceeded anything ever contributed to by a North Carolina governor. I feel that we are now safely launched on a constructive and permanent state policy.

In a letter recently received from the Regional Office of the United States Forest Service, the regional forester refers to your participation in the program in this sentence: "North Carolina is fortunate in having the personal interest of its Chief Executive in our forestry problems."

Again allow me to thank you on behalf of the men in the Division of Forestry of this Department for your most valuable coöperation.

Very respectfully yours,

J. S. HOLMES, *State Forester.*

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March 24, 1942

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

My dear Governor Broughton:

Speaking for almost 19,000 white teachers in North Carolina, I wish to express to you my personal appreciation and the appreciation of the North Carolina Education Association for the splendid contribution that you are making to public education in this State. As busy as you are in your private and public life you are always ready to take time out to stand for education; and indeed we are most grateful to you. You made a distinct contribution at each of your appearances during our state convention and I wish it were possible for me to relay to you definitely the hundreds of enthusiastic and complimentary remarks made by those in attendance. Please always remember that if there is any personal or professional service that this association may be able to give to you, do not hesitate to call upon us.

With warm personal wishes and a deep appreciation for your interest in public education, I am

Most sincerely and respectfully yours,

FRED W. GREENE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*



[TELEGRAM]

Raleigh, N. C.  
March 26, 1942HON. FRANK KNOX,  
*Secretary of the Navy,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

After a personal visit just completed and upon the basis of reliable reports I am definitely of the opinion that the defenses against submarine depredations certainly in the North Carolina coastal areas are wholly inadequate and frequently inept and that there is a shocking lack of coördination between army, navy, coast guard, and air forces. I suggest an immediate conference of those now charged with responsibility in the local area including Admiral Simon of Norfolk Naval Base, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson Stevenson in charge of military defense operations and located at New Bern, North Carolina, Colonel Cushman of Cunningham Field, North Carolina, and Admiral Allen of Charleston Naval Base, with a view to coördinating and making more effective the defense against German submarines which are menacing our coastal waters with impunity, causing tremendous tanker losses and overrunning the hospital and medical facilities on the eastern coast of North Carolina and possibly of other states. I am sending identical wire to the Secretary of War.<sup>1</sup>

J. M. BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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R F D 2, Point Breeze  
Winter Haven, Florida  
March 30, 1942GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

My dear Governor:

I have been intending for two or three weeks to write you, but I know how busy you are and have hesitated to even ask you to read a letter that I might write. However, I think when a man is doing a good job as governor of the State it is really the duty of the citizens to let him know what they think about it.

Your speech in Miami a month or more ago certainly captured the people of Florida. No better piece of advertising has been done for the state of North Carolina than you did in that speech. People from

<sup>1</sup>This telegram was sent to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States; Josiah W. Bailey, Senator from North Carolina; Robert R. Reynolds, Senator from North Carolina; and Graham A. Barden, United States Representative from North Carolina.

all over the country have spoken to me about how thoroughly you put North Carolina on the map. Of course I rejoice to hear our State commended and our governor endorsed for the fine way in which he presented the case of the State.

Possibly nothing you have done has received more thorough endorsement than what you said in Washington about depriving the states of their responsibilities and duties. I am sure your speech did more than anything to prevent the passage of the bill appropriating three hundred million dollars for social security. I most heartily agree with you that this is the function of the State and not of the Federal government.

I read in the *Greensboro Daily News* of March 27, which came to me today, your letter to the secretary of the navy and the secretary of war requesting some coördination between the two offices. Before I read this letter I had written Representative Doughton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, virtually along the same line. Frankly, if we do not get busy and do something and stop so much talking we may possibly lose the war. I do not think it probable that we can lose the war, but there is a possibility if we do not have the right leadership and cordial coördination of all the forces engaged in waging the war.

Without writing at great length, I wish to say I have thoroughly endorsed everything you have said, both in your speech in Washington and in your letter to the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy. As a citizen of North Carolina and one who is vitally interested in the welfare of our Nation, I wish to commend what you have done most heartily.

With my best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. I. FOUST.

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April 9, 1942

DR. J. I. FOUST

*R F D No. 2, Point Breeze  
Winter Haven, Florida.*

My dear Dr. Foust:

I am very grateful to you for your kind letter of March 30th. The task of serving as governor of North Carolina is no easy one under any circumstances; and particularly is it a difficult assignment at the present time, when each day brings new and unprecedented prob-



lems. Because this is true, it is indeed heartening and sustaining to have messages of the sort that you have so graciously sent.

The helpful quality of your thoughtful message is greatly enhanced by the realization that back of the message which you send is a life of singular devotion and significant service to the state of North Carolina.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially and sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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May 13, 1942

HON. ROBERT GRADY JOHNSON,  
*North Carolina Utilities Commission,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I wish to advise that I have appointed you as one of the official delegates to represent the state of North Carolina at the Emergency Transportation Conference to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 15, 1942. The others named by me are Mr. Paul Kelly, assistant director of the Division of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Conservation and Development, and Hon. George Ross, of the Division of Marketing, State Board of Agriculture.

I hope you will make your plans to attend this highly important conference, along with the other delegates.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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May 19, 1942

MRS. MOLLIE HARRELL,  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Mrs. Harrell:

On behalf of the state of North Carolina I take this opportunity to extend greetings and good wishes to the members of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who will assemble in Raleigh on June 11th, 12th, and 13th for their annual convention.

We are delighted to have this convention here in Raleigh, the capital city of North Carolina, and extend to all members and visitors a

cordial welcome, with assurances of our desire to coöperate in every way possible in making their visit most pleasant and their convention a success.

The Business and Professional Women's Club has rendered an outstanding service to the womanhood of our State. Through the years this organization has grown in strength and numbers until at the present time it is the largest civic women's club in the world. With its large membership and its splendid program of service it has exerted a noteworthy influence in the development of the civic, social, and business life of our State.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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September 9, 1942

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

Your State Board of Health, in session on this the 9th day of September, 1942, officially requested that I convey to you its sentiments, as follows:

That the Board is gratefully appreciative of the efforts put forth by you in behalf of public health throughout your administration, and especially your support of the program designed to eradicate and prevent the spread of venereal diseases in our State; further, that the board pledges you its support and assures you of its willingness to coöperate with you in all matters looking toward the advancement of the best interests of North Carolina.

I count it a privilege to concur in the above sentiments.

With regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

CARL V. REYNOLDS, M. D.  
*Secretary and State Health Officer.*



September 21, 1942

DR. CARL V. REYNOLDS, *Secretary,*  
*State Board of Health,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

My dear Dr. Reynolds:

I am very grateful to you for your letter of September 9th, conveying to me the sentiments of the State Board of Health as expressed in the session of the board held on the 9th day of September, 1942.

This expression on the part of the board, which is one of the most important agencies of our state government, in which expression you so graciously concur, is deeply appreciated. It is my earnest hope that in every phase of the State's administration I shall be glad to render effective services and I am particularly desirous of giving the fullest measure of service and coöperation in the field of public health.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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[TELEGRAM]

November 6, 1942

HON. JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, *Director*  
*Office of Defense Transportation,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

I am informed that a large number of industrial and business concerns in this State who come under the provisions of general order ODT 21 have been unable to get the necessary forms for obtaining certificates of war necessity and are confronted with the possibility of not being able to use trucks for essential industry, much of which is related to the war program, by reason of this unavailability of forms obtainable through local ODT office or otherwise. In view of this situation, I respectfully ask that there be a thirty-day extension of the time limit so as to enable individuals and concerns to comply with these regulations.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

December 7, 1942

HONORABLE CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The people of our country are deeply interested and pleased with the visit of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to the United States. Particularly does this sentiment prevail in North Carolina because of cordial and personal relations that have existed for many years.

The father of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, the late Charles Jones Soong, came to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1880 as a cabin boy on a merchant ship. Through the personal interest of the late General Julian S. Carr of Durham, North Carolina, one of the most distinguished North Carolinians of his generation, this young Chinese stayed in North Carolina for some time and went to college at what was then known as Trinity College, now Duke University, at Durham, North Carolina. After completing his education at this university, Mr. Soong returned to China and became one of the leading merchants of that great country.

By reason of these circumstances Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and her family are personally known to many of our citizens, all of whom hold for her and her family the highest esteem. This deep personal interest is enhanced by the high regard in which our people hold her distinguished husband, who is one of the truly great men of the world today.

Because of these circumstances, it would be highly pleasing to the people of North Carolina if Madame Chiang Kai-Shek upon her full recuperation from her present illness, could find it possible to make a visit to our State. On behalf of the citizenship of our State, I desire through you to extend an invitation to her to make such a visit, and to assure her that she would be accorded a welcome of the warmest and most genuine sort.

With much respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*



Clinton, N. C.  
Route 1, Box 55  
January 11, 1943

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor:

I am very glad to have the opportunity of writing you a few lines to show my appreciation for all you have done to help the Indians of Eastern North Carolina to get a new school building.

We would be very glad to have you come down to our school, when we get in the new school building.

Sincerely yours,

(MRS.) WILBERT BELL, *President*  
of the Tenth Grade, New Bethel Indian  
School.

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Clinton, N. C.  
Route 1, Box 69  
January 12, 1943

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

We are writing to you in behalf of the senior class of New Bethel Indian School. We feel that you have done so much for us that we are anxious to show our appreciation to you by writing you this letter of thanks.

The way has been dark for so long and now we feel that it is being made light through your goodness and help.

We want to thank you sincerely for your great kindness. Without your aid we feel that our new school, which now seems so near, could never have been secured. With you to stand behind us and with experienced teachers to guide us we are going to take advantage of this first great opportunity and do all we can to make good and to prove our appreciation.

Gratefully yours,

ROMIE G. SIMMONS, *President*,  
FRANCES EMANUEL, *Vice President*,  
FRANCES GOODMAN, *Secretary*.

Clinton, North Carolina  
Route 1, Box 69  
c/o New Bethel School  
January 12, 1943

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Mr. Broughton:

I am writing to you to show my appreciation of the starting of the new school building for the Indians of Eastern North Carolina, which we have so long been waiting for.

I thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) MARGARET BELL, *Vice President*  
of the Ninth Grade, New Bethel Indian  
School.

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March 13, 1943

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

My dear Governor Broughton:

In the history of North Carolina your name will certainly stand out with Aycock's as having contributed most to the progress of education in our State. We are proud to be a part of this period of educational advancement. No state has ever enjoyed finer leadership in any field than has been yours for the cause of education throughout your administration.

The Charlotte teachers are most grateful for all you have done. Your brilliant foresight and sympathetic insight into all the problems at hand will never be forgotten by the educational forces of the State. We felt that we had your coöperation all the way, without which the success of the program would never have been achieved. Even in the closing days of the Legislature we felt we had your understanding support of our successful effort to maintain local authority over local supplements.

Your undaunted support of our educational program should be a challenge to all of us to do everything possible to achieve the high standard you have set for our educational system.

We wish to voice our appreciation and approval of your selection of Dr. Julian Miller to the State Board of Education. We feel that he



is well equipped to render valuable service to the educational future of our State.

On behalf of the teachers of Charlotte may I express the most sincere gratitude for your leadership and support of history-making educational progress in North Carolina.

Respectfully yours,

MYRTIS J. MACKEY, *President.*

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[TELEGRAM]

Sarasota, Fla.

March 30, 1943

MR. JOHN C. LOCKHART, *President,*  
*North Carolina Education Association,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

The North Carolina Education Association meets this year under the most auspicious circumstances of its long and useful history. The members can review with gratification the historic advances made during the last 2 years including twelfth grade, constitutional board of education, 9th month, and reasonably adequate increases in teacher pay. I rejoice to have had the privilege of working with the teachers of North Carolina for a better public school system and I pledge my continued and wholehearted coöperation in this great cause. Please convey to the teachers and school administrators assembled my congratulations and very best wishes.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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[TELEGRAM]

March 31, 1943

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Care W. W. Neal*

In recognition and appreciation of your distinguished service to the cause of public education during your administration as governor, the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Education Association in session today voted unanimously to award to you a life membership in the association. Regretting that you are unable to attend con-

vention of our association which ends at noon Friday, arrangements will be made for presentation at your convenience, preferably April 8.

JOHN C. LOCKHART, *President*,  
North Carolina Education Association.

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The Fayetteville City Schools  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
April 3, 1943

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,

Dear Governor Broughton:

I have previously expressed to you orally my appreciation for the great leadership which you gave our educational program in the recent legislature. I have purposely waited to write this letter until I was the official head of the North Carolina Education Association. Now I am desirous of expressing to you through this letter not only my deep personal appreciation, but again the appreciation of the entire membership of our organization. I have a definite feeling that not since Aycock have we had a governor who has interested himself so thoroughly in the cause of public education. I fully expect that when the history of this period is written you will be recorded as one of North Carolina's greatest educational governors. Of all the magnificent achievements of which you will be conscious when you shall have ended your term of office, I feel that probably the greatest will be that of your successful championship of this great cause. I am convinced that North Carolina makes its expenditure for education as one of its biggest paying investments. I want to assure you that as president of the North Carolina Education Association, it shall be my constant purpose to encourage the teachers of North Carolina to give the very best educational results that it is possible to get. As I recently stated in my inaugural acceptance, I feel that we have a great challenge, a challenge that we must do our very best to meet.

Again expressing my gratitude, and that of the school personnel of the State, and with highest regards and very best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

HORACE SISK, *President*  
North Carolina Education Association.



Pitt County Board of Education  
Greenville, N. C.

April 7, 1943

HONORABLE J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Honorable Sir:

I am writing you today to express, in behalf of the Pitt County teachers, principals, school boards, children, and patrons, our sincere appreciation for your support of the progressive school measures enacted by the 1943 General Assembly.

We feel that without your active support and leadership of the school program many of the objectives sought for the next biennium would not have been realized.

With grateful appreciation, I am

Yours very truly,

D. H. CONLEY, *Superintendent,*  
Pitt County Schools.

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Wilkes County Board of Education  
Wilkesboro, N. C.

April 7, 1943

HON. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

I had hoped to be able to see you at the state teachers meeting last week and express to you my appreciation for what you have done for the public school system of North Carolina.

I am convinced that your administration has done more for public education than any in the history of the State. I can assure you that the school people as well as the people in general appreciate what you have done for public education, also your fine administration, in every way.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. ELLER.

Greensboro Public Schools  
Greensboro, N. C.  
April 7, 1943

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*State of North Carolina*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

I had expected to see you in person during the annual meeting of the North Carolina Education Association. In as much as your duties called you out of Raleigh during the time of that meeting, I am taking this means of expressing to you my hearty congratulations and sincere appreciation for the service you have rendered the cause of public education in North Carolina during your administration.

You now have to your credit the enactment of laws providing for Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; provision for the expansion of vocational education; a twelve-year program of schools; a nine months term; an amendment to the Constitution which unified the administration of all school activities; an increase in the salaries of school employees, and other beneficial school legislation. No governor in the history of the State has so much to his credit. We should not detract an iota from the honor accorded Vance for his efforts during the Reconstruction Period; or from Aycock during the revival of education, but we should want to pay due credit to one who has so courageously, so comprehensively served this greatest of all public services of the state of North Carolina.

I sincerely hope that the years will give you the sense of satisfaction which your fine statesmanship has justified. I humbly pray that those of us who are devoting our lives in the cause of education may so serve as to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded through the benefits that you have brought to the profession; and I trust that the citizenship of this State may be so improved by reason of the greater advantages that North Carolina will grow into an increasingly eminent state.

With sentiments of the highest regard, and warmest esteem, I am

Yours cordially,

B. L. SMITH, *Superintendent.*



Elizabeth City Public Schools  
Elizabeth City, N. C.  
April 8, 1943

THE HONORABLE J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Mr. Broughton:

The school year for many of us is drawing rapidly to a close. As we look back and review the measures which have been taken in the interest of education, we are filled with pride because of the progress which North Carolina has made in this field. We the members of the local unit of the North Carolina Education Association want to thank you, Mr. Broughton, for the stand which you have taken for education, during the past years of your administration and in 1943. We assure you that each of us will remember you and the work of your administration, and that we shall use to the best of our ability the educational improvements which you have placed at our command.

Sincerely,

SHELTON HILL, *President of*  
Local Unit of North Carolina  
Education Association.

Mary Pierce  
Mae W. Worth  
Clarrene Bell  
Annie Fellers  
Annie Wood Harris  
Amy H. Chappell  
Nettie M. White  
Margaret Winslow  
Mrs. J. B. Alderman  
Lucile L. Belanga  
Mary Nixon  
Susie S. Morrisette  
Carrie Pappendick  
Josephine Hoffman  
Lottie B. Roberts  
Mary W. Cooke  
Eula P. Timberlake  
Catherine Fleetwood Winder  
Caroline White  
Kathleen G. Cooper  
Maxine H. Lane  
Millicent H. Norris  
Willie J. Whitehurst

Polly Skinner  
Kate Foley  
H. M. Harney  
Paul A. Reid  
J. G. McCracken  
Rebecca Webb  
Martha Cromartie  
Anna Belle Highfill  
Elizabeth K. Bowden  
Mary L. Owens  
Elizabeth Nash  
Pauline Mae Clinkscales  
Eugenia Boyd  
Jean S. White  
Gene Gorman  
Estelle McClees  
Josie Harding  
Harvey Johnson  
Elizabeth Chappell  
Vera J. Browder  
Jeanne Armstrong  
P. R. Little  
Bertha Cooper

April 12, 1943

LIEUTENANT RICHARD J. REYNOLDS, U.S.N.R.

*Reynolds Building,  
Winston-Salem, N. C.*

My dear Dick:

Through Colonel Harrelson I have learned of your very generous and gracious action in presenting to the North Carolina State College Foundation, Inc., a series of colored sound pictures dealing with agricultural activities. These pictures will be highly useful and instructive and will undoubtedly serve a fine purpose in promoting our agricultural program.

This is but another illustration of your deep and intelligent interest in the welfare of North Carolina.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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Elizabeth City Public Schools  
Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 15, 1943

His Excellency J. M. BROUGHTON,

*Governor of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor:

Everyone continues to comment about the two excellent addresses which you delivered in Elizabeth City on April 11. You rendered our community and the Albemarle a real service by paying us this visit and bringing us these two splendid messages.

Some citizens had not been privileged to hear you in person before your visit here. In commenting on your address at the First Methodist Church several persons said that it was the finest they had ever heard. One of the stewards who is one of the best citizens in our community told me that your talk was the best he had ever heard in that church. Many persons who heard you had not been as fortunate as Mrs. Reid and I in hearing you on many occasions. We always desire to hear you again and again.

The white teachers of the Elizabeth City Public School system prepared and had me present you an expression of appreciation for



the good work which has been done in the interest of public education during your administration as governor. I desire to express my personal appreciation for the excellent leadership which you have provided in working for the boys and girls and teachers in North Carolina. From my understanding of North Carolina history I know that your administration will be recorded as equaling if not surpassing that of Governor Aycock in educational progress. Truly the present youth of this State and generations yet unborn will owe you a debt of everlasting gratitude for your interest in their welfare.

I was sorry that you could not be in Raleigh at the time of the state teachers' meeting and hear some of the praise heaped upon you by teachers, principals, and superintendents from all over North Carolina. Having known you and your family in Raleigh before you became governor your record of achievement for the cause of education affords me an opportunity to say to school people and other citizens "I told you so."

If you have any views concerning the work of the Institute of Government different from those which you expressed to me while on your recent visit here, I shall be glad for you to write me.

Respectfully and sincerely,

PAUL A. REID.

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May 21, 1943

MR. JOHN H. MOSS, *President,*  
*Washington Chamber of Commerce,*  
*Washington, North Carolina.*

Dear Mr. Moss:

I want you to know that I am very much interested in your proposed Soybean Conference, to be held at Washington, North Carolina; and, with that in mind, I have talked with Congressman Bonner, who is very much interested in your proposal. I have also requested Mr. James E. Coad, secretary to the Committee of War Industrial Coordination, to cooperate with your committee.

I am informed by the Department of Agriculture that the soybean crop has trebled in acreage during the last several years and that North Carolina ranks first among the Southern states in the total acreage planted in soybeans. However, we must not be satisfied until we see this crop improved both in quantity and in quality. I think your idea of bringing industries here, particularly to your section of the State, where soybean production is greatest, will be just the

stimulation needed to secure the results we desire, and I shall be glad to coöperate with you in any way possible.

I am going to try to arrange for a conference at Washington, North Carolina, at such early date as may be suitable to Mr. Bonner.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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July 16, 1943

HON. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Sir:

The state of North Carolina is to be congratulated on the wonderful work that has been done there in the collection and donation of quinine for the use of our armed forces. It is our opinion that this is perhaps the most outstanding work done in any state in obtaining contributions for the National Quinine Pool and is certainly evidence of the high patriotism and generosity of all North Carolinians, as well as demonstrative of effective coöperation.

We have been informed that through your personal interest it was made possible for the Highway Patrol members to make a thorough canvass and collection from the pharmacies throughout the entire State and we wish to express our appreciation for the individual interest and coöperation given.

As you no doubt are aware, quinine is one of our most vitally needed medicines and your help in this connection will undoubtedly mean the saving of lives of many of our fighting men. To say more than to extend to you our heartfelt thanks for your support of this work would be superfluous.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES R. BOHRER, *Assistant Secretary, and  
American Pharmaceutical Association  
Supervisor, National Quinine Pool.*



[TELEGRAM]

August 11, 1943

MR. J. E. WINSLOW,  
*Greenville, N. C.*

I have been glad to coöperate with the tobacco growers of North Carolina in the effort to get the ceiling price raised on tobacco in this State to the extent necessary to offset differential in the cost and loss of weight involved in grading and typing tobacco for the markets. I have communicated directly with Administrator Brown of the OPA and Hutson of Commodity Credit Corporation urging that the ceiling in this State be lifted to such extent as to put the farmers of this area on the same basis of net return as the farmers of Georgia and Florida, calling attention to the net difference as not less than from five to seven cents per pound. I shall continue to do everything possible about this matter and will thank you so to inform the farmers in their meeting in Wilson tonight.

J. M. BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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October 2, 1943

MISS MARGARET C. MCCULLOCH,  
*Editorial Assistant,  
Race Relations Division,  
American Missionary Association,  
Fisk University,  
Nashville, Tennessee.*

My dear Miss McCulloch:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 29th and note with interest that the American Missionary Association has recently established a division of race relations under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University. I shall be glad to answer your inquiries as best I can and in such way as may be helpful for the purposes of your research.

Race relations in North Carolina have been exceptionally good for many years. Not since 1898 have we had a race riot in the State, and we have had only one case of lynching in twenty years. At the present time, while there are many outcroppings of race antagonism and a number of instances of serious race riots in various sections of the country, particularly in the North, it can be truthfully said that the race situation in North Carolina, while not free from some serious problems, is quite harmonious and satisfactory. These conditions may

be attributable, I think, to certain fundamental factors which may be listed as follows:

1. North Carolina is traditionally a conservative state and her people have not been inclined to listen to demagogues who would use race prejudice as a means of obtaining political power or preferment. Not in forty years has any candidate for high office in North Carolina made the race question an issue. Our people simply refuse to permit this question to be involved in politics, and a candidate who undertakes to stir up racial hatred as a means of promoting his candidacy will experience condemnation and defeat.

2. We have in North Carolina a rather strong Negro leadership. This leadership likewise is conservative and reasonable. While these leaders among the Negro race are zealous in their efforts to advance the cause of the race, they have proceeded along sound and sensible lines and have recognized the fact that coöperation will accomplish more than mere agitation. This policy has brought them under condemnation by some of the more radical of their own race, but they have refused to be disturbed by this criticism and have proceeded along the policy of sound thinking and coöperative attitude.

3. The principle of segregation of races as to housing, schools, churches, and similar public activities is on the whole accepted by both races as being sound and sensible. I know of no general sentiment on the part of either race in this State in favor of the abolition of these well-observed policies.

4. The policy of this State in respect to such matters as public health programs, agriculture, public schools, and other public services is to give to the Negroes the same quality of service as given to the people of the white race. We consider this to be just and equitable. The full attainment of this has not yet been reached, but the efforts are all in that direction.

5. During my administration, in accordance with an accepted program of equalizing the pay of Negro public school teachers with that of white teachers, the total salaries of Negro teachers have been supplemented by over one million dollars annually, and by the end of next year further supplements will bring these salaries into a condition of complete equality. It was recognized by Negro leaders that this could not be accomplished except over a reasonable period of time, and there has been general satisfaction with the progress that has been made.

6. We have here in North Carolina three Negro teachers' colleges of high grade, with excellent equipment, these being Fayetteville State Teachers College at Fayetteville, N. C., Elizabeth City State



Teachers College at Elizabeth City, N. C., and Winston-Salem Teachers College at Winston-Salem, N. C. Also, we have at Durham, N. C., the North Carolina College for Negroes<sup>1</sup> which has this year been given by the standardizing agencies full recognition as an A-grade school, which puts it in a class with the other three A-grade colleges for Negroes in America. Graduate work is also being conducted on a high plane at this school. We also have at Greensboro the Negro Agricultural and Technical College which is carrying on a broad program of agricultural and vocational training. All of these institutions have Negro presidents, and all faculty members are of the Negro race. These institutions are rendering fine service, and the people of both races take great pride in them.

In addition to our state institutions of higher learning for the Negro race, we have a number of very fine schools supported by church groups or private endowment, such as Shaw University and Saint Augustine School at Raleigh, Livingston College at Salisbury, Palmer Institute near Greensboro, N. C., and Bennett College in Greensboro. All of these institutions are doing good work and have the cordial support of our citizens, white and colored.

In our agricultural program we are continually adding new Negro farm agents and other agricultural supplements so as to give to Negro farmers relatively the same coöperation and assistance as that received by white farmers. We recognize the Negro farmer as a valuable asset to the State, and from my own experience I would say that the Negro in agriculture has wonderful opportunities and is involved in much less difficulty than in any other occupation.

In our public health program we have recognized the fact that you cannot have a high standard of health if public health service is not extended equally to people of both races. It is folly to proceed on any other policy. A low standard of health among Negroes will inevitably pull down the standard of the whites. This is not only a just basis on which to proceed; it is the only basis that offers success.

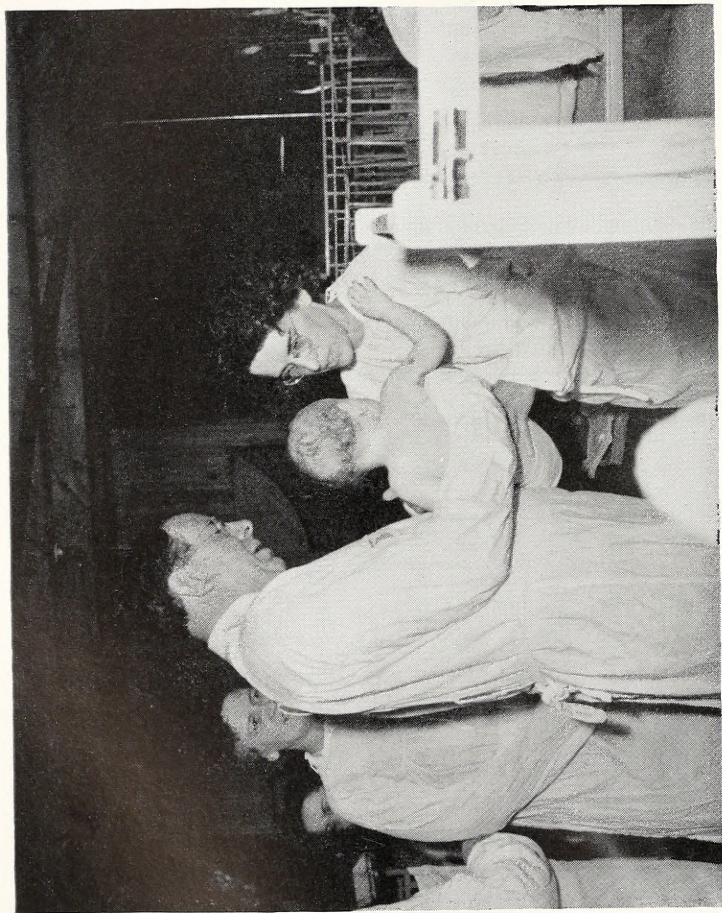
We have given encouragement to extension of public library facilities for Negroes in various sections of the State. My opinion is that much more needs to be done along this line.

Most of our cities have provided reasonably adequate recreational facilities for young people of the Negro race. I am doing all I can to encourage such a program. In my judgment there is nothing else, apart from religious activities, that will do quite so much to reduce the disturbing problem of juvenile delinquency.

<sup>1</sup>The name of this institution was changed in 1947 from North Carolina College for Negroes to North Carolina College at Durham. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1947*, Chap. 189.







Governor and Mrs. Broughton visit an emergency Polio myelitis Hospital at Hickory, on September 18, 1944. Dr. Mildred Jackson of Cook County General Hospital, Chicago, shows the Governor and Mrs. Broughton some improvement in a patient.

The Constitution of North Carolina prevents intermarriage between the white and Negro races. There is no sentiment on the part of either race to change this wise provision, and any effort to make a change would be overwhelmingly defeated. We believe in a policy of purity and high standards as to both races and we recognize the principle that race distinction does not imply race discrimination.

I think it can be said that in our courts, in our prison system, and in our system of parole and probation we make no distinction as between the races. Recently I had the parole division to give me a tabulation of paroles granted by me during my administration and I found from this tabulation that I had paroled more individuals of the Negro race than of the white race. There had been no effort in this direction, but we have simply followed a policy of dealing with all cases on their merit. It is a fact that we have a somewhat larger percentage of Negroes in our prisons than whites and this percentage might naturally follow in the ratio of paroles.

In our correctional institutions we have an excellent school for delinquent Negro boys. I recommended to the last session of our General Assembly that a similar institution be established for delinquent Negro girls, and this recommendation was unanimously approved by the General Assembly. Plans are now being made for the establishment of such an institution. In our institutions for the insane, the blind, and other handicapped persons, Negroes are being given fair and adequate consideration.

In the appointment of such committees as civilian defense, war drives, and other public purposes, I have always tried to appoint a representative list of Negroes on such committees and have found them always most helpful.

Our situation in North Carolina is far from perfect, and this we fully recognize. Much needs to be done towards better housing and recreational facilities for the Negro race. The condition of health of the Negro race is far from what it ought to be. The percentage of Negroes affected with social diseases is still shocking and we are seeking to arouse the Negro leadership to combat this problem. Every facility of our State Department of Health is being made available in this program.

In most of our communities where racial disturbances might likely occur we have set up interracial committees who frankly and fairly discuss these problems and undertake to make adjustments.

The Negroes in North Carolina have made magnificent response to every appeal that I have made as governor during this emergency period. We have for our Negro citizens on the whole the most sym-



pathetic consideration, and if we can be spared outside interference and the agitation that is sometimes stimulated by a radical Negro press, I am confident that we will continue to make progress and that racial conditions will continue to improve.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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October 18, 1943

HON. O. MAX GARDNER,  
*Attorney at Law,*  
*Woodward Building,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

My dear Max:

On my return home I have found your welcome letter giving the news of the notable victory in the Ackland case<sup>1</sup> and enclosing copy of the opinion of the court. I had not known of this until Friday morning when I was in the office of our mutual friend Tom Morgan in New York and he had just received a letter from you about this case.

This is not only, as you stated, the most notable victory in your legal career; it is outstanding in the legal annals of this Nation. Many of the best lawyers of this State, including members of the board of trustees, were skeptical about the outcome. While they felt that the

<sup>1</sup>William Hayes Ackland died intestate on February 16, 1941 in the District of Columbia. In his last will, dated November 10, 1938, after making certain specific bequests of personal property, he bequeathed the remainder of his estate of approximately \$1,348,000 to Edson Olds, Jr., and the American Security and Trust Company as trustees with direction that they use not to exceed \$300,000 of the corpus for the construction of a memorial art museum on the campus of Duke University, Durham, N. C. The balance of the corpus was to be invested and the income therefrom was to be used first to pay certain minor bequests and secondly and mainly for the maintenance and enlargement of the art museum. Duke University declined all the benefits and responsibilities under the will. Prior to the execution of the last will the testator had executed a former will (May 4, 1936) which provided for the establishment of an art museum and which named Duke University as the first choice, The University of North Carolina as the second choice, and Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida as the third choice. Suit was instituted by the next of kin of the deceased for distribution of the estate, and former Governor O. Max Gardner, who had become interested in the matter, joined with the Attorney General of North Carolina and the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina and urged that under the cy pres doctrine the charitable trust created should be awarded to the University of North Carolina or some similar institution. At the time this action was taken it was considered doubtful whether or not the cy pres doctrine would be applied by the Federal court in the District of Columbia. The University of North Carolina filed a claim of intervention in the District Court, and at the same time Rollins College likewise asked to be allowed to intervene. The District Court declined to permit the intervention, upon the grounds that the cy pres doctrine was not recognized in that jurisdiction. An appeal to the District Circuit Court of Appeals was perfected, and Governor Gardner presented the argument for the University of North Carolina. On October 11, 1943, the District Circuit Court of Appeals handed down its decision in which the position taken by Governor Gardner was fully sustained. The next of kin filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in due course this appeal was dismissed. The case was sent back for further consideration by the District Court, which requested that additional information be filed with the court. When the case came up for another hearing Justice Holtzoff, who had not heretofore been connected with the case, rendered a decision favoring Rollins College. An appeal was again taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia and final decision in favor of the University of North Carolina was rendered February 3, 1949.

This information procured from Mr. Harry McMullan, attorney general of the state of North Carolina, on November 18, 1948.

effort should certainly be made, they were far from optimistic in their predictions.

No lawyer in my judgment ever undertook an assignment in finer spirit or discharged it with more conspicuous ability. You deserve and have the grateful appreciation not only of those who are connected with or interested in the University of North Carolina but the people generally of this State.

This victory constitutes another large item in the already long list of notable and enduring achievements on your part in the interest of your native State. Personally, and as chairman of the board of trustees of the University and as governor of the State, I wish to express to you our profound sense of gratitude and appreciation.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially and sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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October 27, 1943

LT. GEN. LLOYD R. FREDENDALL,  
*Commanding General Second Army,*  
*Memphis, Tennessee.*

My dear General Fredendall:

On behalf of the state of North Carolina I wish to express the highest commendation for the very helpful assistance rendered by Lt. Col. C. V. Clifton, commanding the 698th F. A. Battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in helping to harvest the peanut crop in this state.<sup>1</sup>

During a thirty-day period ending October 20, 1943, the men and officers of 698th F. A. Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. Clifton, rendered invaluable assistance in the harvesting of the peanuts in eastern North Carolina. During the period, camps were established in Scotland Neck, Tarboro, and Windsor, with the Colonel's headquarters being established at the Tarboro camp.

Many farmers have communicated with me expressing their high appreciation and their conviction that without such assistance the crop could not have been saved.

Lt. Col. Clifton coöperated in a fine way with Dean I. O. Schaub of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, and Dr. J. S. Dorton, North Carolina Director of the War Manpower Commission.

I wish to express to you and to General Bryden the thanks of the

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<sup>1</sup>The men and officers of the 698th F. A. Battalion of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, with 1,500 Italian prisoners of war, completed thirty days of work in connection with the harvesting of peanuts in eastern North Carolina.



State for making it possible for this assistance to be rendered, and through you to express to Lt. Col. Clifton and his officers and men our warmest appreciation.

Sincerely,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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November 24, 1943

HON. R. L. McMILLAN,  
*Director of Civilian Defense,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Mr. McMillan:

I understand that the War Department is anxious to have us continue in coöperation with the campaign for enlistments in the Women's Army Corps, and I am writing to say that I shall be very happy to have the Civilian Defense organization comply with this request.

I understand that the current campaign was timed to end on December 7th, and I am pleased to note that the results on the whole have been satisfactory. In fact, according to the last report that I saw, North Carolina was either in the lead or pretty close to the lead in this area. I wish to congratulate you and Mrs. Craven on the fine results that have been obtained.

I am not advised as to how long the campaign will be continued, but would be pleased to have the fullest coöperation accorded the representatives of the army in this further extension of the campaign.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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December 16, 1943

MR. H. R. DENHAM, *Director,*  
*Seventh Street U. S. O.,*  
*Meridian, Mississippi.*

My dear Mr. Denham:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 14th and deeply appreciate your writing me.

It is interesting to know of the plans for the Christmas Season as outlined in your letter. We all feel a deep sense of comfort when we realize that such plans are being made for the benefit of men in service

from all the states. As governor of North Carolina, I particularly wish to thank you for what is being done for men from this State.

I would like to say to the boys from North Carolina who may visit your club that we are proud of the record which they are making and have every confidence that they will live up to the highest traditions of the Old North State. Also, I would like for them to know that the people at home will continue to make every sacrifice and exert every effort in their behalf.<sup>1</sup>

With all good wishes for the Christmas Season, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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December 18, 1943

GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*State Capitol*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina*

Dear Governor Broughton:

While I expressed, in the presence of the State Board of Education last week, my admiration for what you had said and done at that time, I want to say again that in my opinion what you said and your general attitude on the subject of improving the rural schools for Negro children will take rank alongside the best in the Aycock tradition of forty years ago. You do have, of course, some understanding of what you said may mean for education in this State, but as time goes on the importance of it will be revealed more and more, and people of both races will honor and respect you for this splendid service.

With best wishes of the season, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. NEWBOLD.

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<sup>1</sup>This letter was sent to United Service Organizations in several states.



ARMY SERVICE FORCES  
DISTRICT No. 2, FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND  
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

January 17, 1944

My dear Governor Broughton:

The Army is mindful of the inconveniences which the recent maneuvers imposed upon the citizens of your State residing in the Sand Hill Area and is deeply appreciative of the aid which they cheerfully rendered in training our airborne troops, stationed at Camp Mackall.

The blackout and partly self-imposed traffic control was an outstanding contribution to the war effort.

Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, commanding the Combined Airborne-Troop Carrier Maneuver Headquarters, has written well deserved letters of commendation to Hon. Roy L. McMillan, as state director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and to Mr. T. Bodie Ward, as chairman, the Department of Motor Vehicles, for the splendid work of the OCD and State Highway Patrol. Copies of the letters are handed you herewith.

The State Headquarters, the Agricultural Extension Service, the agents in the counties affected; the state superintendent of education; the local superintendents; teachers; and pupils in the blackout area rendered valuable assistance in making the blackout and traffic control effective.

Maj. Gen. Gerald Chapman, Commanding the 13th Airborne Division, stated that the state agencies and civilians participating did a "grand job." I am happy to join in the sentiment expressed by Gen. Chapman.

The State is to be congratulated upon the efficiency of its civilian organizations. The patriotism manifested, and the cheerful wholehearted manner in which your citizenship coöperated with the army, was an inspiration to the troops engaged in the maneuver.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. PRITCHARD,  
*Colonel, F. A. Commanding.*

February 9, 1944

MAJOR GENERAL F. E. UHL,  
*U. S. Army, Commanding,  
 Army Service Forces,  
 Atlanta 3, Georgia.*

My dear General Uhl:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your very cordial letter of January 26th.

I am exceedingly grateful for the Civilian Certificate of Award, authorized by the War Department, which you enclosed with your letter.

It was a pleasure for me to have been of any service to the WAC All-States Campaign, and, of course, this procurement program will receive my future support.

With best wishes I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

JUDGE HENRY L. STEVENS,  
*Warsaw, North Carolina.*

April 3, 1944

My dear Henry:

I am very grateful to you for sending me the letter to you from Major James F. Morrison, of the Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Georgia, concerning the amount of money raised in North Carolina for Army Emergency Relief through the premier showing of "This is the Army."<sup>1</sup>

I have made note of the amounts raised in various states in the area and am returning the original letter herewith for your files.

I have heretofore expressed to you my very high admiration for the splendid manner in which you conducted this program in North Carolina.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

Florida	\$ 71,677.76
North Carolina	50,973.21
Georgia	42,188.16
Alabama	38,077.70
Tennessee	31,298.15
South Carolina	30,795.96
Mississippi	5,645.57
	<hr/> \$270,656.51



Miami Beach, Florida  
April 4, 1944

GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

My dear Governor:

On behalf of the government and people of the Philippines as well as my own I want to convey to you our very deep appreciation of the sentiments expressed in your telegram addressed to Mr. Chauncey Eldridge. The friendship of America and the Philippines has been sealed in blood and it shall last forever.

MANUEL L. QUEZON, *President of the Philippines.*

April 5, 1944

ADJUTANT GENERAL J. VAN B. METTS,  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

My dear General Metts:

Now that the special North Carolina State Guard Week has come to a close I wish to extend to all who have had a part in this special activity my heartiest congratulations.

Major Shelley B. Caveness of Greensboro, as public relations officer, gave unsparingly of his time and conducted a remarkably successful campaign in respect to publicity. In all my experience I have never known any organization to receive more or better publicity than the North Carolina State Guard received during this special week.

The officer personnel in towns in which the units of the State Guard are located gave the fullest coöperation and were responsible for the favorable local press reaction. I see a great many papers from every section of the State, and without exception these papers have conspicuously played up the work of the State Guard. This cannot have any other than the most beneficial results to the Guard in the future.

The mayors of the cities in which the State Guard units are located gave one hundred per cent coöperation. They issued proclamations and gave their personal and wholehearted support to this program. To you and to Brigadier General James W. Jenkins and to the entire officer personnel of the North Carolina State Guard, I express the highest appreciation for the excellent work that has been done. It was a pleasure for me to have some small part in this under-

taking, and I want you to feel free to call on me at any time that I can serve the State Guard.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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Presbyterian Junior College  
Maxton, North Carolina  
April 6, 1944

GOVERNOR BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Sir:

I am sending under separate cover a reprint of an article on bombing of German cities. Personally I am not a pacifist and favor the destruction of war industries in Germany, but I am opposed to the bombing of residential and cultural sections of cities, as in the obliteration or area bombing. Having read this article, I could not have a clear conscience if I did not try to do what little bit I can toward the prevention of unnecessary destruction and loss of life. Because your influence is much greater in the position you hold I am sending the pamphlet. If you already have a copy, I should be glad if you would pass this on to someone else. It is hard to get the exact facts concerning this. Yet I feel that God will hold us responsible for unnecessary destruction and loss of life and that such will bring fearful post-war results. I also believe that if we would abandon the policy of unconditional surrender and tell the Germans what they might expect if they surrender soon, they might do so. We are strengthening their will to resist.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. MAURY.

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April 11, 1944

MR. C. H. MAURY,  
*Presbyterian Junior College,  
Maxton, North Carolina.*

My dear Mr. Maury:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 6th and wish to thank you for sending me under separate cover a reprint of an article on the bombing of German cities.



If the sole objective of bombing was the destruction of residential and cultural sections of cities, I should feel that such methods are to be condemned. However, the bombing of any city in which any military installations of importance are located would appear to be not only well justified but necessary if we are to win this war and save the lives of untold thousands of American citizens.

According to my information, no cities have been bombed except those in which are located plants engaged in the manufacture of war material, all of which war material, of course, is dedicated to the purpose of destroying American soldiers and their allies.

War is at best a horrible and tragic thing, and all of us may earnestly pray for an early and just peace. However, we want to be certain that it will be a peace that is based on a durable foundation. This apparently will be impossible as long as the German people have the will, the purpose, and the ability to rearm for another assault on civilization.

It will be recalled that the first bombing of cities was engaged in by the Germans who subjected the people of London, Coventry, Liverpool, and many other cities of England to merciless bombing; and in addition to this subjected cities of Holland, Belgium, and Norway—countries which were not even at war with Germany—to similar barbarities. Some of those who are now expressing great concern about the fate of the Germans were not heard in any protest two or three years ago when the Germans were committing this horrible assault on innocent women and children.

I am sure that you are actuated by only the best motives, and I agree in part with your conclusions. However, I am not interested in any proposal for terminating this war until a righteous and complete victory is won. When this is achieved, I favor a peace with international guarantees of such character as reasonably to assure that war will not again occur; at least in this generation.

Yours very truly,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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27 Morven Road  
Wadesboro, N. C.  
May 1, 1944

Dear Governor Broughton:

I am starting a North Carolina notebook in school. I would like to have a letter from you (written on the North Carolina Stationery)

to put in the front of the notebook. Some day I would like to have your place as governor.

Thanking you, I am

PHIL ROBINSON.

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May 2, 1944

MR. PHIL ROBINSON,  
27 Morven Road,  
Wadesboro, N. C.

My dear Young Friend:

It is interesting to know that you are starting a North Carolina notebook in connection with your school work. This is a fine thing to do and I wish all of the boys and girls in the public schools of North Carolina would follow this example and make a fuller study of our entire State.

North Carolina is not only one of the original thirteen states of our Nation, but it has kept pace with the best of them in the years that followed the creation of the Republic. We have every reason to be proud of our State for its record both in war and in peace.

While we have many important resources, including agriculture, forests, minerals, streams, and varied industries, the most important asset is our boys and girls.

I congratulate you and wish for you a happy and useful future.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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May 26, 1944

MISS ELLEN WOOD

1. What do you think your State is offering, culturally, historically, and economically to the other forty-seven states?

Answer:

The state of North Carolina cannot justly claim to be offering any specific program to the other forty-seven states along cultural, historical, or economic lines, other than to carry on here within our own State some activities that may at least be stimulating and encouraging to other states. For example, we are already planning as a war memorial to the men serving in this war—a memorial not in the form of any bronze statue or marble memorial, but rather in the



form of a great art gallery, in which will be collected the best of art that has arisen out of the war as well as collections of art of the better type from older collections. It is our feeling that this will be a more suitable memorial to the men who have served in this war. Also, it has been our view that even during the war we should not neglect the cultural and the beautiful within our life. The last General Assembly made a substantial appropriation to the North Carolina Art Society<sup>1</sup> and to the North Carolina Symphony Society.<sup>2</sup> This is the first time that the State has made appropriations to agencies of this sort. The General Assembly had the feeling that art and music ought to be encouraged rather than neglected during wartime. Also, we have a state-wide organization collecting records of this war, so that when the time comes to write the history of this war we will not have to guess about North Carolina's part in this struggle. These are among the principal cultural and historical achievements of the State that may have some benefit in other areas. It should be added that during this war the State for the first time has adopted a program of State aid to public libraries, and we are now appropriating approximately \$125,000 a year to aid, particularly, rural libraries throughout the State.

2. On what merit would you wish your State to be remembered in history?

Answer:

North Carolina will probably best be remembered so far as the history of the United States is concerned by the fact that the State refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States until there was included in that document the ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights, which guarantees freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion together with other vital guaranties as to the homes and persons of all citizens of this country, represents principles which are deeply engrained in our state charter. Self-reliance, love of individual liberty, and complete freedom in those things that are vital to what we call American life are a part of the fundamental convictions of our people. It is by these traits that we will be longest remembered.

3. What meaning has poetry in your daily living (personal and political)?

<sup>1</sup>The General Assembly in 1943 authorized the Governor and Council of State to allot from the contingency and emergency fund the sum of \$2,000 annually to the State Art Society, Inc. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1943, Chap. 752.*

<sup>2</sup>The General Assembly in 1943 authorized the Governor and Council of State to allot from the contingency and emergency fund the sum of \$2,000 annually to the North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1943, Chap. 755.*

Answer:

I have been a rather constant reader of poetry since my early childhood. The habit of reading poetry still continues even amid the busy duties of the present time. I cannot say that poetry has had any effect on my political life, other than the feeling that in this respect as well as in all other phases of life poetry has a broadening and uplifting influence. Also, as one whose duties call for much public speaking, I can say that a fair knowledge of English and American poetry has been a very sustaining and helpful force.

4. What is your opinion on the innovation, "A poet at the Peace Table"?

Answer:

I would doubt the wisdom of any plan to have a poet at the peace table simply for the sake of having poetry represented. If one could have at the peace table one whose knowledge and experience qualify him or her for such an assignment in a general way, it will certainly not be harmful to have in such individual something of the poetic quality. Certainly we are going to need imagination at the peace conference if we are to avoid the mistakes of militarism, diplomacy, and politics which in combination have loaded most peace conferences of the past with the elements of war.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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June 5, 1944

HONORABLE J. M. BROUGHTON, *Governor,*  
*State of North Carolina*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina,*

Dear Governor:

As an investment house interested in the underwriting of Southern industry, we have been requested by one of the financial magazines having national circulation to assist in preparing a series of articles dealing with the transition of the South from an agrarian to an agrarian-industrial economy. This magazine has asked us to outline those steps which are being taken by the Southern states themselves to effect this transition.

It is our position that the industrial trend in the South that has recently been "discovered" by economists is not new, but that it has been steadily taking place over the past couple of decades and that the climate, labor, transportation, accessibility of raw material, and the dozen and one other advantages possessed by the South have



gradually begun to reap their reward. This industrialization of the South has, of course, been tremendously accelerated by the war, and the interest now focuses on what the South is doing to retain and develop these new industries. It is also our contention that while Southern industry welcomes Northern capital, it is not dependent upon it, but is willing and able to finance its own development in a large measure.

To assist us in preparing a thesis in favor of this contention, may we ask that you inform us what the state of North Carolina has done and is doing toward this end?

I know that it is presumptuous to ask a busy executive to devote the time required to communicate to us such information, but we believe that the resulting publicity would be valuable to our Southern states in whose prosperity we are all interested. For this reason, we are presuming to make this request.

Your usual courtesy will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

HOWARD S. McNAIR.

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June 5, 1944

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

Under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship we are organizing an agricultural committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to promote understanding between the farmers of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Interchange of facts relating to agriculture will be made without political propaganda either way.

Would you care to give us a statement of the importance of developing understanding between the agricultural populations of the two countries?

We consider that the peace and stability of the world for several generations will depend upon coöperation between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and that such coöperation cannot exist unless there is mutual understanding

between the two peoples. As a corollary fact we believe farmers hold the balance of political power in this country for good or evil.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER McCLAIN.

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June 6, 1944

MR. HOWARD S. McNAIR,  
*Courts & Company,*  
*P. O. Box 1295,*  
*Atlanta 1, Georgia.*

My dear Mr. McNair:

It is interesting to note that the investment house to which you make reference in your letter of June 5th is making a study of Southern industrial development.

North Carolina, I think, is a fairly typical example of what has been taking place in the South. This State was for a hundred years about eighty per cent agricultural, and it is still an important agricultural state. However, during the last twenty-five years—and to a smaller extent even before that—there has been an industrial development that has grown with rather remarkable speed. Of course the war accelerates this development, but it was well on its way before the war occurred. Before the war, our State was producing, for example, well over a billion dollars a year in manufactured goods; and that volume now has reached the amount of approximately two billion dollars a year.

Our particular growth in the industrial field has been in textiles, hosiery, towel and blanket manufacturing and related lines, and the manufacture of wooden furniture, in which we now lead the Nation, as we do in textiles. The successful growth of these industries has tended to attract others, so that the results have been cumulative.

The advantages which industry has found in this State and which are likewise existent in many other states include climate, hydroelectric power resources, available and workable labor, and reasonably good highway transportation facilities. A serious handicap has been the inequitable freight rate situation in which all states of the South find themselves. Efforts are being made to break down this handicap through a proceeding now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In North Carolina we have as an important part of our Department of Conservation and Development a Division of Commerce and In-



dustry. This is well staffed with competent industrial engineers and other staff members whose business it is to study industrial opportunities of various sections of the State and bring these opportunities to the attention of industries in other areas who are likely to move or expand. Also, attention is given to the development of new industries within the State. These efforts have been attended with some very substantial results.

Likewise, the State during the last four years has conducted a very broad program of industrial advertising together with advertisements setting forth other advantages of the State. We have been putting about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year into this form of advertising, which is done in newspapers and magazines published outside the State.

We have an active, well staffed, and adequately financed State Planning Board, which is engaged in studying the natural resources of the State and undertaking to coordinate the efforts of municipalities and counties and industries with respect to future growth, and with particular reference to post-war situations.

While there are many other activities, the foregoing are the principal ones. Much remains to be done, but we feel that we are making reasonably satisfactory progress.

Very truly yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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June 15, 1944

MAJOR GENERAL F. E. UHL,  
*Headquarters Fourth Service Command,  
Atlanta, Georgia.*

My dear General Uhl:

Under date of August 23, 1943, I wrote to Major General William Bryden, then of the Headquarters, Fourth Service Command, concerning the question of civilian jurisdiction over soldiers who had violated civil laws or ordinances.

Supplementing that communication, I wish to say that all civil authorities in the state of North Carolina, including judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies, have been requested by me to cooperate fully and to the limit of their constitutional and statutory authority with the military authorities exercising jurisdiction over members of the military service on active duty, in the matter of detention and trial for violation of civil and military statutes.

Furthermore, it is a declared policy of the state of North Carolina to extend to the military authorities operating within this State every possible coöperation compatible with the law in the matter of jurisdiction over men and women on active military duty who may be charged with transgressing the laws and statutes of this State or of any of its political or governmental subdivisions.

Respectfully yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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June 17, 1944

MR. ELMER MCCLAIN,  
*Attorney at Law,*  
*Lima, Ohio.*

My dear Mr. McClain:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 5th. It is with interest that I note your statement concerning proposed organization of an agricultural committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, to promote understanding between the farmers of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Undoubtedly the farmers of these two greatest agricultural nations should become better acquainted and should have the facilities for exchange of ideas. I believe that the farmers of America would be happy to do any reasonable thing within their power to promote the cause of agriculture in our great ally, the Soviet Republic. On the other hand, there are many things of interest and value that our farmers might learn from them.

Of course, our ideas about government are different. We do not undertake to enforce upon them our views about government, nor do we accept their views. We prefer our own system and are content to let them pass on what sort of government they want. But in agricultural matters, there are many things of mutual interest and these can be studied with benefit to all.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*



August 2, 1944

J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,  
ATTENTION MR. J. A. JONES, JR.  
*Director of Public Relations,*  
*Brunswick, Georgia.*

Gentlemen:

I am pleased to learn that your company will launch on, or about, August 25th the U. S. S. *Cassius Hudson*, named for the late Cassius R. Hudson, who rendered such distinguished service to the state of North Carolina in the field of agriculture during his useful life.

I knew Mr. Hudson personally and was well aware of his outstanding work in this important field. I can say without qualification that this honor is worthily bestowed. The entire state of North Carolina will take pride in the designation of so honored a name for one of your great ships.

It is also gratifying to me to learn that you have agreed that Miss Frances Hudson shall be the sponsor in connection with the launching of this ship, and that Mrs. Josephine Scott Hudson (Mrs. C. R. Hudson) will be the co-sponsor. This seems to me to be altogether appropriate and will be appreciated by all the friends of this highly esteemed family.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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Chapel Hill, N. C.  
August 9, 1944

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

Your statement issued to the press relative to this organization's participation in the current drive to enlist young women in the Cadet Nurse Corps is appreciated and will greatly assist us in the program.

I am sure you will be interested to learn that North Carolina leads the entire Nation in number of hospital planes purchased through the sale of "E" War Bonds during the 5th War Loan Campaign. The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association set as its goal the purchase of five planes. Actually, fourteen planes were purchased and named for various counties and cities throughout the State.

The pharmacists of the State were pleased with the excellent coöperation you gave them during the drive and credit you largely with the successful outcome.

Cordially yours,

W. J. SMITH, *Secretary.*

AMBULANCE PLANES PURCHASED THROUGH SALE OF "E" BONDS

State	Number Planes Purchased	Bond Sales
North Carolina	14	\$2,342,000.00
Wisconsin	9	1,350,000.00
Tennessee	8	1,245,964.00
Arkansas	8	1,201,672.00
Alabama	7	1,098,106.00
Connecticut	6	964,390.00
Texas	6	900,000.00
Washington	3	540,675.00
Idaho	2	430,401.00
North Dakota	2	301,470.00
Vermont	1	158,675.00
Massachusetts (Springfield)	1	155,000.00
District of Columbia	1	110,000.00

September 5, 1944

MR. HENRY BELK, *Editor,*  
*Goldsboro News-Argus,*  
*Goldsboro, N. C.*

My dear Mr. Belk:

I have received a copy of the *News-Argus* of Tuesday, August 29th, containing the editorial entitled "Ship Facilities for State a Must." I have read this editorial with great interest. It is one of the best and clearest statements on behalf of the Morehead City port facilities and possibilities that I have seen.

Of course, I have always felt that both the Morehead port and the Wilmington port should have active terminal business. I was fortunate some time ago in being able to have a joint meeting of the two port commissions and to get them to pledge coöperation. I agree with you fully that the development of these ports will be the best assurance of a continuing and growing business in the post-war period.

North Carolina is the only state on the Atlantic Seaboard that does not have a reasonable amount of shipping out of its ports. While it may be conceded that we lack some of the advantages enjoyed by other ports, it cannot be contended that our ports are either inadequate or inaccessible.

I shall continue my efforts in this direction, and I may say that



there are now some very hopeful signs about early and substantial improvements in business at both ports.

Of course the whole matter is at present complicated by war conditions, but after this war we are going to have a vast merchant marine for general trade. This Nation cannot afford to permit its merchant marine to go into disuse or decay as was done following the former World War. It is highly important, therefore, that North Carolina have its proper place in any allocation of ships following the termination of war.

We have abundant natural resources and processed commodities to make up ample shipping. There is no reason, for example, why tobacco, cotton, lumber, furniture, textiles, and many other things made in this State should not be shipped out of our own ports. The ships carrying such commodities to South America or countries across the sea, or to the ports of this country could always have a return load of things that this State needs. Furthermore, such a condition would undoubtedly result in more processing plants in eastern North Carolina, including pulp, plastics, plants for the processing of soybeans, peanuts, fish canning and packing plants, and many other plants for the processing of the almost unlimited resources of this area.

I earnestly hope that your able paper will continue its comments along this line and that other papers in this area and throughout the State will give increasing emphasis to this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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September 8, 1944

MR. C. H. BUNN,  
505 Ramseur Street,  
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Bunn:

I have given consideration to the matters suggested by your committee in conference with me a day or two ago.

I know of nothing that will be more in order than for the people of this Nation to observe a day of repentance, provided it is observed in earnestness and with real spiritual purpose. The experiences of this war have undoubtedly caused the people of the Nation to think more of Divine Guidance than ever before. Civilization and Christian institutions have suffered the most disastrous losses and been involved

in the greatest sacrifices in all their long history. In fact, we came near to disaster itself.

It seems to me that these experiences should result in a deeper dedication on the part of all our people, and such a dedication can only be fully effective if it be a dedication of the heart coupled with the fullest repentance and the most determined purpose for future living.

It was my privilege prior to the day of invasion to call upon the people of the state of North Carolina to observe that day with prayer in places of worship. The response was very gratifying. Churches were crowded with people all over the State, and the results were deeply significant.

More recently, I have issued a proclamation calling upon the people to follow a similar procedure on the occasion of Victory Day when announcement shall come that Germany has capitulated. I hope that this glad day will be marked by a spirit of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God.

I wish to commend all who are working towards the observance of a day of repentance, and I hope the occasion will be universally observed.

As I indicated to your committee, I do not feel that this is an occasion which should be coupled with any official proclamation. However, in any appropriate way that I can I shall be glad to give this effort my wholehearted coöperation.

I return to you herewith the papers which you left at my office.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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September 12, 1944

MR. F. EARL CRAWFORD,  
*The Charlotte Observer,*  
*Charlotte, N. C.*

Dear Mr. Crawford:

I regret that absence from Raleigh on a brief vacation delayed my reply to your letter of August 26th.

I have been reading about the campaign sponsored by the Charlotte Lions Club to build a new 110-acre recreation park for the City of Charlotte at the approximate cost of \$300,000. This is one of the most important undertakings in the State at the present time, and I cannot too strongly commend these efforts.



I have the profound conviction that the wise expenditure of money in recreational facilities will save the communities of the State many times such amount in reduced court costs and institutional care. If there is any lesson that we should learn from the war, it is that recreation has a vital and indispensable part in the normal development of the youth of our land.

I express the earnest hope that this campaign will be completely successful and that other cities in the state will follow this fine example. This program of the Charlotte Lions Club will be applauded throughout the State.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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September 18, 1944

HON. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,*  
*State Capitol,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

Dear Governor:

The Nonpartisan Association for Franchise Education, Inc., is conducting a nation-wide campaign to stimulate and educate the American public in the exercise of the voting franchise in the forthcoming elections. The campaign is totally nonpartisan in character, supporting no candidate and no party. The central theme of the campaign is that it is the duty and responsibility of every citizen to register and vote, regardless of political affiliation or preference as a means of maintaining democracy through the basic principles of the free ballot.

The Association's committee includes leading members of both major political parties and is a widely representative nonpartisan body.

It is our belief that this is the most important election year in American history, since many of the issues of both war and peace are to be decided. However, there is evidence that the dislocation caused by the war will result in a decline of more than ten million votes as compared with the total cast in 1940.

The men who are fighting for democracy expect us to vote for democracy. We owe it to them to see that our country's decisions are still majority decisions.

It would greatly help the work of the Nonpartisan Association if you would send us, at the above address, a statement of not over 200 words,

giving your views on the importance of exercising the franchise this year, a statement which we could use in our literature and publicity.

On behalf of the association, may I venture to suggest a few steps which would greatly advance the cause of the use of the franchise.

Of first importance is getting the voters to register. In this connection you might well wish to designate a special day, or limited period, within the regular registration period, during which the public would be encouraged to register. Is it not a psychological fact that a person will act now, at a special time, rather than indefinitely over a longer period? Registration facilities could well be enlarged, and the hours of registration extended, during this shorter period.

It would further a large popular participation to give wide publicity to the dates and places of registration both for the shorter and longer period.

Can you encourage employers on a state-wide basis to give appropriate time off to employees to register and to vote? The one is as important as the other.

I shall be grateful if you will coöperate with us by frequent reference to registration and voting as an essential public duty in your public utterances from now until election day.

I feel sure that you will help us in this wholly American effort.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY J. KAISER.

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Milford, Massachusetts  
September 26, 1944

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR J. M. BROUGHTON,  
*Raleigh, North Carolina*

My dear Governor:

The Bellingham (an association of Master Masons) Navy Yard Montgomery Lodge and Brethren from lodges in this vicinity will hold Divine Worship at the Bellingham High School and after the exercises we will plant and dedicate twenty or more memorial trees on the high school grounds in honor of George Washington and other Masonic heroes of the Revolution. The date is Sunday, October 15.

We are asking each of the governors of the thirteen original states to send us a small amount of soil from some historic spot in their respective states to blend with soil from historic places to strew around the roots of these memorial trees.

We are therefore making this request of you. A half pound of soil



is sufficient. We would also ask you to send us a letter that may be read by our Most Worshipful Grand Master as he dedicates these trees. These letters will also be a part of the history I am writing on "Worshipful George Washington and his Masonic Brethren."

Thanking you in anticipation,

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

EDWIN F. TUTTLE, *Admiral and  
Commander in Chief.*

P. S. Governor Saltonstall has sent soil from the site where Warren fell and Governor Baldwin has sent soil from the site of the Charter Oak. Both are members of the craft and have sent particularly fine letters.

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September 26, 1944

MR. J. R. WAKEMAN,  
*Assistant to the President,  
Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation,  
Savannah, Georgia.*

My dear Mr. Wakeman:

It is with great satisfaction and pride that the people of North Carolina have learned of the launching of a Liberty ship to be named the "Addie Bagley Daniels," which launching I understand will occur within the next day or two.

While a number of distinguished North Carolinians, men and women, have been thus honored, it may be truly said that no such naming and launching has evoked a more general spirit of commendation and gratification than this action with respect to memorializing the name of Mrs. Daniels.<sup>1</sup>

Not only was Mrs. Daniels the honored wife of one of our State's most distinguished citizens, but she was in her own right and by virtue of her own personality and talents long regarded as one of the most useful and public-spirited women in the history of North Carolina. Up to the time of her death about a year ago she continued to give to every useful movement in the life of our State the benefit of her leader-

<sup>1</sup>Adelaide Worth Bagley (May 1, 1869–December 19, 1943) was the daughter of William Henry Bagley of Raleigh. She was educated in the public schools of Raleigh and Peace Junior College. She married Josephus Daniels May 2, 1888, and became active in the public life of the city. In 1940 the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina conferred upon her the degree of doctor of laws. During her career she was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rex Hospital, chairman of the Naval Auxiliary of the American Red Cross during World War I, president of the Woman's Club, and member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She founded the nurses' home at Rex Hospital. She is the author of *Social Life of the Wilson Administration*. See *The News and Observer*, December 20, 1943.







Governor and Mrs. Broughton with their two sons, Melville, Jr., and Bobby, in Chapel Hill, February 27, 1944. Melville, Jr., (*right*) was in the Marines and Bobby (*left*) was in the Naval Air Corps.

ship and coöperation. She was truly one of the great women who will stand forth in the history of North Carolina.

Because of these circumstances, I express to you and to your colleagues in the great shipbuilding company with which you are connected the thanks and appreciation of the State for this action that has been taken. I regret that circumstances prevent me from being present for the launching.

Respectfully yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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September 27, 1944

MR. MILTON ERLANGER,  
*Empire State Building,*  
*New York City.*

My dear Mr. Erlanger:

Mr. William D. Carmichael, Jr., comptroller of the University of North Carolina, has kept me informed concerning the very generous and useful scholarships that you and your brother Sidney have established, memorializing your father, Charles Erlanger, and your uncle, Abraham Erlanger.

This fund is not only set up on a substantial basis, but its purposes are highly commendable. The availability of scholarships for sons of employees in the mills operated by you and your associates will undoubtedly attract many young men in coming years and give to them a broader opportunity for useful living.

I desire to express to you and to your brother my personal and official appreciation of your thoughtful generosity.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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September 27, 1944

MR. HENRY J. KAISER, *Chairman,*  
*Nonpartisan Association for Franchise Education, Inc.,*  
*16 East 52 Street,*  
*New York 22, N. Y.*

My dear Mr. Kaiser:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th, setting forth the purposes of the Nonpartisan Association for Franchise Education, Inc.



I am highly in accord with these purposes and shall be happy to coöperate along the lines indicated in your communication.

There can be no real democracy unless the people as a whole participate. The exercise of the right of franchise is one of the privileges available to every qualified individual within our Democracy. Failure of the people in any considerable number to avail themselves of this right would constitute a real menace to the stability and durability of our democratic form of government.

This important matter is properly approached on a nonpartisan basis. All partisan groups and other groups should join in the effort to get people everywhere to register and vote. There should be the broadest program of education and incentive along these lines.

I should be glad to do everything within my power to urge the people of North Carolina to avail themselves of the privilege of voting in all elections.

Sincerely,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor*.

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September 29, 1944

DR. ELLEN WINSTON,  
*Commissioner of Public Welfare,*  
*Raleigh, N. C.*

My dear Dr. Winston:

I regret exceedingly that another engagement prevents my accepting the invitation to make the opening address at the 25th annual Public Welfare Institute to be held in Raleigh. It has been my privilege to attend some of these annual meetings, and I am deeply interested in the program for the 25th anniversary meeting. I express to you and your associates the earnest hope that the meeting will be outstandingly successful.

The whole program of public welfare is becoming increasingly important. The handicapped, the under-privileged, the dependent old people, and less fortunate groups of children and other groups coming within the range of welfare activities constitute a large and increasingly important part of state responsibility. The program of welfare is making life happier and more useful for these too frequently forgotten groups of our citizenship.

We have made great strides in North Carolina in the field of public welfare, but we are still too near the bottom of the list in many important particulars to rest upon our achievements. The program must

be expanded, and I earnestly hope that the requests that will be made to the next session of the General Assembly will receive earnest and careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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September 29, 1944

ADMIRAL EDWIN F. TUTTLE,  
*The Bellingham Navy Yard,  
Milford, Massachusetts.*

My dear Admiral Tuttle:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 26th concerning the plan of the Bellingham Navy Yard and certain Masonic Lodges in that vicinity for the memorial program to be held on Sunday, October 15th. I am very much interested in these plans, and North Carolina is pleased and honored to have some part in this significant ceremony.

In compliance with your request about some soil from North Carolina to be added to soil from the other twelve original states, I may say that I have today requested Mr. Melvin R. Daniels, Register of Deeds at Manteo, North Carolina, to transmit direct to you the quantity of soil (a half pound) suggested by you. This soil will be taken from Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island, near Manteo, which is the site of the first colony ever landed on American shores (1587) and also the site on which was born Virginia Dare, the first English-speaking white child to be born in America. While this colony was not successful and therefore did not become permanent, it is clearly established in history as the first colony, and the event in more recent years has been dramatized by the famous play and pageant written by the distinguished playwright, Paul Green, entitled "The Lost Colony."

On behalf of the people of North Carolina I send greetings to all who may be gathered for this event and express profound interest in this significant and historic ceremony.

Sincerely yours

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*



October 10, 1944

MR. JAMES PEDEN,  
*Peden Steel Company,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

My dear Mr. Peden:

I called the other day to congratulate you personally on the signal honor that has come to Peden Steel Company in the winning of the Army-Navy "E" Award. However, you were not in at the time and I am therefore writing this note of congratulation.

I have attended a number of these awards in North Carolina and know something of the conditions attached to the winning of such an honor. It is no ilght achievement, and the award is not made except under the highest conditions of merit, both on the part of management and employees.

I, therefore, wish to congratulate you and your associates in the management and every member of the staff of employees upon this notable achievement. It is a matter in which the entire State takes pride.

I regret exceedingly that another engagement of an urgent nature previously made will make it impossible for me to take some part on the program.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

October 10, 1944

HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,  
*Governor of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Dear Governor Broughton:

There are many factual evidences of the patriotic spirit of American working men and women, but because those evidences are often lost in the clamor of labor criticism, we wanted you to know what happened in our plant this week.

Our plant converted in 1941 to war production. As subcontractors of the Ford Instrument Company, we supply gunfire control instruments to the United States Navy.

Several weeks ago, in keeping with the plan which a survey showed would be followed in most all Durham factories, stores and offices, management posted a notice informing the employees that the







A surprise-farewell reception given Governor and Mrs. Broughton by their friends at the Mansion, New Years Day, 1945. Josephus Daniels, friends, and neighbors were present.

plant would be closed on the day it was announced Germany surrendered, and that the employees would be paid for that day.

But management had underestimated the workers' realization that the surrender of Germany, when it comes, does not mean the struggle is over. The workers thanked management for its offer and then discussed the matter at meetings of the four Union locals having membership in the plant. A vote was taken. The 900 employees of Wright's Automatic have decided to work on V-E Day, despite the company's offer to give them the day off with pay. There's still a tough fight ahead in Europe, and even when Germany does surrender, we still have the Japs to polish off.

Management accepted the decision and joins us in telling you about it, not because we deserve any pat on the back, but because we wanted you to know that so far as the men and women of Wright's Automatic Machinery Company are concerned, this effort to help win it won't be over until the last shot has been fired.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. BRAGG,  
*Shop Committee Chairman, Local 721*  
International Association of Machinists  
A. F. of L.

D. W. CHRISTMAS  
*Shop Committee Chairman, Local 23405*  
Office & Clerical Workers Union  
A. F. of L.

C. B. HACKNEY, P.A.T.  
*Shop Committee Chairman, Local 27*  
International Federation of Technical  
Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen  
A. F. of L.

CALVIN ROBERTS,  
*Shop Committee Chairman, Local 482*  
International Hod Carriers Building &  
Common Laborers Union  
A. F. of L.

E. C. BULL  
*Vice President & General Manager,*  
Wright's Automatic Machinery Co.



October 14, 1944

MR. C. G. BRAGG, *Shop Committee Chairman Local 721*

*International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L.,*

MR. D. W. CHRISTMAS, *Shop Committee Chairman, Local 23405*

*Office & Clerical Workers Union, A. F. of L.,*

MR. C. B. HACKNEY, *Shop Committee Chairman, Local 27*

*International Federation of Technical Engineers,*

*Architects and Draftsmen, A. F. of L.*

MR. CALVIN ROBERTS, *Shop Committee Chairman, Local 482*

*International Hod Carriers Building & Common Laborers Union*

MR. E. C. BULL, *Vice President & General Manager,*

*Wright's Automatic Machinery Company,*

*Durham, North Carolina.*

My dear Sirs:

I am very grateful to you for your letter of October 10th, informing me that the nine hundred or more workers in Wright's Automatic Machinery Company have voted not to avail themselves of the opportunity for a holiday on V-E Day despite the offer of management to give the workers the day off with pay.

This is a very fine demonstration of the sort of patriotic spirit which has enabled America to perform a miracle of production. The workers in this great plant are typical of the best in North Carolina and America and I am sure that the entire State will take pride in this action.

As a matter of fact, I doubt seriously the wisdom of any extended observance of V-E Day, whenever it may come. Our sons and loved ones who are struggling each day and night against the cruel Japanese foe will not understand our jubilation and celebration here at home while they still have to fight one of the craftiest foes in all history. It will be better to do the whole job and then celebrate. I speak not only as governor of the State in my official capacity but as a father whose two sons are in those branches of services most likely to be engaged with the Japanese long after Germany has fallen—one in the marines and another in the navy.

It was my pleasure to visit Wright's Automatic Machinery Plant on the occasion of the Army and Navy "E" Award. I am pleased to see that the spirit then manifested by workers and management alike still continues.

Sincerely,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

October 20, 1944

HON. F. W. HANCOCK, SR.,  
*c/o N. C. Pharmaceutical Association,*  
*Chapel Hill, North Carolina.*

My dear Mr. Hancock:

I had planned to be present in Chapel Hill on October 24th on the occasion of the testimonial dinner honoring you and Dr. E. V. Zoeller. However, circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for me to be present; and I therefore take the liberty of sending this communication.

It has been my pleasure to know you personally for twenty-five years or more, and I would be most happy to be present and have a part in the testimonials which will be worthily bestowed upon you on this occasion. Your unprecedented record as an honored official of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, your leadership in this important profession, and your all-round good citizenship have given you a high place in the esteem of the people of North Carolina.

It has been my pleasure publicly, on occasions when you were present and on many others when you were not, to express the highest esteem of your life and character. Your leadership in professional, civic, and Christian undertakings in this State has been notable indeed, and the entire State delights to honor you.

I trust that you may be spared many more years of useful living and I shall always deem it a privilege to have enjoyed your friendship through these many years.

Sincerely yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

October 20, 1944

DR. E. V. ZOELLER,  
*c/o N. C. Pharmaceutical Association,*  
*Chapel Hill, North Carolina.*

My dear Dr. Zoeller:

I had been invited and had planned to attend the occasion in Chapel Hill when the testimonial dinner is to be given in honor of you and Mr. F. W. Hancock, Sr. However, circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for me to be there, and I therefore am writing you this letter.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association is one of the oldest



and most honored organizations in the life of our State. It is indeed a fine tribute to your useful life and long connection with this organization to be thus honored at a testimonial dinner. I am sure that the expressions that will there be given will represent not only the sentiments of those present but of many thousands of our citizens throughout the State.

I congratulate you on your long and useful record and express the hope that you will have many more years of constructive leadership and useful living.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially and sincerely,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*

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December 7, 1944

HON. BASIL O'CONNOR, *President,*  
*National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis,*  
*120 Broadway,*  
*New York 5, N. Y.*

My dear Mr. O'Connor:

During the summer of 1944 the spread of infantile paralysis in North Carolina, particularly in the piedmont section of the State, reached alarming proportions. From the very beginning of this crisis the representatives of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis exhibited the deepest interest and offered the fullest coöperation. Without the unstinting financial aid and the intelligent assistance of this great organization the remarkable results in combating the dangerous spread and harmful effects of this disease could not have been attained.

The story of what was achieved has been told to the Nation through the daily press and magazine articles. The emergency hospital at Hickory was visited by specialists from all over the Nation. On every hand there was expressed the highest praise of the methods there and elsewhere in this State.

While the experience has been a hard one and many victims of the disease will bear their afflictions for years to come, the results in lowered mortality rate and in complete recoveries have been short of amazing. It is our hope that studies which have been thoroughly made here in North Carolina will contribute towards the ultimate and complete victory over this baffling and cruel ailment.

The people of North Carolina have a deep sense of gratitude for all

that was done by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It has been our privilege in years past to give support to this great agency in the annual campaigns on its behalf. You may be assured that this support in coming years will be increased and intensified by reason of this unusual and gratifying experience with this great organization.

Sincerely,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, *Governor.*





## APPOINTMENTS





PRIVATE SECRETARY<sup>1</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Thomas A. Banks <sup>2</sup>	.....Garner	1941	1945
Allston J. Stubbs <sup>3</sup>	.....Durham	12-2-42	12-6-43
Charles Z. Flack <sup>4</sup>	.....Forest City	12-6-43	12-1-44
Kate Humphrey	.....Raleigh	12-1-44	1-3-45

THOMASVILLE RECORDER'S COURT<sup>5</sup>

Carl C. Wilson, <sup>6</sup> Judge	.....Thomasville	3-15-41-43	4-1-43-45
W. H. Steed, Solicitor	.....Thomasville	3-15-41	4-1-43
L. Roy Hughes, <sup>6</sup>	.....Thomasville	12-3-42-43	4-1-43-45
W. H. Steed, <sup>7</sup> Judge	.....Thomasville	3-15-44	4-1-45

ADJUTANT GENERAL<sup>8</sup>

J. Van B. Metts†	.....Raleigh	1-9-41	1-1-45
Gordon Smith, † Assistant	.....Raleigh	1-9-41	1-1-45

BURIAL ASSOCIATION COMMISSIONER<sup>9</sup>

Claude C. Abernathy, Commissioner	.....Spring Hope	5-1-41	6-30-45
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<sup>1</sup> Persons reappointed on the several boards during Governor Broughton's administration have an asterisk by their names.  
<sup>2</sup> Persons who had served on the several boards during the previous administration and who were reappointed by Governor Broughton have a dagger by their names.  
<sup>3</sup> *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1868-1869*, Chap. 270, Section 33. (Hereafter the *Public Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *P. L.*)  
<sup>4</sup> Resigned to join the United States army.  
<sup>5</sup> Resigned to become executive secretary of the Utilities Commission.  
<sup>6</sup> The judge and solicitor are appointed for two-year terms. *Public Local Laws of North Carolina*, 1933, Chap. 245. (Hereafter the *Public Local Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *P. L. L.*)  
<sup>7</sup> Succeeded W. H. Steed who resigned to join the army.  
<sup>8</sup> Succeeded Carl G. Wilson who obtained a leave of absence and joined the army.  
<sup>9</sup> The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, Section 8; *P. L.*, 1917, Chap. 200.  
<sup>10</sup> The commissioner is appointed by the governor for a four-year term. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 130.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
James H. Clark.....	Elizabethtown	6-4-41	To report to governor
Robert C. Deyton†.....	Raleigh	6-30-41	6-30-45
T. Boddie Ward.....	Wilson	7-1-41	At pleasure of governor
Allen J. Maxwell†.....	Raleigh	8-20-41	1-1-45
Edwin Gill <sup>14</sup> .....	Laurinburg	6-2-42	1-1-45
Wilmer Z. Betts.....	Raleigh	8-23-41	At pleasure of governor
Allen J. Maxwell.....	Raleigh	6-2-42	At pleasure of governor
Hathaway Cross.....	Raleigh	6-2-42	At pleasure of governor
William Dunn, Jr. <sup>18</sup> .....	New Bern	2-8-44	At pleasure of governor
John T. Anderson.....	Snow Hill	1-25-41	12-7-42
J. Chesley Sedberry, Judge.....	Rockingham	9-12-41	Next general election
Tom Eaton, Dist. No. 6.....	Hatteras	4-24-42	4-20-44

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO DETERMINE DAMAGES<sup>10</sup>ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET<sup>11</sup>COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES<sup>12</sup>COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE<sup>13</sup>DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF PURCHASE AND CONTRACT<sup>15</sup>DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAX RESEARCH<sup>16</sup>COMMISSIONER OF PAROLES<sup>17</sup>JUDGE OF THE GREENE COUNTY COURT<sup>19</sup>RICHMOND COUNTY COURT<sup>20</sup>WRECK COMMISSIONER, DARE COUNTY<sup>21</sup>

Mrs. A. W. Drinkwater, *Dists. Nos. 1 and 2*.....Manteo  
 Frank Meekins, *Dist. No. 3*.....Rodanthe

4-25-45  
 4-25-45

PURCHASING AGENT AND TAX SUPERVISOR  
 MOUNT AIRY TOWNSHIP, SURRY COUNTY<sup>22</sup>

B. F. Folger†.....Dobson

12-1-44

RECORDER'S COURT, MOUNT AIRY TOWNSHIP, SURRY COUNTY<sup>23</sup>

Harry H. Llewellyn.....Mount Airy

12-1-46

<sup>10</sup> The special commission is composed of one person appointed by the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer to determine what damages, if any, Walter M. Standland sustained by reason of the State having conveyed to the United States government certain lands in Brunswick County belonging to Walter M. Standland without having complied with Chap. 2 of the *P. L.* of 1931. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 278.

<sup>11</sup> The assistant director of the General Assembly is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The governor, who is the director of the Budget, makes recommendations to the General Assembly at each biennial session, concerning the changes in organizations, management, and general conduct of the various departments. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 89; *P. L.*, 1929, Chap. 100.

<sup>12</sup> The commissioner is appointed by the governor and is responsible directly to the governor. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 36.

<sup>13</sup> The law provides for a commissioner of revenue to be appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1921, Chap. 40; *P. L.*, 1929, Chap. 232.

<sup>14</sup> Succeeded A. J. Maxwell who resigned to become director of the Department of Tax Research. Mr. Gill served as commissioner of paroles during the previous administration.

<sup>15</sup> The law provides that the appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. *P. L.*, 1931, Chap. 361.

<sup>16</sup> The law provides that the appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 327.

<sup>17</sup> The law provides that the appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. *P. L.*, 1933, Chap. 111.

<sup>18</sup> Acting commissioner of paroles, Hathaway Cross, the commissioner of paroles, was in the army.

<sup>19</sup> The law originally provided that the judge of the county court of Greene County should be elected by the local board of commissioners of Greene County for a term of two years. *P. L.*, 1915, Chap. 406. The law of 1929 specified that the judge should be elected by the people for a two-year term from and after 1930. *P. L.*, 1929, Chap. 129. The law passed in March, 1939, states that the judge then in office shall serve until the first Monday in October, 1942, after which time he "shall be" chosen by vote of the people for a four-year term beginning on the date mentioned. *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 166. The law of 1941 provides for his removal from office for certain specified offences and that the vacancy shall be filled by the board of county commissioners. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 36.

<sup>20</sup> The law provides for the governor to appoint the judge for a two-year term. The law of 1941 provided for the governor to appoint the judge until the next general election. After that the judge was elected by vote of the people. *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 357; *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 60.

<sup>21</sup> When necessary the governor shall appoint for the several districts a wreck commissioner to serve two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1899, Chap. 79; *P. L.*, 1903, Chap. 85; *P. L.*, 1907, Chap. 298.

<sup>22</sup> Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 141; *P. L.*, 1927, Chap. 167. Chapter 522 of the *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1943, changed the title from purchasing agent and tax supervisor to county accountant and bookkeeper for Surry County. The law also authorized the county commissioners to make the appointment for two-year terms. *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1943, Chap. 522. (Hereafter the *Session Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *S. L.*)

<sup>23</sup> Appointed for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 76. In 1943 the General Assembly passed an act placing the appointment of the judge of this court in the hands of the board of county commissioners and the board of commissioners of Mount Airy with the mayor acting as chairman of the joint boards. The term of office is for four years. *S. L.*, 1943, Chap. 61.



INSURANCE COMMISSIONER<sup>24</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
William P. Hodges <sup>25</sup>	Williamston	9-10-42	Next general election

GREENSBORO RECORDER'S COURT<sup>26</sup>

Adam Younce, <sup>27</sup> <i>Judge, Criminal Division</i>	Greensboro	4-27-43-43	1-1-44-48
Earle Rives, <i>Judge, Criminal Division</i>	Greensboro	12-17-43	1-1-48
S. Bernard Weinstein, <sup>28</sup> <i>Judge, Civil Division</i>	Greensboro	12-17-43	1-1-48
E. D. Kuykendall, <i>† Solicitor</i>	Greensboro	12-17-43	1-1-48

JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF HIGH POINT<sup>29</sup>

Donald MacRae <sup>†</sup>	High Point	5-14-43	5-31-47
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DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION<sup>30</sup>

Thomas Creekmore	Raleigh		At pleasure of governor
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TOWN OF PEMBROKE<sup>31</sup>

G. E. Bracy, <i>†* Mayor</i>	Pembroke	5-27-41-42-43	5-42-43-44
Wade H. Tyner, <sup>32</sup> <i>Mayor</i>	Pembroke	4-28-44	5-45
B. F. Cole, <i>†* Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	5-27-41-42-43-44	5-42-43-44-45
Ira Pate Lowry, <i>†* Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	5-27-41-42-43-44	5-42-43-44-45
Lacy W. Maynor, <i>†* Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	5-27-41-42-43	5-42-43-44
Wade H. Tyner, <i>†* Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	5-27-41-42-43	5-42-43-44
James Albert Sampson, <sup>33</sup> <i>Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	7-10-43	5-44
James C. Morrison, <i>Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	4-28-44	5-45
Sanford Sampson, <i>Commissioner</i>	Pembroke	4-28-44	5-45

TOWN OF WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH<sup>34</sup>

Daniel H. Penton <sup>35</sup> <i>Alderman</i>	Wilmington	2-21-41-41	6-5-41-43
D. J. Herrin, <i>† Mayor</i>	Wrightsville Beach	5-22-41	6-2-43

J. Russell Wood,†* Alderman.....	Wrightsville Beach	5-22-41-43	6-2-43-45
Luther T. Rogers,†* Alderman.....	Wrightsville Beach	5-22-41-43	6-2-43-45
Louis Hanson, Alderman.....	Wilmington	5-22-41	6-2-43
Daniel H. Penton, <sup>36</sup> Mayor.....	Wilmington	6-16-43	7-45
J. Russell Wood, <sup>37</sup> .....	Wrightsville Beach	7-12-43	7-45
R. O. Grant, Alderman.....	Wilmington	6-16-43	7-45
Frederick Willatts, Alderman.....	Wilmington	6-16-43	7-45
Daniel H. Penton, <sup>38</sup> Mayor.....	Wilmington	7-12-43	7-45
Lester L. Newell, <sup>39</sup> Mayor.....	Wrightsville Beach	9-24-43	7-45
Robert N. Drain, <sup>40</sup> Mayor.....	Wrightsville Beach	7-24-44	7-45

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH<sup>41</sup>

R. C. Fergus,† Mayor.....	Wilmington	10-6-41	10-43
W. G. Fountain,†* Alderman.....	Wilmington	10-6-41-43	10-43-45
Roscoe T. Griffin, Alderman.....	Rocky Mount	10-6-41	10-43
Harry Solomon, Alderman.....	Wilmington	10-6-41	10-43

<sup>24</sup> The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, Section 13; *P. L., 1868-1869*, Chap. 270; *P. L., 1901*, Chap. 89. Appointed to serve until the next general election.

<sup>25</sup> Succeeded Dan C. Boney who died in office.

<sup>26</sup> The court is composed of three members appointed by the governor for two-year terms. After 1939 they were appointed for four-year terms. The members are the judge of the civil division and the judge and prosecuting attorney of the criminal division of the Municipal Court of the City of Greensboro, *Private Laws of North Carolina*, 1933, Chap. 84 (Hereafter cited as *P. L.*); *P. L., 1909*, Chap. 651; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 300.

<sup>27</sup> Succeeded Earle Rives who was on leave of absence serving in the United States army.

<sup>28</sup> Succeeded W. Henry Hunter.

<sup>29</sup> Appointed by the governor for two-year terms. After 1939 the terms were for four years. *P. L. L., 1927*, Chap. 699; *P. L. L., 1939*, Chap. 455.

<sup>30</sup> Appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 349.

<sup>31</sup> The mayor and four commissioners appointed by the governor for one-year terms on the first Monday in May. *P. L., 1917*, Chap. 63.

<sup>32</sup> Succeeded G. E. Bracy.

<sup>33</sup> Succeeded Lacy W. Maynor who declined to serve.

<sup>34</sup> The mayor and four aldermen appointed for two-year terms. *P. L., 1899*, Chap. 305; *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 227; *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 655.

<sup>35</sup> Succeeded Leon P. Andrews, deceased.

<sup>36</sup> Succeeded D. J. Herrin.

<sup>37</sup> Succeeded Daniel H. Penton, resigned.

<sup>38</sup> Succeeded J. Russell Wood, mayor.

<sup>39</sup> Succeeded Daniel H. Penton, resigned.

<sup>40</sup> Succeeded Lester L. Newell, resigned.

<sup>41</sup> The mayor and four aldermen appointed for two-year terms. *P. L., 1899*, Chap. 305; *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 227; *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 21; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 334; *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 614.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Clifford D. Lewis, Alderman.....	Carolina Beach	10-6-41	10-43
A. P. Peay, <sup>42</sup> Mayor.....	Carolina Beach	6-14-43	7-45
C. M. Kelly, Alderman.....	Carolina Beach	6-14-43	7-45
A. L. Jewell, Alderman.....	Carolina Beach	6-14-43	7-45
D. L. White, Alderman.....	Carolina Beach	6-14-43	7-45
E. A. Reynolds, <sup>43</sup> Alderman .....	Carolina Beach	2-24-44	7-45
<b>BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT<sup>44</sup></b>			
J. Horton Doughton <sup>45</sup> .....	Statesville	1-9-41	5-5-43
R. Bruce Etheridge,† Director.....	Manteo	4-28-41	At pleasure of governor
Bruce Cameron, Commerce and Fisheries Div.....	Wilmington	4-28-41	5-1-45
Roy Hampton,† Commerce and Fisheries Div.....	Plymouth	4-28-41	5-1-45
J. Horton Doughton,† Inland Fisheries Div.....	Statesville	4-28-41	5-1-45
William Carl Hudson, Inland Fisheries Div.....	Morganton	4-28-41	5-1-45
Dr. Paul E. Jones, Inland Fisheries Div.....	Farmville	4-28-41	5-1-45
Carroll P. Rogers, Minerals and Water Div.....	Tryon	4-28-41	5-1-45
Harry Bailey, Minerals and Water Div.....	Penland	4-28-41	5-1-45
W. J. Dantoft, Forestry and Parks Div.....	Asheville	4-28-41	5-1-45
K. Clyde Council, Forestry and Parks Div.....	Wanash	4-28-41	5-1-45
Charles H. Jenkins, Forestry and Parks Div.....	Aulander	4-28-41	5-1-45
Sanford Martin,† Advertising Div.....	Winston-Salem	4-28-41	5-1-45
Josh L. Horne, Jr.,† Advertising Div.....	Rocky Mount	4-28-41	5-1-45
Irving F. Hall, Commerce and Industry Div.....	Raleigh	4-28-41	5-1-45
Richard Tufts, Commerce and Industry Div.....	Pinehurst	4-28-41	5-1-45
Oscar Breece, Commerce and Industry Div.....	Fayetteville	4-28-41	5-1-45
J. Wilbur Bunn, <sup>46</sup> Inland Fisheries Div.....	Raleigh	6-27-41	5-1-45
Lee B. Weathers, <sup>47</sup> Advertising Div.....	Shelby	3-11-43	5-1-45
R. H. Holland, <sup>48</sup> Commerce and Fisheries Div.....	Wilmington	6-5-43	5-1-45
Walter Lambeth, <sup>49</sup> Advertising Div.....	Charlotte	12-21-44	5-1-45

# ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO DIVISION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	<i>Organization Represented</i>	
J. Melville Broughton, <i>Ex Officio Member</i> .....	Raleigh	
Irving F. Hall, <i>Ex Officio Member</i> .....	Raleigh	
R. Bruce Etheridge, <i>Ex Officio Member</i> .....	Manteo	
James E. Coad, <i>Secretary</i> .....	Statesville	
J. Edward Millis, <i>Chairman</i> .....	High Point	
Russell T. Hall, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .....	Greensboro	
Henry T. Wilson.....	Morganton	
John K. Barrow.....	Zebulon	
George Bernhardt.....	Lenoir	
W. Carey Dowd.....	Charlotte	
Frank A. Daniels.....	Raleigh	
J. Wesley Jones.....	Statesville	
Charles A. Cannon.....	Concord	
P. H. Hanes.....	Winston-Salem	
Robert Baker.....	Greensboro	
William D. Carmichael.....	Chapel Hill	
George Hackney.....	Wilson	
Reuben B. Robertson.....	Canton	
J. T. Hiers.....	Wilmington	
Dr. Ben F. Royal.....	Morehead City	
		Textile manufacturers 5-16-42
		Metalworking industries 5-16-42
		Furniture trade 5-16-42
		Sawmill industry 5-16-42
		Plywood and furniture trade 5-16-42
		Publishers 5-16-42
		Chairman, Civilian Defense Council 8-20-42
		Flour, seed and feed companies 8-20-42
		Towel and textile industries 8-20-42
		Underwear and knitted goods 8-20-42
		Overalls, shirts, and clothing 8-20-42
		Educational activities 8-20-42
		Trucks and busses 8-20-42
		Pulpwood 8-20-42
		Maritime interests 8-20-42
		Maritime interests 8-20-42

<sup>42</sup> Succeeded R. C. Fergus.

<sup>43</sup> Succeeded C. M. Kelly, resigned.

<sup>44</sup> The board is composed of a director appointed by the governor who serves at the pleasure of the governor and fifteen members whose terms are four years each, appointed by the governor. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 122; P. L., 1927, Chap. 57; P. L., 1941, Chap. 45.*

<sup>45</sup> In February, 1941, the personnel of the board was changed from twelve to fifteen members. Consequently, Mr. Doughton's term expired the first day of May, 1941, instead of the term previously designated by the governor.

<sup>46</sup> Succeeded Dr. Paul E. Jones, resigned.

<sup>47</sup> Succeeded Sanford Martin, resigned.

<sup>48</sup> Succeeded Bruce Cameron, resigned.

<sup>49</sup> Succeeded Lee B. Weathers, resigned.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. Vivian Whitfield.....	Wallace	8-20-42	Fruit, vegetable packing and marketing
L. Y. Ballentine.....	Varina	8-20-42	Livestock and agriculture
Josh L. Horne, Jr.....	Rocky Mount	8-20-42	Advertising
Harry Straus.....	Brevard	8-20-42	Woodpulp
Walter T. Damtoft.....	Canton	10-17-44	Forestry and timber resources

## NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE ON WOOD PRODUCTS

John K. Barrow, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Zebulon	11-23-42
Walter T. Damtoft, <i>Co-chairman</i> .....	Canton	11-23-42
T. Henry Wilson, <i>Co-chairman</i> .....	Drexel	11-23-42
Clarence English.....	Asheville	11-23-42
J. W. Foreman.....	Elizabeth City	11-23-42
J. H. L. Meyers.....	Oxford	11-23-42
G. N. Hulton.....	Hickory	11-23-42
C. W. Green.....	Elizabethtown	11-23-42
A. S. Carpenter.....	Laurinburg	11-23-42
J. T. Ryan.....	High Point	11-23-42
Henry Foscoe.....	High Point	11-23-42
Dr. Ben F. Royal.....	Morehead City	11-23-42

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE<sup>50</sup>

W. A. Blair.....	Winston-Salem	7-29-41	4-1-47
A. W. McAllister†.....	Greensboro	7-29-41	4-1-47
Itimous T. Valentine <sup>51</sup> .....	Nashville	9-19-41	4-1-43
John A. Oates <sup>52</sup> .....	Fayetteville	3-11-43-43	4-1-43-49
Mrs. R. H. Latham <sup>53</sup> .....	Asheville	3-16-43-43	4-1-43-49
Robert Hairston†.....	Reidsville	5-10-43	4-1-49
Frank A. Daniels <sup>54</sup> .....	Raleigh	9-19-44	4-1-47

STATE HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION<sup>55</sup>

D. B. McCrary, <sup>56</sup> Acting Chairman.....	Asheboro	3-4-41	5-1-41
L. B. Prince, Chairman.....	Hendersonville	5-1-41	5-1-45
Carroll Wilson, 1st District.....	Roanoke Rapids	5-1-41	5-1-45
Edward G. Flanagan, 2nd District.....	Greenville	5-1-41	5-1-45
Dr. Guy Vernon Gooding, 3rd District.....	Kenansville	5-1-41	5-1-45
T. Boddie Ward, 4th District.....	Wilson	5-1-41	5-1-45
George W. Kane, 5th District.....	Roxboro	5-1-41	5-1-45
D. B. McCrary, 6th District.....	Asheboro	5-1-41	5-1-45
Thomas R. Wolfe, 7th District.....	Albemarle	5-1-41	5-1-45
Virgil D. Guire, 8th District.....	Lenoir	5-1-41	5-1-45
T. Max Watson, 9th District.....	Forest City	5-1-41	5-1-45
Percy B. Ferebee, 10th District.....	Andrews	5-1-41	5-1-45
John N. Hackney, <sup>57</sup> 4th District.....	Wilson	7-1-41	5-1-45
Charles A. Cannon, <sup>58</sup> 7th District.....	Concord	4-8-42	5-1-45
John G. Clark, <sup>59</sup> 2nd District.....	Greenville	8-6-42	5-1-45
D. B. McCrary, <sup>60</sup> Acting Chairman.....	Asheboro	12-3-42	5-1-45
Charles Ross, <sup>61</sup> Acting Chairman.....	Raleigh	12-10-43	5-1-45

<sup>55</sup> The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for six-year terms. P. L., 1917, Chap. 170; P. L., 1937, Chap. 288; P. L., 1937, Chap. 319; S. L., 1943, Chap. 775.

<sup>56</sup> Succeeded N. E. Pepper, resigned.

<sup>57</sup> Succeeded A. W. McAllister, resigned.

<sup>58</sup> Succeeded Timous I. Valentine, resigned.

<sup>59</sup> Succeeded Miss Carrie McLean, resigned.

<sup>60</sup> The board is composed of a chairman and ten members, three of whom shall serve six-year terms, and four shall serve two-year terms. P. L., 1937, Chap. 297. In 1941 the law changed the terms of office to four years each effective May 1, 1941. P. L., 1941, Chap. 57.

<sup>61</sup> Succeeded Frank L. Dunlap.

<sup>62</sup> Succeeded T. Boddie Ward, resigned.

<sup>63</sup> Succeeded Thomas R. Wolfe, resigned.

<sup>64</sup> Succeeded Edward G. Flanagan, deceased.

<sup>65</sup> Succeeded L. B. Prince who was granted a leave of absence to serve in the military service.

<sup>66</sup> Succeeded D. B. McCrary, resigned.



STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE<sup>62</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
L. Y. Ballentine <sup>63</sup>	Varina	6-25-41-43	5-4-47-47
L. L. Burgin <sup>64</sup>	Horseshoe	6-25-41-43	5-4-47-47
Ethel Parker	Gatesville	6-25-41	5-4-47
J. Hawley Poole <sup>65</sup>	West End	6-25-41-43	5-4-45-45
D. J. Lybrook <sup>66</sup>	Advance	5-10-43	5-4-49
C. F. Cates†	Mebane	5-10-43	5-4-49
Lionel Weill†	Goldsboro	5-10-43	5-4-49
W. Ivan Bisset†	Grifton	5-10-43	5-4-49

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH<sup>67</sup>

Dr. Hubert B. Haywood†	Raleigh	11-21-42	5-1-45
Dr. J. N. Johnson†	Goldsboro	11-21-42	5-1-45
C. C. Fordham†	Greensboro	11-21-42	5-1-45
Dr. H. Lee Large†	Rocky Mount	9-10-43	5-1-47
Larry I. Moore, Jr. <sup>68</sup>	Wilson	9-10-43	5-1-47
Dr. J. O. Nolan <sup>69</sup>	Kannapolis	9-10-43	5-1-45

STATE PLANNING BOARD<sup>70</sup>

George M. Ivey, <i>Chairman</i>	Charlotte	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
D. Hidden Ramsey	Asheville	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
W. F. Carr	Durham	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
Robert M. Hanes	Winston-Salem	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
Capus M. Wayne	High Point	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
R. Bruce Etheridge	Manteo	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
George W. Kane	Roxboro	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
Harry B. Caldwell	Greensboro	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
Dr. Howard W. Odom	Chapel Hill	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor

Collier Cobb, Jr. <sup>71</sup> <i>Chairman</i> .....	Chapel Hill	9-29-43	At pleasure of governor
STATE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND <sup>72</sup>			
Dr. E. C. Pierce.....	Gastonia	6-21-41	5-21-46
Wilbur M. Darden <sup>73</sup> .....	Plymouth	6-28-41	5-21-46
V. J. Ashbaugh†.....	Durham	5-14-42	5-21-47
Wade B. Matheny <sup>74</sup> .....	Forest City	7-11-42	5-21-46
H. I. McDongle <sup>75</sup> .....	Charlotte	5-18-43	5-21-45
Ernest R. Alexander <sup>76</sup> .....	Kannapolis	5-18-43	5-21-46
Thomas S. Payne <sup>77</sup> .....	Washington	5-18-43	5-21-48
Dr. Howard E. Jensen†.....	Durham	5-18-43	5-21-48
LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA <sup>78</sup>			
T. W. Allen <sup>79</sup> .....	Greensboro	12-6-43	4-1-46

<sup>71</sup> The board is composed of the commissioner of agriculture who is ex officio chairman and ten members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. *P. L., 1931*, Chap. 360; *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 174.

<sup>72</sup> Resigned to serve in the General Assembly, Reappointed to this board 5-10-43.

<sup>73</sup> Resigned to serve in the General Assembly, Reappointed to this board 5-10-43.

<sup>74</sup> Resigned to serve in the General Assembly, Reappointed to this board 5-10-43.

<sup>75</sup> Succeeded W. G. Hargett, resigned.

<sup>76</sup> The board is composed of nine members for four-year terms, five of whom are appointed by the governor and four by the North Carolina Medical Society. *P. L., 1931*, Chap. 177.

<sup>77</sup> Succeeded H. G. Baly, resigned.

<sup>78</sup> Succeeded C. C. Fordham, resigned to serve at the pleasure of the governor. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 345; *P. L., 1943*, Chap. 355.

<sup>79</sup> The board is composed of nine members.

<sup>80</sup> Succeeded George M. Jeff, resigned.

<sup>81</sup> The board is composed of six members of five-year terms appointed by the governor. The superintendent of the State School for the Blind, the state supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, the secretary of the State Board of Health, the director of the North Carolina Employment Service, and the commissioner of public welfare in North Carolina are ex officio members. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 53; *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 285.

<sup>82</sup> Succeeded Dr. E. C. Pierce, resigned.

<sup>83</sup> Succeeded Wilbur M. Darden, resigned.

<sup>84</sup> Succeeded Wade B. Matheny, resigned.

<sup>85</sup> Succeeded Robert H. Coffey, resigned.

<sup>86</sup> The board is composed of five members, one appointed by the governor to serve a one-year term, and two are members by virtue of their office: Clyde A. Erwin, Raleigh, and Miss Carrie L. Broughton, Raleigh; two are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association: Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill, and Lawrence Wallace, Smithfield; one to serve two years and one to serve three years and as their terms expire annually thereafter the person shall be appointed by the governor for a three-year term and by the North Carolina Library Association for a three-year term according to the vacancy to be filled. *P. L., 1909*, Chap. 873.

<sup>87</sup> Succeeded James E. Lambeth.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION<sup>80</sup></b>			
J. L. Skinner†	Littleton	1-20-42	12-31-45
James G. Hanes <sup>81</sup>	Winston-Salem	1-20-42	12-31-45
E. K. Butler	Lumberton	1-20-42	12-31-45
R. Linn Bernhardt	Salisbury	1-20-42	12-31-45
W. F. Carr	Durham	1-20-42	12-31-45
<b>ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION<sup>82</sup></b>			
James H. Clark	Elizabethtown	6-17-41	At pleasure of governor
A. S. Brower	Durham	6-17-41	At pleasure of governor
Thomas J. Pearsall <sup>83</sup>	Rocky Mount	8-1-44	At pleasure of governor
<b>NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION<sup>84</sup></b>			
Pat Kinzey†	Brevard	5-1-41	5-1-47
Buren Journey†	Statesville	4-30-43	5-1-49
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>85</sup></b>			
A. L. Fletcher, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	5-31-41	7-1-45
T. Clarence Stone*	Stoneville	5-31-41-43	7-1-43-47
R. Dave Hall*	Belmont	5-31-41-43	7-1-43-47
C. A. Fink*	Spencer	5-31-41-43	7-1-43-47
Harry D. Wolf	Chapel Hill	5-31-41	7-1-45
C. E. Cowan	Morganton	5-31-41-44	7-1-45
Mrs. Ethel Fuller	Durham	5-31-41	7-1-45
Dr. W. R. Curtis, <sup>86</sup> <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	5-19-42	7-1-45
Ralph M. Moody, <sup>87</sup> <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	12-21-42	7-1-45
Dr. W. R. Curtis, <sup>88</sup> <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	5-1-43	7-1-45
Mrs. W. T. Bost <sup>89</sup>	Raleigh	9-12-43	7-1-45

R. Grady Rankin <sup>90</sup> .....	Charlotte	11-16-43	7-1-47
Advisory Council			
H. L. Kiser, <i>Representing Employees</i> .....	Charlotte	7-12-43	7-1-47
Cedric Stallings, <i>Representing Employees</i> .....	Durham	7-12-43	7-1-45
Marion Heiss, <i>Representing Employees</i> .....	Greensboro	7-12-43	7-1-45
Willard L. Dowell, <i>Representing Employers</i> .....	Raleigh	7-12-43	7-1-47
Capus M. Waynick, <i>Representing Public</i> .....	High Point	7-12-43	7-1-47
Dr. Thurman Kitchen, <i>Representing Public</i> .....	Wake Forest	7-12-43	7-1-47
Robert F. Phillips, <i>Representing Public</i> .....	Asheville	7-12-43	7-1-45
Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, <i>Representing Public</i> .....	Winston-Salem	7-12-43	7-1-47
Mrs. Emil Rosenthal, <i>Representing Public</i> .....	Goldsboro	7-12-43	7-1-45

# STATE BOARD OF ALCOHOLIC CONTROL<sup>91</sup>

Robert Grady Johnson <sup>92</sup> .....	Raleigh	8-1-41	4-23-43
Sunter C. Brawley <sup>93</sup> .....	Durham	8-1-41-43-44	4-23-44-47
Charles B. Parmele <sup>94</sup> .....	Wilmington	8-1-41-43	4-23-42-43

<sup>90</sup> The board is composed of nine members; five appointed by the governor for four-year terms, and four ex officio members. *P. L., 1931, Chap. 60.* In 1933 the 1931 law was amended by adding the secretary of state as an ex officio member and making the state treasurer director. This act did not change the number of members on the board, but it did reduce the number that the governor could appoint. Therefore, the governor now appoints five instead of six. *P. L., 1933, Chap. 31.*

<sup>91</sup> Succeeded Meade H. Willis.

<sup>92</sup> The board is composed of two members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure and the chairman of the appropriation and the finance committees of the house and the senate. The governor is ex officio director. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 89 and 230; P. L., 1931, Chap. 295.*

<sup>93</sup> Succeeded A. S. Brower, resigned.

<sup>94</sup> The board is composed of three members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1929, Chap. 120.*

of whom shall serve for two-year terms, and three members shall serve for a term of four years, and at the expiration of the respective terms the term shall be four years each thereafter. *P. L., 1941, Chap. 279; S. L., 1943, Chap. 277, provides for an advisory council.*

<sup>95</sup> Succeeded A. L. Fletcher who was granted a leave of absence to enter military service.

<sup>96</sup> Succeeded Dr. W. R. Curtis who was granted a leave of absence to enter military service.

<sup>97</sup> Succeeded Ralph M. Moody.

<sup>98</sup> Succeeded Mrs. Ethel Fuller, resigned.

<sup>99</sup> Succeeded T. Clarence Stone, resigned.

<sup>100</sup> The board is composed of a chairman and two associate members, all appointed by the governor for three-year terms. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 49.*

<sup>101</sup> Succeeded Cutlar Moore, resigned.

<sup>102</sup> Succeeded W. C. Feinster, resigned.

<sup>103</sup> Succeeded A. Roy Moore, resigned.





Zeb A. Lowery†	Pembroke	9-11-41	4-1-45
Carl L. Maynor†	Pembroke	9-11-41	4-1-45
John R. Spalding	Rowland	9-11-41	4-1-45
J. Oliver Brooks	Fairmont	9-11-41	4-1-45
John L. Carter	Pembroke	9-11-41	4-1-45
Braxton Sampson	Pembroke	9-11-41	4-1-45
Elias Harris	Maxton	9-11-41	4-1-45
Edmond Lowery	Elrod	9-11-41	4-1-45
L. W. Jacobs,† <i>Chairman</i>	Pembroke	5-10-43	4-1-47
M. L. Lowery†	Pembroke	5-10-43	4-1-47
APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE <sup>103</sup>			
Boone			
G. P. Haganan†	Boone	9-12-41	5-1-45
Eugene Transon†	Sparta	9-12-41	5-1-45
T. C. Bowiet	West Jefferson	9-12-41	5-1-45
Hugh Cranor†	Wilkesboro	9-12-41	5-1-45
Mrs. E. F. Reid†	Lenoir	9-12-41	5-1-45
Virgil D. Guire†	Lenoir	9-12-41	5-1-45
Wade E. Brown <sup>104</sup>	Boone	9-12-41	5-1-45

<sup>103</sup> Succeeded Robert Grady Johnson, resigned.

<sup>104</sup> Succeeded Charles B. Parmele, resigned.

by the governor. *P. L., 1941*, Resolution 27.

<sup>105</sup> Succeeded Kenneth C. Royall, resigned.

<sup>106</sup> The board of trustees is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 270; *P. L., 1929*, Chap. 351.

<sup>107</sup> Succeeded Gilmer A. Jones, resigned.

<sup>108</sup> The board is composed of eleven members of four-year terms, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Formerly known as the "Cherokee Indian Normal School." *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306; *P. L., 1931*, Chap. 275; *P. L., 1941*, Chap. 323.

<sup>109</sup> The board consists of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *Prio. L., 1925*, Chap. 304.

<sup>110</sup> Succeeded I. T. Avery.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
William J. Conrad, Jr. <sup>105</sup>	Winston-Salem	9-12-41	5-1-45
W. M. Moore <sup>106</sup>	Statesville	9-12-41	5-1-45
STATE HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS <sup>107</sup>			
Dr. W. A. Stanbury, † <i>Chairman</i>	Samarsand	12-31-41	4-15-45
Mrs. J. R. Page†	Winston-Salem	12-31-41	4-15-45
G. H. Maurice†	Aberdeen	12-31-41	4-15-45
F. M. Redd†	Eagle Springs	12-31-41	4-15-45
Mrs. J. Wilbur Bunn†	Charlotte	12-31-41	4-15-45
Dr. A. M. Proctor†	Raleigh	12-31-41	4-15-45
W. Carl Buchanan	Durham	12-31-41	4-15-45
Mrs. Mary Green Johnson	Broadway	12-31-41	4-15-45
Mrs. Wilkins P. Horton	Lillington	12-31-41	4-15-45
Mrs. T. L. Caudle, Sr.	Pittsboro	12-31-41	4-15-45
	Wadesboro	12-31-41	4-15-45
CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL <sup>108</sup>			
Leonard L. Oettinger†	Kinston	7-30-41	5-1-45
E. David Dodd†	Kinston	7-30-41	5-1-45
S. H. Hicks	Norlina	7-30-41	5-1-45
Dr. W. C. Sutton†	Snow Hill	7-30-41	5-1-45
Hugh G. Horton	Richlands	7-30-41	5-1-45
Dr. David J. Rose	Williamston	7-30-41	5-1-45
Sam Clark†	Goldsboro	7-30-41	5-1-45
Ben F. Pollock	Tarboro	7-30-41	5-1-45
Mrs. R. L. McMillan	Trenton	7-30-41	5-1-45
	Raleigh	7-30-41	5-1-45

ELIZABETH CITY STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE<sup>109</sup>

Elizabeth City	
G. R. Little†	10-27-43
Mrs. J. G. Fearing†	10-27-43
W. I. Halstead†	10-27-43
John H. Hall†	10-27-43
Miles L. Clark†	10-27-43
Herbert Peele <sup>110</sup>	10-27-43
J. L. Wiggins†	10-27-43
N. C. Newbold†	10-27-43
W. Howard Pitt <sup>111</sup>	10-27-43

5-1-45  
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5-1-45

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>112</sup>

Greensboro

John J. Green <sup>113</sup>	7-28-42-44
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1-1-45-51

<sup>109</sup> Succeeded H. H. Sullivan.

<sup>110</sup> Succeeded C. H. Gelfner.

The board is under the control and management of ten members, at least five of whom are women, all appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1929, Chap. 279.* The General Assembly of 1943 passed an act placing the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, the Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys, the Industrial Farm Colony for Women, the State Home and Industrial School for Girls, the Morrison Training School, and the State Training School for Negro Girls under a new board of directors designated as the North Carolina Board of Correction and Training. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 776.* See p. 636 for this new board.

The board is composed of nine members of four-year terms, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.* The General Assembly in 1943 passed an act setting up a consolidated board of directors for the following institutions: the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and the Caswell Training School at Kinston. The new board of directors is composed of sixteen members, fifteen of whom are appointed by the governor and no two of the fifteen shall be residents of the same county. The law directs that the governor shall appoint one woman and four men from each of the three sections, the eastern, the central, and the western. The law also provides that the board of directors shall be divided into five classes of three directors each, the first class to serve for a term of one year, the second class to serve for a term of two years, and the third class to serve for a term of three years, the fourth class to serve for a term of four years, and the fifth class to serve for a term of five years, and at the expiration of their respective terms all appointments shall be for a term of five years. The secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health shall be ex officio a member of the board of directors. All appointments by the governor are to be confirmed by the senate. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 136.* See p. 635 for this new board.

The board consists of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to serve four-year terms. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306;* *P. L., 1939, Chap. 253.*

<sup>111</sup> Succeeded John Peele.

<sup>112</sup> Succeeded J. K. Wilson.

The board is composed of sixteen members, fifteen of whom are appointed by the governor for six-year terms after the first appointments specified in the act. The superintendent of public instruction is the ex officio member. *P. L., 1891, Chap. 549; P. L., 1899, Chap. 389; S. L., 1943, Chap. 132.* Succeeded Dr. M. C. S. Noble, deceased.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. C. T. Whitten *114	High Point	7-28-42-44	1-1-45-51
Dr. W. J. McNally†	High Point	7-28-42	1-1-47
G. Foster Hankins†	Lexington	7-28-42	1-1-47
Thomas J. Pearsall	Rocky Mount	7-28-42	1-1-47
R. R. Ingram	Albemarle	7-28-42	1-1-47
Guy B. Phillips	Chapel Hill	7-28-42	1-1-47
Shelley B. Caveness <sup>115</sup>	Greensboro	3-11-43	1-1-47
H. A. Scott <sup>116</sup>	Haw River	5-10-43	1-1-49
Harry B. Caldwell†	Greensboro	5-10-43	1-1-49
J. H. Coward†	Ayden	5-10-43	1-1-49
Emmett Bellamy†	Wilmington	5-10-43	1-1-49
W. R. Vaughan†	Henderson	5-10-43	1-1-49
Charles A. Hines†	Greensboro	12-28-44	1-1-51
Julian Pricet	Greensboro	12-28-44	1-1-51
L. P. McLendon†	Greensboro	12-28-44	1-1-51
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES <sup>117</sup>			
	Durham		
Dr. R. L. Flowers†	Durham	7-30-41	5-1-45
Robert M. Gantt†	Durham	7-30-41	5-1-45
Edgar W. Knight†	Chapel Hill	7-30-41	5-1-45
J. W. Noell†	Roxboro	7-30-41	5-1-45
Oscar G. Barker†	Durham	7-30-41	5-1-45
C. C. Spaulding,†	Durham	7-30-41	5-1-45
W. Frank Taylor	Goldsboro	7-30-41	5-1-45
Roy Rowe	Burgaw	7-30-41	5-1-45
J. T. Pritchett	Lenoir	7-30-41	5-1-45
Ralph W. Gardner	Shelby	7-30-41	5-1-45

F. E. Wallace.....	Kinston	7-30-41	5-1-45
Capus M. Waynick.....	High Point	7-30-41	5-1-45

# WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS' COLLEGE FOR NEGROES<sup>118</sup>

H. E. Fries,† <i>Chairman</i> .....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
John C. Whitaker,† <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
W. A. Blair†.....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
A. H. Eller†.....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
Robert W. Gorrell†.....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
Gordon Gray†.....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
Richard J. Reynolds†.....	Winston-Salem	6-5-41	6-5-45
T. Austin Finch†.....	Thomasville	6-5-41	6-5-45
Harmon Linville†.....	Kernersville	6-5-41	6-5-45
Robert M. Hanes <sup>119</sup> .....	Winston-Salem	5-8-42	6-5-45
O. A. Kirkman <sup>120</sup> .....	High Point	2-8-43	6-5-45

# STATE PROBATION COMMISSION<sup>121</sup>

Dr. John S. Broadway†.....	Durham	5-28-43	5-28-47
Wilson Warlick†.....	Newton	5-28-43	5-28-48
Hathaway Cross <sup>122</sup> .....	Raleigh	5-28-43	5-28-46
W. C. Harris <sup>123</sup> .....	Raleigh	2-16-44	5-28-46
L. P. McLendon†.....	Greensboro	6-2-44	5-28-49

<sup>114</sup> Succeeded Caesar Conc, deceased.

<sup>115</sup> Succeeded Dr. W. J. McAnally, resigned.

<sup>116</sup> Succeeded S. P. Collier, deceased.

<sup>117</sup> The board is composed of twelve members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 306.

<sup>118</sup> The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 306.

<sup>119</sup> Succeeded A. H. Eller, deceased.

<sup>120</sup> Succeeded T. Austin Finch, deceased.

<sup>121</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor to serve five-year terms. The term of one member expires each year.

*P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 132.

<sup>122</sup> Succeeded Edwin Gill, resigned.

<sup>123</sup> Succeeded Hathaway Cross, resigned.



STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL<sup>124</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Luther T. Hartsell†	Concord	6-18-41	4-10-45
Mrs. R. O. Everett†	Durham	6-18-41	4-10-45
Mrs. George E. Marshall†	Mt. Airy	6-18-41	4-10-45
W. A. Brown	Concord	6-18-41	4-10-45
Gordon C. Hunter	Roxboro	6-18-41	4-10-45
John T. Wall	Lilesville	6-18-41	4-10-45
Ben T. Ward <sup>125</sup>	Greensboro	6-18-41	4-10-45
John W. Wallace	Statesville	6-18-41	4-10-45
B. V. Hedrick	Salisbury	6-18-41	4-10-45
O. J. Sikes	Albemarle	6-18-41	4-10-45
Mrs. D. B. Smith	Charlotte	6-18-41	4-10-45
Herman Cone†	Greensboro	6-25-41	4-10-45

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF<sup>126</sup>

	Morganton		
W. W. Nealf	Marion	6-4-41	4-1-45
W. M. Shuford†	Concord	6-4-41	4-1-45
F. H. Coffey†	Lenoir	6-4-41	4-1-45
H. L. Wilson†	Morganton	6-4-41	4-1-45
Dr. Fred E. Motley†	Charlotte	6-4-41	4-1-45
Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler†	Winston-Salem	6-4-41	4-1-45
Otis A. Betts†	Goldsboro	6-4-41	4-1-45
L. A. Dysart <sup>127</sup>	Lenoir	8-9-43	4-1-45
	NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF <sup>128</sup>		
	Raleigh		
E. J. Britt†	Lumberton	6-5-42	5-1-45

Dr. W. A. Rogers†	Franklin	6-5-42	5-1-45
W. G. Enloe†	Raleigh	6-5-42	5-1-45
Dr. B. E. Reeves†	West Jefferson	6-5-42	5-1-45
Carroll W. Weathers†	Raleigh	6-5-42	5-1-45
J. Edward Allen†	Warrenton	6-5-42	5-1-45
George R. Bennette†	Greensboro	6-5-42	5-1-45
Dr. Michel Saliba†	Wilson	6-5-42	5-1-45
Dr. Ben R. Roberts <sup>129</sup>	Durham	1-13-44	5-1-45
Dr. Carl V. Tynes <sup>130</sup>	Leaksville	1-2-45	5-1-45

# OXFORD ORPHANAGE<sup>131</sup>

	Oxford		
R. L. Flowers†	Durham	6-13-41	4-15-45
Benjamin Cone†	Greensboro	6-13-41	4-15-45
Thomas L. Simmons†	Rocky Mount	6-13-41	4-15-45

# COLORED ORPHANAGE OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>132</sup>

	Oxford		
Ben W. Parham†	Oxford	6-25-41	5-9-45
Ben K. Lassiter†	Oxford	6-25-41	5-9-45
M. S. Currin†	Oxford	6-25-41	5-9-45
Dr. Roy L. Noblin†	Oxford	6-25-41	5-9-45
A. H. Powell	Oxford	6-25-41	5-9-45

<sup>129</sup> The board is composed of eleven members, whose terms are four years, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306. The General Assembly of 1943 combined this board with a new board. See n. 320 on page 637 for explanation and page 636 for new board.

<sup>130</sup> Declined.

<sup>131</sup> The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306.

<sup>132</sup> The board is composed of eleven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306.

<sup>133</sup> Succeeded Dr. Michel Saliba, deceased.

<sup>134</sup> Succeeded Dr. B. E. Reeves, deceased.

<sup>135</sup> The board is composed of three members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1923*, Chap. 119.

<sup>136</sup> The board is composed of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the General Assembly and five white persons appointed by the governor from Granville County for four-year terms. *P. L., 1927*, Chap. 162.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE<sup>133</sup>

Name of Appointee	Address	Date Appointed	Date of Expiration
	Raleigh		
W. G. Clark†	Tarboro	7-30-41	4-28-45
Mrs. Rivers D. Johnson	Warsaw	7-30-41	4-28-45
Dr. W. R. Stanford†	Durham	7-30-41	4-28-45
J. Dwight Barbour	Clayton	7-30-41	4-28-45
V. M. Dorsett	Siler City	7-30-41	4-28-45
N. Edward Edgerton†	Raleigh	7-30-41	4-28-45
Dr. J. B. Cranmer	Wilmington	7-30-41	4-28-45
Dr. John J. Bender†	Red Springs	7-30-41	4-28-45
C. Wayland Spruill	Windsor	7-30-41	4-28-45
Dr. Roscoe D. McMillan <sup>134</sup>	Red Springs	7-11-42	4-28-45

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS<sup>135</sup>

Sanatorium, Black Mountain, and Wilson			
Dr. G. Erick Bell <sup>136</sup>	Wilson	7-23-41	4-29-45
Robert M. Hanes†	Winston-Salem	9-11-41	4-29-47
L. Lee Gravely,† <i>Chairman</i>	Rocky Mount	9-11-41	4-29-47
Carl C. Council	Durham	9-11-41	4-29-47
Ernest V. Webb	Kinston	9-11-41	4-29-47
Dr. Paul Ringer <sup>137</sup>	Asheville	9-11-41-44	4-29-43-49
Edwin Pate <sup>138</sup>	Laurinburg	11-5-41	4-29-45
Dr. John R. Terry <sup>139</sup>	Lexington	11-5-41	4-29-45
Dr. J. N. Britt <sup>*140</sup>	Lumberton	8-15-42-43	4-29-43-49
Mrs. Max Payne†	Greensboro	5-11-43	4-29-49
Edwin Morgan <sup>141</sup>	Laurel Hill	2-10-44	4-29-45
R. E. Finch†	Black Mountain	10-7-44	4-29-49

MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL<sup>142</sup>

Greensboro

Thurmond Chatham†	5-5-41	5-12-45
Sidney J. Stern†	5-5-41	5-12-45
L. P. McLendon†	5-5-41	5-12-45

STATE BOARD OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION<sup>143</sup>

C. A. Croft†	7-25-41	7-2-44
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STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY<sup>144</sup>

W. M. Russ,†* Secretary	Raleigh	5-1-44-47
George E. Perrin†*	Greensboro	5-1-44-47
Harry W. Bundy†	Elizabeth City	5-1-46
W. Bowen Henderson†	Asheville	5-1-46

<sup>142</sup> The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to serve four-year terms. No two members may be from the same county. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.* The General Assembly of 1943 combined this board with the consolidated hospital board. See n. 317 on page 635 for explanation and page 635 for new board. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 136.*

<sup>143</sup> Succeeded Dr. John J. Bender who was granted a leave of absence.

<sup>144</sup> The board is composed of twelve members for six-year terms appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health being ex officio member and state treasurer being ex officio treasurer. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306; P. L., 1935, Chap. 91, 138; P. L., 1939, Chap. 325.*

<sup>145</sup> Succeeded Dr. T. W. M. Long.

<sup>146</sup> Succeeded Dr. M. L. Stevens, deceased.

<sup>147</sup> Succeeded Lauric McEachern.

<sup>148</sup> Succeeded Dr. J. W. McGehee.

<sup>149</sup> Succeeded Dr. Leslie P. Martin.

<sup>150</sup> Succeeded Edwin Pate, resigned.

<sup>151</sup> The board is composed of fifteen members, eight of whom are appointed by Mrs. Bertha L. Cone; at her death or her renunciation of her right to appoint, vacancies are filled by election by the board of trustees. Of the remaining seven members, three are appointed by the governor; one by the board of commissioners of Greensboro; one by the board of commissioners of Guilford County; and the remaining two are appointed by the board of commissioners of Watauga County, *Prie, L., 1913, Chap. 400.*

<sup>152</sup> The board consists of two members appointed by the governor and three ex officio members for three-year terms. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 255; P. L., 1937, Chap. 184.* Ex officio members are: director of the Division of Instructional Service; director of the Division of Vocational Education; state superintendent of public instruction. The General Assembly of 1943 abolished this board on and after April 1, 1943. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 721.*

<sup>153</sup> The board is composed of four members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. *P. L., 1913, Chap. 157; P. L., 1925, Chap. 261.*



NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS<sup>145</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. Hal Pittard <sup>146</sup>	.....Oxford	5-12-41	5-5-44
Dr. C. H. Peters†	.....Rocky Mount	5-15-42	5-5-45
Dr. Lillie G. Rollins <sup>147</sup>	.....Hickory	5-8-43	5-5-46
Dr. W. A. Keffer <sup>148</sup>	.....Kinston	6-12-44	5-5-47
STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION <sup>149</sup>			
James E. Lynch†	.....Wilmington	6-18-41	4-8-46
Walter W. Hook <sup>*150</sup>	.....Charlotte	2-18-42-44	4-8-42-47
Erle G. Stillwell†	.....Hendersonville	10-19-43	4-8-48
J. Burton Wildert†	.....Greensboro	4-12-44	4-8-49

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY<sup>151</sup>

Marion B. Melvint	.....Raleigh	4-3-41	4-28-46
E. V. Zoeller†	.....Tarboro	4-14-42	4-28-47
Roger A. McDuffiet	.....Greensboro	4-7-43	4-28-48
Harmon Carlyle McAllister <sup>152</sup>	.....Chapel Hill	4-20-44	4-28-49
Israel Thomas Reamer <sup>153</sup>	.....Durham	2-6-44	4-28-47

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS<sup>154</sup>

Dr. R. E. Taylor†	.....Hendersonville	4-3-42	7-1-45
Dr. J. Howard Brown†	.....Tarboro	4-3-42	7-1-46
Dr. P. C. McLain†	.....High Point	7-1-42	7-1-47
Dr. M. M. Leonard†	.....Asheville	6-28-43	7-1-48
Dr. J. Hal Rollins†	.....Rockingham	7-18-44	7-1-49

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS<sup>155</sup>

Marion B. Haynes†*	.....Asheville	7-14-41-44	4-15-44-47
Leroy M. Keever†	.....Raleigh	7-3-42	4-15-45

W. A. Darden, Jr.<sup>\*156</sup>.....Greenville 3-22-43-43 4-15-43-46

STATE BOAD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS<sup>157</sup>

Luther P. Paschal†.....Durham 6-17-41 4-25-48  
H. G. Baity†.....Chapel Hill 5-14-42 4-25-49  
J. M. Garrett†.....Raleigh 5-31-43 4-25-50  
R. V. Sisk†.....Charlotte 6-23-44 4-25-51  
C. C. Davis<sup>158</sup>.....Wilmington 3-13-44 4-25-48

STATE BOARD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMINERS<sup>159</sup>

Ray W. Goodrich†\*.....Winston-Salem 7-25-41-44 6-10-44-47  
Charles A. Ferrell†.....Greensboro 6-10-42 6-10-45  
Ben A. Stimson<sup>160</sup>.....Statesville 6-10-42 6-10-45  
George M. Hoole†.....Charlotte 7-26-43 6-10-46

<sup>155</sup> The board is composed of three members, appointed for three-year terms. Members must be practicing chiropractors of integrity and ability and residents of the State. No more than two members shall be graduates of the same school or college of chiropractic. *P. L., 1933, Chap. 442.*

<sup>156</sup> Succeeded Dr. F. R. Burris.

<sup>157</sup> Succeeded Dr. James A. Wood.

<sup>158</sup> Succeeded Dr. Hal Pittard.

<sup>159</sup> The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *P. L., 1915, Chap. 270.*

<sup>160</sup> The board is composed of five members of five-year terms, elected by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and commissioned by the governor. *P. L., 1905, Chap. 108; P. L., 1923, Chap. 82.*

<sup>161</sup> Succeeded F. W. Hancock, Sr.

<sup>162</sup> Succeeded Dr. E. V. Zoeller, deceased.

<sup>163</sup> The board is composed of five members of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *P. L., 1903, Chap. 503.*

<sup>164</sup> Succeeded D. S. Nichols, resigned.

<sup>165</sup> The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor. The term of one member expires each year and the governor then appoints a person to fill the vacancy thus created. *P. L., 1931, Chap. 52; P. L., 1933, Chap. 57; P. L., 1939, Chap. 224.* Members are: one member from the State Board of Health, one member from the Engineering School of the University of North Carolina, one member to be a plumbing inspector from some city of the State, one member from the Division of Public Health of the University of North Carolina, one licensed master plumber, one heating contractor, and one member to be a licensed air conditioning contractor.

<sup>166</sup> Succeeded Luther P. Paschal, deceased.

<sup>167</sup> The board is composed of five members of three-year terms, elected by the Photographers' Association and commissioned by the governor. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 155.*

<sup>168</sup> Succeeded W. F. Kendrick.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
B. A. Culberson <sup>161</sup>	Asheville	7-26-43	6-10-46

STATE LICENSING BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS<sup>162</sup>

C. W. Mengel <sup>163</sup>	Greensboro	1-2-42	12-31-46
F. D. Cline†	Raleigh	4-27-43	12-31-47
U. A. Underwood†	Wilmington	12-15-44	12-31-48
Fred N. Thompson†	Charlotte	12-15-44	12-31-49

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS<sup>164</sup>

Grady S. Harrel <sup>165</sup>	Shannon	6-19-41-41	12-31-41-45
J. E. S. Thorpe†	Franklin	12-29-41	12-31-45
J. E. Lear†	Raleigh	12-29-41	12-31-45
A. C. Leet	Charlotte	12-29-41	12-31-45
C. L. Mann†	Raleigh	5-12-43	12-31-46

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LICENSING TILE CONTRACTORS<sup>166</sup>

G. W. Carter†	Kinston	6-17-41	4-12-46
J. K. Davist	Wilmington	8-1-44	4-12-48
V. J. McDaniel†	Asheville	8-1-44	4-12-49

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY<sup>167</sup>

Dr. Henry B. Day <sup>168</sup>	Raleigh	5-21-41-44	5-1-44-49
Dr. R. L. Wilson†	Shelby	5-21-41	5-1-45
Dr. E. F. Menius <sup>169</sup>	New Bern	5-29-42	5-1-47
Dr. E. Allan Bisanar <sup>170</sup>	Hickory	6-28-43	5-1-48

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION<sup>171</sup>

Dr. Thomas M. Rowlett†	Concord	5-9-41	5-1-46
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Dr. Milton G. Joslin <sup>172</sup>	Fayetteville	5-7-42	5-1-47
Dr. A. R. Tucker <sup>173</sup>	Raleigh	1-26-43	5-1-47
Dr. Frank R. Heine†	Greensboro	5-4-43	5-1-48
Dr. Talmage T. Spence†	Raleigh	4-25-44	5-1-49

# NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES<sup>174</sup>

W. E. Shuping, Jr. <sup>175</sup>	Greensboro	8-30-41	6-18-45
L. H. Coley†	Salisbury	9-19-42	6-18-44
W. W. Lloyd <sup>176</sup>	Greensboro	9-19-42	6-18-46
William H. Ruffin†	Durham	6-24-43	6-18-47

# STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS<sup>177</sup>

J. Marvin Cheek†	High Point	6-27-41	7-1-47
S. R. Hight	Durham	6-10-43	7-1-49
Milton Banks Berry <sup>178</sup>	Roxboro	7-8-43	7-1-49

- <sup>171</sup> Succeeded A. F. Barber.
- <sup>172</sup> The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 318.
- <sup>173</sup> Succeeded C. W. Ayde, declined.
- <sup>174</sup> The board consists of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1921, Chap. 1.
- <sup>175</sup> Succeeded N. S. Mullin.
- <sup>176</sup> The board consists of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 86.
- <sup>177</sup> The board is composed of five members elected by the North Carolina State Optometric Society and commissioned by the governor for five-year terms. *P. L.*, 1928, Chap. 49; *P. L.*, 1935, Chap. 63.
- <sup>178</sup> Succeeded Dr. Julius S. Deans, resigned.
- <sup>179</sup> Succeeded Dr. George L. Parker.
- <sup>180</sup> Succeeded Dr. R. A. Finger.
- <sup>181</sup> The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. Practitioners of Osteopathy are selected from a number of not less than ten.
- <sup>182</sup> Succeeded Dr. Ernest W. Bush, resigned.
- <sup>183</sup> Succeeded Dr. Milton G. Joslin.
- <sup>184</sup> The board is composed of four members appointed by the governor and one ex officio member whose terms are four years. The commissioner of labor is the ex officio member and chairman of the board. *P. L.*, 1935, Chap. 326. The appointed members are as follows: a representative of the owners and users of steam boilers within the state of North Carolina, a representative of the boiler manufacturers or boiler makers within North Carolina, a representative of a boiler inspection and insurance company licensed to do business in North Carolina, and a representative of the operating steam engineers in North Carolina.
- <sup>185</sup> Succeeded R. P. Guy.
- <sup>186</sup> Succeeded Harry Stiel.
- <sup>187</sup> The board consists of three members to be appointed by the governor. Each member must be an experienced barber. Appointed for six-year terms. *P. L.*, 1929, Chap. 19.
- <sup>188</sup> Succeeded S. R. High, deceased.



BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE BANKING COMMISSION<sup>179</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
B. B. Massagge <sup>*180</sup>	Hendersonville	11-6-41-43	4-1-43-47
Gurney P. Hood, † <i>Commissioner</i>	Raleigh	3-22-43	4-1-47
H. D. Bateman†	Wilson	3-22-43	4-1-47
B. Bascom Blackwelder†	Hickory	3-22-43	4-1-47
R. P. Holding†	Smithfield	3-22-43	4-1-47
R. C. Llewellyn†	Dobson	3-22-43	4-1-47

NORTH CAROLINA PARK COMMISSION<sup>181</sup>

W. W. Nealt	Marion	5-17-43	7-18-45
Charles A. Webb†	Asheville	5-17-43	7-18-45
G. Foster Hankins†	Lexington	5-17-43	7-18-45
Charles A. Cannon†	Concord	5-17-43	7-18-45
Thomas W. Raoul†	Asheville	5-17-43	7-18-45

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE<sup>182</sup>

John Herbert Waldrop <sup>*183</sup>	Greenville	9-25-41-43	9-30-42-47
F. C. Harding†	Greenville	10-25-43	6-30-47
Arthur B. Corey <sup>184</sup>	Greenville	10-25-43	6-30-47
Mrs. Frank L. Greathouse <sup>185</sup>	Rocky Mount	10-25-43	6-30-47
O. P. Makepeace†	Sanford	10-25-43	6-30-49
A. B. Andrews†	Raleigh	10-25-43	6-30-49
J. K. Warren†	Trenton	10-25-43	6-30-49
Mrs. Charles M. Johnson†	Raleigh	10-25-43	6-30-49

CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME<sup>186</sup>

Charles G. Rose, † <i>Chairman</i>	Fayetteville	9-24-43	5-9-45
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Mrs. E. R. McKeithan†	Fayetteville	5-9-45
Mrs. Quentin Gregory†	Halifax	5-9-45
Mrs. John H. Anderson† <sup>187</sup>	Raleigh	5-9-45
Mrs. Walter Woodard†	Wilson	5-9-45
T. T. Thorne† <sup>188</sup>	Rocky Mount	5-9-45
Mrs. J. S. Rowe† <sup>189</sup>	Hickory	5-9-45
W. W. Horne† <sup>190</sup>	Fayetteville	5-9-45

# NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY<sup>191</sup>

Gwyn B. Price, * <sup>192</sup> <i>Chairman</i>	West Jefferson	5-1-41-41	6-5-41-45
Ed F. Allen†	Lenoir	5-1-41	6-5-45
Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon†	Raleigh	5-1-41	6-5-45
W. M. Sherard†	Hendersonville	5-1-41	6-5-45
D. E. Purcell†	Reidsville	11-8-43	6-5-47
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.†	Chapel Hill	11-8-43	6-5-47

<sup>170</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor and two ex officio members. Appointments are for four-year terms. The state treasurer and the attorney general are the ex officio members. *P. L., 1931, Chap. 243; P. L., 1935, Chap. 266; P. L., 1939, Chap. 91.*

<sup>180</sup> Succeeded R. Emmett Kerr, resigned.

<sup>181</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1927, Chap. 48; P. L., 1931, Chap. 230; P. L., 1933, Chap. 212.*

<sup>182</sup> The board is composed of twelve members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The state superintendent of public instruction is ex officio chairman. Members are appointed for six-year terms. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306; P. L., 1929, Chap. 259.*

<sup>183</sup> Succeeded E. C. Flanagan, resigned.

<sup>184</sup> Succeeded Robert R. Taylor.

<sup>185</sup> Succeeded Henry Clark Bridgers.

<sup>186</sup> The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor for two-year terms. The state treasurer is the treasurer of the board. *P. L., 1913, Chap. 62.*

<sup>187</sup> Advisory member.

<sup>188</sup> Succeeded W. W. Horne.

<sup>189</sup> Succeeded Alex Cook.

<sup>190</sup> Succeeded Mrs. John H. Anderson.

<sup>191</sup> The board is composed of six members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 288.*

<sup>192</sup> Succeeded Dudley Bagley, resigned.



STATE SCHOOL COMMISSION<sup>193</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Elbert S. Peel, <sup>194</sup>	1st District.....Williamston	6-9-41	5-31-43
Dr. James B. Boyce, <sup>195</sup>	2nd District.....Warrenton	6-9-41	5-31-43
A. McL. Graham,	3rd District.....Clinton	6-9-41	5-31-43
Dr. L. M. Massey, <sup>196</sup>	4th District.....Zebulon	6-9-41	5-31-43
Egbert L. Davis, <sup>197</sup>	5th District.....Winston-Salem	6-9-41	5-31-43
Henry R. Dwire, <sup>†</sup>	6th District.....Durham	6-9-41	5-31-43
John A. Oates, <sup>†</sup>	7th District.....Fayetteville	6-9-41	5-31-43
Walter C. Sanders, <sup>198</sup>	8th District.....Monroe	6-9-41	5-31-43
B. B. Daugherty, <sup>†</sup>	9th District.....Boone	6-9-41	5-31-43
Julian S. Miller, <sup>199</sup>	10th District.....Charlotte	6-9-41	5-31-43
Lee B. Weathers, <sup>200</sup>	11th District.....Shelby	6-9-41	5-31-43
Ralph H. Ramsey, Jr.,	12th District.....Brevard	6-9-41	5-31-43

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD<sup>201</sup>

<i>Directors</i>			
Dr. W. B. Hunt.....	Lexington	6-27-41	6-27-42
R. L. Brinson <sup>*</sup> .....	High Point	6-27-41-42-43-44	6-27-42-43-44-45
W. T. Lee <sup>*</sup> .....	Waynesville	6-27-41-42	6-27-42-43
D. P. Stowe <sup>*</sup> .....	Belmont	6-27-41-42-43-44	6-27-42-43-44-45
D. W. Royster <sup>†</sup> .....	Shelby	6-27-41-42	6-27-42-43
Pierce C. Rucker.....	Greensboro	6-27-41-42	6-27-42-43
Rufus A. Doughton <sup>*</sup> .....	Sparta	6-27-41-42-43-44	6-27-42-43-44-45
Henry A. Dennis <sup>†</sup> .....	Henderson	6-27-41-42-43	6-27-42-43-44
D. Newton Farnell, Jr.....	Greensboro	7-9-42	7-9-43
James H. Holloway <sup>†</sup> .....	Raleigh	7-9-42-43-44	7-9-43-44-45
E. C. Greene <sup>*202</sup> .....	Asheville	1-6-43-43-44	7-9-43-44-45

Wilkins P. Horton <sup>203</sup>	Pittsboro	7-8-43	7-8-44
J. A. Jones <sup>204</sup>	Charlotte	7-8-43	7-8-44
Harry L. Riddle	Morganton	7-13-44	8-13-45
M. A. Hogewood	Charlotte	7-13-44	8-13-45
Robert H. Sykes	Durham	7-13-44	8-13-45
Henry Belk <sup>205</sup>	Goldsboro	9-29-44	8-13-45
Reid A. Maynard <sup>206</sup>	Burlington	12-28-44	8-13-45
Monroe M. Redden <sup>207</sup>	Hendersonville	1-3-45	8-13-45
<i>Officers</i>			
Dr. W. B. Hunt, <sup>208</sup> <i>President</i>	Lexington	6-27-41	6-27-42
A. Myles Haynes, <sup>209</sup> <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Cliffside	6-27-41	6-27-42
J. C. Rudisill, <sup>210</sup> <i>Attorney</i>	Newton	6-27-41-42-43	6-27-42-43-44
Allston Stubbs, <sup>211</sup> <i>Expert</i>	Durham	6-27-41	6-27-42
R. O. Self, <i>Assistant Secretary</i>	Raleigh	6-27-41	6-27-42

<sup>103</sup> The board is composed of twelve members, one from each Congressional District, appointed by the governor for two-year terms. The lieutenant governor is chairman, the state superintendent of public instruction is vice-chairman, who together with the state treasurer, constitute the ex officio members. *P. L.* 1937, Chap. 394.

<sup>104</sup> Succeeded T. B. Almonore.  
<sup>105</sup> Succeeded Archie Gay, resigned to serve in 1941 General Assembly.  
<sup>106</sup> Succeeded Jule B. Warren, resigned.  
<sup>107</sup> Succeeded John H. Folger, resigned.  
<sup>108</sup> Succeeded Edwin Pate, resigned to serve in 1941 General Assembly.  
<sup>109</sup> Succeeded R. Gregg Cherry, resigned to serve in 1941 General Assembly.  
<sup>200</sup> Succeeded O. J. Heller.

<sup>201</sup> The board of directors is composed of twelve members, eight of whom are appointed annually by the governor with the advice and consent of the council of state. See chart and amendments thereto, and by-laws of the North Carolina Railroad Company, *P. L.*, 1854-1855, Chap. 288; *P. L.*, 1873-1874, Chaps. 33, 54; *P. L.*, 1891, Chap. 392; *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 157.

<sup>202</sup> Succeeded W. T. Lee, deceased.  
<sup>203</sup> Succeeded Newton Fennell, jr.  
<sup>204</sup> Succeeded D. W. Royster.  
<sup>205</sup> Succeeded James H. Holloway, deceased.  
<sup>206</sup> Succeeded Robert H. Sykes, resigned.  
<sup>207</sup> Succeeded M. A. Hogewood, deceased.  
<sup>208</sup> Succeeded D. Hiden Ramsey.  
<sup>209</sup> Succeeded Mrs. O. F. Hill.  
<sup>210</sup> Succeeded M. G. Boyette.  
<sup>211</sup> Succeeded J. H. Yelton.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
D. Newton Farnell, Jr., <sup>212</sup> <i>President</i>	Greensboro	7-9-42	7-9-43
J. M. Scarborough, <sup>213</sup> <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Charlotte	7-9-42	7-9-43
Lawrence MacRae, <sup>214</sup> <i>Expert</i>	Walnut Cove	7-9-42-43	7-9-43-44
Wilkins P. Horton, <i>President</i>	Pittsboro	7-8-43	7-8-44
John H. Vernon, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Burlington	7-8-43	7-8-44
Harry L. Riddle, <i>President</i>	Morganton	7-13-44	7-13-45
M. P. Dawson, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Rocky Mount	7-13-44	7-13-45
P. V. Critcher, <i>Attorney</i>	Lexington	7-13-44	7-13-45
Henry A. Dennis, <i>Expert</i>	Henderson	7-13-44	7-13-45
<i>Finance Committee</i>			
Philip R. Whitley <sup>215</sup>	Wendell	6-27-41	6-27-42
J. Hayden Burke <sup>216</sup>	Taylorsville	6-27-41	6-27-42
J. Hampton Price <sup>217</sup>	Leaksville	6-27-41	6-27-42
George P. Geoghegan, Jr. <sup>218</sup>	Raleigh	7-9-42-43-44	7-9-43-44-45
Fred S. Hutchins <sup>219</sup>	Winston-Salem	7-9-42-43-44	7-9-43-44-45
McKinley Edwards <sup>220</sup>	Bryson City	7-9-42	7-9-43
Hiram B. Worth <sup>221</sup>	Greensboro	7-8-43-44	7-9-44-45
<i>Proxy</i>			
John H. Vernon	Burlington	6-27-41	6-27-42
D. E. Hudgins, Jr. <sup>220</sup>	Greensboro	7-9-42-43-44	7-9-43-44-45

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL<sup>222</sup>

<i>Gastonia</i>			
Mrs. D. Kay Dixon†	Gastonia	6-7-41	4-4-47
Morgan B. Spier†	Charlotte	6-7-41	4-4-47
Paul C. Whitlock†	Charlotte	6-7-41	4-4-47
Ralph S. Robinson <sup>223</sup>	Gastonia	12-18-41	4-4-45
Herman Weil <sup>224</sup>	Goldsboro	4-10-42-43	4-4-43-49

John L. Beall.....	Gastonia	5-28-43	4-4-49
Paul R. Ervin†.....	Charlotte	5-28-43	4-4-49
J. A. Jones <sup>225</sup> .....	Charlotte	9-27-43	4-4-47

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS<sup>226</sup>

Baxter C. Jones <sup>*227</sup> Democrat.....	Bryson City	4-19-41-41	1-1-42-46
W. A. Lucas,† Chairman, Democrat.....	Wilson	12-30-41	1-1-46
Walter H. Woodson,† Democrat.....	Salisbury	12-30-41	1-1-46
Adrian S. Mitchell,† Republican.....	Winton	12-30-41	1-1-46
Warren V. Hall,† Republican.....	Charlotte	12-30-41	1-1-46
Charles Z. Flack, <sup>228</sup> Democrat.....	Forest City	3-20-42	1-1-46
J. Ray Morgan, <sup>229</sup> Democrat.....	Waynesville	10-21-42	1-1-46
William T. Joyner, <sup>230</sup> Chairman, Democrat.....	Raleigh	12-30-42	1-1-46
Presley E. Brown, <sup>231</sup> Republican.....	Wilkesboro	7-12-44	1-1-46

<sup>212</sup> Succeeded Dr. W. B. Hunt.  
<sup>213</sup> Succeeded A. Myles Haynes.  
<sup>214</sup> Succeeded Allston Stubbs.  
<sup>215</sup> Succeeded Kingsland Van Winkle.  
<sup>216</sup> Succeeded Dan K. Moore.  
<sup>217</sup> Succeeded Ben C. Trotter.  
<sup>218</sup> Succeeded Philip R. Whitley.  
<sup>219</sup> Succeeded J. Hayden Burke.  
<sup>220</sup> Succeeded J. Hampton Price.  
<sup>221</sup> Succeeded McKinley Edwards.  
<sup>222</sup> The board consists of nine members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1917, Chap. 199.*  
<sup>223</sup> Succeeded R. R. Ray, deceased.  
<sup>224</sup> Succeeded Mrs. Lionel Weil, deceased.  
<sup>225</sup> Succeeded Morgan B. Spier.  
<sup>226</sup> The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor and not more than three being of the same political party, to serve four-year terms. *P. L., 1933, Chap. 165.*  
<sup>227</sup> Succeeded L. B. Prince, resigned.  
<sup>228</sup> Succeeded Baxter C. Jones, resigned.  
<sup>229</sup> Succeeded Charles Z. Flack, resigned.  
<sup>230</sup> Succeeded W. A. Lucas, resigned.  
<sup>231</sup> Succeeded Warren V. Hall, resigned.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE<sup>232</sup>

Name of Appointee	Address	Morganton	
		Date Appointed	Date of Expiration
Harry L. Riddle†	Morganton	11-6-41	7-27-45
J. H. Beall†	Lenoir	11-6-41	7-27-45
Dr. C. S. Kirby†	Marion	11-6-41	7-27-45
Harley B. Gaston	Belmont	11-6-41	7-27-45
Mrs. C. R. Bailey	Asheville	11-6-41	7-27-45
Dr. R. H. Cranford	Rutherfordton	11-6-41	7-27-45
Rex Gass	Winston-Salem	11-6-41	7-27-45
J. Luther Snyder†	Charlotte	11-6-41	7-27-45
Dr. Charles C. Poindexter	Greensboro	11-6-41	7-27-45

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS<sup>233</sup>

Dr. P. E. Jones†	Farmville	6-27-41-44	6-30-44-47
Dr. C. A. Graham†	Ramseur	6-27-41	6-30-44
Dr. D. L. Pridgen <sup>234</sup>	Fayetteville	7-8-42	6-30-45
Dr. A. C. Current†	Gastonia	7-8-42	6-30-45
Dr. John R. Pharr†	Charlotte	6-10-43	6-30-46
Dr. Wilbert Jackson†	Clinton	6-10-43	6-30-46
Dr. Neal Sheffield <sup>235</sup>	Greensboro	6-26-44	6-30-47

GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION BOARD<sup>236</sup>

Marshall T. Spears	Durham	11-19-41	At pleasure of governor
Andrew Joyner, Jr.	Greensboro	11-19-41	At pleasure of governor
W. T. Spencer	Gastonia	11-19-41	At pleasure of governor
Sam M. Bason <sup>237</sup>	Yanceyville	4-10-42	At pleasure of governor

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS<sup>238</sup>

Kingsland Van Winkle†	Asheville	1-28-43-44	12-1-44-47
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12-1-44-45  
12-1-44-46

1-28-43-44  
1-28-43-44

Kinston  
Raleigh

BOARD OF COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS<sup>239</sup>

6-22-44  
6-22-44  
6-22-44  
6-22-44-47  
6-22-44-47  
6-22-44-47

6-25-41  
6-25-41  
6-25-41  
8-27-43-44  
8-27-43-44  
8-27-43-44

Fayetteville  
Winston-Salem  
Greensboro  
Statesville  
Fayetteville  
Wilmington

Mrs. Gertrude Hutchinson†  
Mrs. Kathryn Burgess  
Mrs. Sterling Davis  
Mrs. Sitha E. McConnell\*  
Mrs. Ellen H. Carson\*  
William P. Troutman\*

FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE<sup>240</sup>

10-1-41-45  
10-1-45  
10-1-45  
10-1-45  
10-1-45  
10-1-45  
10-1-45  
10-1-45

4-17-41-42  
2-4-42  
2-4-42  
2-4-42  
2-4-42  
2-4-42  
2-4-42  
2-4-42

Fayetteville  
Fayetteville  
Fayetteville  
Fayetteville  
Goldsboro  
Wilmington  
Sanford  
Red Springs

John H. Cook\*<sup>241</sup>  
Maurice Fleishman†  
R. M. Lilly†  
Terry A. Lyon†  
Emil Rosenthal†  
Dr. R. R. Taylor,†  
W. E. Horner  
Dr. W. L. McRae†

<sup>233</sup> The board is composed of nine directors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. No two shall be residents of the same county. Appointed for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 306. The General Assembly of 1943 abolished this board and established in lieu thereof a consolidated board. See n. 317 on page 635 for explanation and page 635 for new board. *S. L.*, 1943, Chap. 136.

<sup>234</sup> The board consists of six members of the North Carolina Dental Society, elected by the society at its annual meeting and commissioned by the governor to serve three-year terms. *P. L.*, 1935, Chap. 66.

<sup>235</sup> Succeeded Dr. J. L. Ashby.

<sup>236</sup> Succeeded Dr. C. A. Graham.

<sup>237</sup> The board is composed of five members, three appointed by the governor and two ex officio members. Edwin Gill, commissioner of revenue, and H. L. Shankle, director of Gasoline and Oil Inspection Division, are the ex officio members. *P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 425.

<sup>238</sup> Succeeded Marshall T. Spears, resigned.

<sup>239</sup> The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor. There is no statutory authority for these appointments.

<sup>240</sup> The board consists of three members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. *P. L.*, 1935, Chap. 54.

<sup>241</sup> The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms. The name was formerly "The Fayetteville State Normal School." *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 306.

<sup>242</sup> Succeeded H. L. Cook, deceased.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. L. Emanuel†	Raleigh	2-4-42	10-1-45
Rev. R. I. Johnson, <sup>242</sup>	New Bern	1-20-43	10-1-45

EASTERN CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS<sup>243</sup>

	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Richard T. Fountain†	Rocky Mount		
J. C. Braswell†	Rocky Mount	9-11-41	6-30-45
J. L. Horne, Jr.†	Rocky Mount	9-11-41	6-30-45
Mrs. R. S. McCoin†	Henderson	9-11-41	6-30-45
Dr. C. F. Strosnider†	Goldsboro	9-11-41	6-30-45
J. H. Blount	Greenville	9-11-41	6-30-45
Clyde A. Dillon	Raleigh	9-11-41	6-30-45
W. N. Harrell	Wilson	9-11-41	6-30-45

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS  
BENEFIT AND RETIREMENT FUND<sup>244</sup>

	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
E. G. Shore, Sheriff	Winston-Salem	6-27-41	At pleasure of governor
George Clark, Chief Police	Greenville	6-27-41	At pleasure of governor
Oscar Pitts, Prison Director	Raleigh	6-27-41	At pleasure of governor
H. J. Rhodes	Burlington	6-27-41	At pleasure of governor
B. Everett Jordan <sup>245</sup>	Saxapahaw	1-18-43	At pleasure of governor
Walter F. Anderson <sup>246</sup>	Charlotte	7-29-43	At pleasure of governor

COMMISSIONERS OF AFFIDAVITS IN OTHER STATES FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>247</sup>

Jeremiah J. Maher†*	New York, N. Y.	8-11-42-44	9-13-44-46
Elliott B. Clark	Portsmouth, Va.	12-30-42	12-30-44

NORTH CAROLINA ART SOCIETY, INCORPORATED<sup>248</sup>

Mrs. Charles A. Cannon <sup>249</sup>	Concord	11-24-43	5-1-45
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Miss Alice Baldwin <sup>250</sup>	.....	Durham	11-24-43	5-1-45
Mrs. Louis V. Sutton†	.....	Raleigh	11-24-43	5-1-47
Robert Lee Humber <sup>251</sup>	.....	Greenville	11-24-43	5-1-47

# STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY<sup>252</sup>

Dr. R. D. W. Connor, * <sup>253</sup> Chairman	.....	Chapel Hill	2-2-42-43	3-31-43-49
Dr. W. T. LaPrade <sup>254</sup>	.....	Durham	2-2-42	3-31-47
Mrs. George McNeill†	.....	Fayetteville	2-2-42	3-31-47
Mrs. Sadie S. Patton	.....	Hendersonville	2-2-42	3-31-45
Miss Gertrude S. Caraway	.....	New Bern	2-2-42	3-31-47
Clarence W. Griffin†	.....	Forest City	4-19-43	3-31-49

# STATE BOARD OF HOUSING<sup>255</sup>

W. H. Yarbrough, Jr.	.....	Raleigh	12-26-41	12-26-45
Thomas W. Steed	.....	Raleigh	12-26-41	12-26-45

<sup>249</sup> Succeeded Dr. R. R. Taylor, deceased.

<sup>250</sup> The board is composed of eight trustees appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1907*, Chap. 714; *P. L., 1941*, Chap. 306; *P. L., 1927*, Chap. 144. The General Assembly in 1943 abolished this board and established in lieu thereof the board of correction and training. See n. 320 on page 637 for explanation and page 636 for new board. *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 776.

<sup>251</sup> The board is composed of seven members, three ex officio members of which the state auditor is ex officio chairman, the state treasurer, the insurance commissioner, and four members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure, one of whom is a sheriff, one a police officer, one from group of law enforcement officers employed by the State, and one representing the public at large. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 349; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 6, *P. L., 1941*, Chap. 157.

<sup>252</sup> Succeeded H. J. Rhodes, resigned to become assistant attorney general.

<sup>253</sup> Succeeded George Clark, deceased.

<sup>254</sup> The governor is authorized to appoint one or more commissioners in any foreign country, state, republic, United States, or District of Columbia, etc., for two-year terms. The secretary of state's duty is to keep record of names of persons appointed and qualified as commissioners. *General Statutes of North Carolina, 1943*, Chap. 3-1.

<sup>255</sup> The board consists of sixteen members, four of whom are appointed by the governor for four-year terms; eight are chosen by the members of the North Carolina State Art Society, Inc., and four ex officio members as follows: the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the attorney general, and chairman of the Art Committee of the North Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs. *P. L., 1929*, Chap. 314.

<sup>256</sup> Succeeded Mrs. S. Westray Battle.

<sup>257</sup> Succeeded Mrs. Kemp L. Lewis.

<sup>258</sup> Succeeded Mrs. Isabelle B. Henderson.

<sup>259</sup> The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1907*, Chap. 714; *P. L., 1941*, Chap. 306; *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 237. Formerly called the North Carolina Historical Commission. The name was changed in 1943.

<sup>260</sup> Succeeded M. C. S. Noble, resigned.

<sup>261</sup> Succeeded Heriot Clarkson, deceased.

<sup>262</sup> The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 384.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
William T. Hatch.....	Raleigh	12-26-41	12-26-45
J. S. Correll.....	Raleigh	12-26-41	12-26-45
Zack H. Bacon.....	Raleigh	12-26-41	12-26-45
ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD <sup>250</sup>			
<i>Directors</i>			
W. M. Webb†°.....	Morehead City	9-15-41-42-43-44	1942-43-44-45
William Dunn, Sr.†°.....	New Bern	9-15-41-42-43-44	1942-43-44-45
Raymond Maxwell†°.....	New Bern	9-15-41-42-43-44	1942-43-44-45
L. B. Jenkins†°.....	Kinston	9-15-41-42-43-44	1942-43-44-45
T. A. Loving°.....	Goldsboro	9-15-41-42	1942-43
Selby Anderson†°.....	Wilson	9-15-41-42-43-44	1942-43-44-45
John D. Warlick.....	Jacksonville	9-15-41	1942
John G. Clark.....	Greenville	9-15-41	1942
Judson H. Blount°.....	Greenville	8-6-42-43-44	1943-44-45
Jule K. Warren.....	Trenton	8-6-42-43-44	1943-44-45
Dr. D. J. Rose°.....	Goldsboro	8-1-43-44	1944-45
<i>Officers</i>			
W. M. Webb,†President.....	Morehead City	9-15-41	1942
Emmett R. Wooten, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Kinston	9-15-41	1942
James R. Poole,° Attorney.....	Smithfield	9-15-41-42	1942-43
W. M. Whitaker, Expert.....	Trenton	9-15-41	1942
Judson H. Blount,° <sup>257</sup> President.....	Greenville	8-6-42-43-44	1943-44-45
W. M. Webb,†° Chairman of Board.....	Morehead City	8-6-42-43-44	1943-44-45
F. E. Wallace,†° Secretary-Treasurer.....	Kinston	8-6-42-43-44	1943-44-45
Dave H. Willis,° <sup>258</sup> Expert.....	New Bern	8-6-42-43	1943-44
Carroll W. Weathers,° Attorney.....	Raleigh	8-1-43-44	1944-45
J. Nat Harrison, Expert.....	Greenville	8-1-44	1945

*Finance Committee*

J. Loftin Kerr*	Clinton	1942-43
Thomas W. Haywood*	New Bern	1942-43-44-45
William P. Little*	Raleigh	1942-43-44-45
K. A. Pittman*	Snow Hill	1944-45
<i>Proxy</i>		
R. P. Holding*	Smithfield	1942-43-44-45

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>259</sup>

Emery B. Denny <sup>260</sup>	Castonia	11-3-42
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SOLICITORS, SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>261</sup>

Thomas L. Johnson, <sup>262</sup> 19th District	Asheville	1-1-43
Banks D. Thomas, <sup>263</sup> 13th District	Wadesboro	1-1-43
Edward H. Gibson, 13th District	Laurinburg	1-1-43
Norman A. Boren, <sup>264</sup> 12th District	Greensboro	Next General Election
Robert H. Sykes, <sup>265</sup> 10th District	Durham	Next General Election

COMMISSION TO STUDY PLANS FOR TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT NEGRO GIRLS<sup>266</sup>

W. A. Stanbury	Winston-Salem	3-24-42	To report to governor and Advisory Budget Commission by July, 1942
E. A. Penick	Raleigh	3-24-42	" "

<sup>259</sup> The board is composed of twelve directors, eight of whom the governor appoints annually. *P. L., 1854-1855*, Chap. 232; *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 157.

<sup>260</sup> Succeeded W. M. Webb.

<sup>261</sup> Succeeded W. M. Whitaker.

<sup>262</sup> The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, Section 13; *P. L., 1901*, Chap. 89; *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 16.

<sup>263</sup> Succeeded Heriot Clark, deceased.

<sup>264</sup> The Constitution of North Carolina, Article IV, Section 25; *P. L., 1868-1869*, Chap. 270.

<sup>265</sup> Succeeded Robert M. Wells, deceased.

<sup>266</sup> Succeeded Roland S. Pruett, deceased.

<sup>267</sup> Succeeded Lee Wilson who is on leave of absence to serve in United States army.

<sup>268</sup> Succeeded William H. Muddock, who is on leave of absence to serve in United States navy.

<sup>269</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor to make a report to the governor and the advisory budget commission on or before the first day of July, 1942. *P. L., 1941*, Res. 31.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Gordon Gray.....	Winston-Salem	3-24-42	" "
A. B. Stoney.....	Morganton	3-24-42	" "
Mrs. Lula S. Kelsey.....	Salisbury	3-24-42	" "
<b>SPECIAL JUDGES, SUPERIOR COURTS<sup>267</sup></b>			
W. H. S. Burgwyn†.....	Woodland	6-27-41	6-30-43
S. J. Ervin, Jr.†.....	Morganton	6-27-41	6-30-43
Luther Hamilton†.....	Morehead City	6-27-41	6-30-43
A. Hall Johnston†.....	Skyland	6-27-41	6-30-43
Hubert E. Olive†.....	Lexington	6-27-41	6-30-43
Jeff D. Johnson.....	Clinton	6-27-41	6-30-43
Richard D. Dixon.....	Edenton	6-27-41	6-30-43
Clarence E. Blackstock.....	Asheville	6-27-41	6-30-43
Justus C. Rudisill <sup>268</sup> .....	Newton	12-1-43	6-30-45

#### COMMISSION TO STUDY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN NORTH CAROLINA<sup>269</sup>

E. T. Sanders, <i>Senate</i> .....	Burlington	3-25-42
John D. Larkins, Jr., <i>Senate</i> .....	Trenton	3-25-42-43
J. A. Pritchett, <i>House</i> .....	Windsor	3-25-42-43
H. I. McDougle, <i>House</i> .....	Charlotte	3-25-42-43
Hubert C. Jarvis, <i>House</i> .....	Asheville	3-25-42-43
W. B. Rodman, Jr., <i>Public</i> .....	Washington	3-25-42-43
Willis C. Smith, <i>Chairman, Public</i> .....	Raleigh	3-25-42
Wilkins P. Horton, <i>Chairman, Public</i> .....	Pittsboro	3-25-42
Fred Hutchins, <i>Public</i> .....	Winston-Salem	3-25-42-43
D. E. Hudgins, <sup>270</sup> <i>Senate</i> .....	Greensboro	6-12-43
Irvine B. Watkins, <i>Public</i> .....	Henderson	6-12-43
Ralph H. Ramsey, <i>Public</i> .....	Brevard	6-12-43

J. C. Pittman,<sup>271</sup> *Public*.....Sanford  
J. B. James,<sup>272</sup> *Public*.....Greenville  
Ben T. Ward,<sup>273</sup> *Senate*.....Greensboro

9-14-44  
9-14-44  
10-20-44

# NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION<sup>274</sup>

Stanley Winborne,° *Chairman*.....Raleigh 2-1-41 2-1-47  
Harry Tucker.....Raleigh 3-14-41 2-1-45  
Fred C. Hunter°.....Charlotte 3-14-41-43 2-1-43-49  
Robert Grady Johnson°<sup>275</sup>.....Raleigh 3-30-42 2-1-45

# MOREHEAD CITY PORT COMMISSION<sup>276</sup>

Dr. Ben F. Royall.....Morehead City 5-8-41 1-1-45  
Leo Harvey†.....Kinston 5-8-41 1-1-45  
H. S. Gibbs†.....Morehead City 6-5-43 1-1-47  
Stratton Coyner<sup>277</sup>.....Winston-Salem 6-5-43 1-1-47

<sup>267</sup> The law provides for four special judges, two from the Western Judicial Division and two from the Eastern Judicial Division. The governor is further authorized and empowered, if in his judgment the necessity exists therefor, to appoint additional judges, not exceeding four—two from each judicial division. Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1935, Chap. 97; *P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 72; *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 31; *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 51.

<sup>268</sup> Succeeded S. J. Ervin, resigned.  
<sup>269</sup> The board is composed of nine members, three of whom shall be chosen from the membership of the house of representatives and two from the membership of the senate and the remaining four to be chosen from the public at large. The commission is to make a report to the governor not later than ninety days prior to the convening of the General Assembly in 1943. *P. L.*, 1941, Res. 21. The General Assembly in 1943 continued the commission and directed that the commission file the report with the governor not later than September 1, 1944. *S. L.*, 1943, Res. 21.  
<sup>270</sup> Succeeded E. T. Sanders.

<sup>271</sup> Succeeded Wilkins P. Horton, resigned.

<sup>272</sup> Succeeded W. B. Rodman, Jr., resigned.

<sup>273</sup> Succeeded D. E. Hudgins, resigned.

<sup>274</sup> The commission is composed of three commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for six-year terms. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 97.

<sup>275</sup> Succeeded Harry Tucker, deceased.

<sup>276</sup> The commission is composed of four members appointed by the governor and three appointed by the board of commissioners of Morehead City. Appointed for four-year terms. *Prio. L.*, 1935, Chap. 232; *P. L.*, 1935, Chap. 446.

<sup>277</sup> Succeeded J. Y. Monk, deceased.



THE NORTH CAROLINA CAPE HATTERAS SEASHORE COMMISSION<sup>278</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Roy Hampton <sup>279</sup>	.....Plymouth	6-10-41	11-14-43
Miles Clark <sup>*280</sup>	.....Elizabeth City	6-10-41-44	11-14-43-47
John A. Buchanan <sup>*281</sup>	.....Durham	3-4-43-44	11-14-43-47
J. C. B. Ehringhaus†	.....Raleigh	12-29-44	11-14-47
R. Stanley Wahab†	.....Ocracoke	12-29-44	11-14-47
Theodore S. Meekins <sup>282</sup>	.....Manteo	12-29-44	11-14-47

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY COMMITTEE<sup>283</sup>

H. C. Tucker, <i>Ashe County</i> .....	West Jefferson	5-1-41
Lem Hafer, <i>Ashe County</i> .....	West Jefferson	5-1-41
L. P. Colvoid, <i>Ashe County</i> .....	Jefferson	5-1-41
Eugene Transon, <i>Alleghany County</i> .....	Sparta	5-1-41
W. D. Edwards, <i>Alleghany County</i> .....	Sparta	5-1-41
W. F. Osborne, <i>Alleghany County</i> .....	Sparta	5-1-41
J. V. Bowers, <i>Avery County</i> .....	Newland	5-1-41
J. F. Hampton, <i>Avery County</i> .....	Linville	5-1-41
J. P. Dellinger, <i>Avery County</i> .....	Crossnore	5-1-41
A. B. Stoney, <i>Burke County</i> .....	Morganton	5-1-41
W. L. Davis, <i>Burke County</i> .....	Morganton	5-1-41
Frank S. Thomason, <i>Burke County</i> .....	Morganton	5-1-41
James S. Howell, <i>Buncombe County</i> .....	Asheville	5-1-41
Hubert C. Jarvis, <i>Buncombe County</i> .....	Asheville	5-1-41
Jack Enwright, <i>Buncombe County</i> .....	Asheville	5-1-41
Mark Goforth, <i>Caldwell County</i> .....	Lenoir	5-1-41
F. L. Townsend, <i>Caldwell County</i> .....	Lenoir	5-1-41
R. L. Gwyn, <i>Caldwell County</i> .....	Lenoir	5-1-41
Glenn Palmer, <i>Haywood County</i> .....	Clyde	5-1-41

Arthur Osborne, Haywood County.....	Canton	5-1-41
J. C. Lynn, Haywood County.....	Waynesville	5-1-41
L. L. Burgin, Henderson County.....	Hendersonville	5-1-41
Harry Buchanan, Henderson County.....	Hendersonville	5-1-41
M. M. Redden, Henderson County.....	Hendersonville	5-1-41
Dan K. Moore, Jackson County.....	Sylva	5-1-41
Dan Tompkins, Jackson County.....	Sylva	5-1-41
T. Walter Ashe, Jackson County.....	Sylva	5-1-41
L. J. P. Cutlar, McDowell County.....	Marion	5-1-41
J. C. Rabb, McDowell County.....	Pleasant Garden	5-1-41
William W. Neal, Jr., McDowell County.....	Marion	5-1-41
Guy V. Roberts, Madison County.....	Marshall	5-1-41
Phillip Elam, Madison County.....	Marshall	5-1-41
Dr. J. H. Hutchins, Madison County.....	Marshall	5-1-41
C. A. Peterson, Mitchell County.....	Spruce Pine	5-1-41
W. F. Hughes, Mitchell County.....	Bakersville	5-1-41
B. C. Burgess, Mitchell County.....	Spruce Pine	5-1-41
Jack Arledge, Polk County.....	Tryon	5-1-41
Charles J. Lynch, Polk County.....	Tryon	5-1-41
George A. Cathey, Polk County.....	Tryon	5-1-41
McKinley Edwards, Swain County.....	Bryson City	5-1-41
W. E. Elmore, Swain County.....	Bryson City	5-1-41
Frank Hyatt, Swain County.....	Bryson City	5-1-41

<sup>278</sup> The commission consists of nine members, three members designated by the governor must be members of the Board of Conservation and Development, and the director of the Department of Conservation and Development is the chairman. The other five members are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. The commission files annual reports with the governor. *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 257.

<sup>279</sup> Succeeded Coleman Roberts.

<sup>280</sup> Succeeded Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, resigned.

<sup>281</sup> Succeeded Mrs. J. A. Buchanan, resigned.

<sup>282</sup> Succeeded Van Campen Heilner.

<sup>283</sup> The committee is composed of three persons from sixteen counties appointed by the governor to cooperate with state agencies in the cooperative program for federal parks, parkways, and forests. The following counties were named in the act: Surry, Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Avery, Yancey, Mitchell, Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, and McDowell. *P. L.*, 1941, Chap. 377.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. Moir S. Martin, <i>Surry County</i> .....	Mount Airy	5-1-41	
Truman N. Woodruff, <i>Surry County</i> .....	Low Gap	5-1-41	
Henry C. Dobson, <i>Surry County</i> .....	Elkin	5-1-41	
Gordon W. Winkler, <i>Watauga County</i> .....	Boone	5-1-41	
Sam Horton, <i>Watauga County</i> .....	Cole Creek	5-1-41	
Lyles Harris, <i>Watauga County</i> .....	Blowing Rock	5-1-41	
T. E. Story, <i>Wilkes County</i> .....	North Wilkesboro	5-1-41	
J. B. McCoy, <i>Wilkes County</i> .....	North Wilkesboro	5-1-41	
Dr. H. B. Smith, <i>Wilkes County</i> .....	North Wilkesboro	5-1-41	
Dover R. Fouts, <i>Yancey County</i> .....	Burnsville	5-1-41	
G. Leslie Hensley, <i>Yancey County</i> .....	Burnsville	5-1-41	
R. N. Silver, <i>Yancey County</i> .....	Micaville	5-1-41	
M. W. Galloway, <i>Transylvania County</i> .....	Brevard	5-30-41	
Ralph H. Ramsey, <i>Transylvania County</i> .....	Brevard	5-30-41	
Mrs. C. S. Osborne, <i>Transylvania County</i> .....	Rosman	5-30-41	
W. B. Matheny, <i>Rutherford County</i> .....	Forest City	6-1-41	
S. A. Summey, <i>Rutherford County</i> .....	Forest City	6-1-41	
N. A. Greig, <i>Rutherford County</i> .....	Chimney Rock	6-1-41	
MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL <sup>284</sup>			
Dr. Paul P. McCain <sup>*</sup>	Sanatorium	4-8-41-43	4-8-43-49
John W. Harrelson	Raleigh	4-8-41	4-8-45
Harry Wilson	Morganton	4-8-41	4-8-45
Jasper L. Memory, Jr., <i>Chairman</i>	Wake Forest	4-8-41	4-8-47
Charles A. Hines	Greensboro	4-8-41	4-8-47
S. Amos Maynard <sup>285</sup>	Greensboro	6-13-41	4-8-47
James B. Boyce <sup>286</sup>	Warrenton	6-4-43	4-8-47
R. O. Everett <sup>287</sup>	Durham	4-20-44	4-8-45
John W. Harrelson <sup>288</sup>	Raleigh	1-3-45	4-8-49

BOARD OF TRUSTEES TEACHERS' AND STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM<sup>289</sup>

K. G. Phillips.....	Winston-Salem	4-5-41	4-5-43
L. D. Moore.....	Raleigh	4-5-41	4-5-43
John H. Folger.....	Mount Airy	4-5-41	4-5-44
Lorimer W. Midgett.....	Elizabeth City	4-5-41	4-5-44
L. C. Gifford.....	Hickory	4-5-41	4-5-45
H. E. Stacy <sup>290</sup> .....	Lumberton	6-10-41	4-5-44
Mrs. Annie Swindell <sup>291</sup> .....	Durham	6-27-41-43	4-5-43-47
D. Collin Barnes <sup>292</sup> .....	Murfreesboro	4-19-43	4-5-44
Jonathan Woody <sup>293</sup> .....	Waynesville	4-19-43-44	4-5-44-48
Paul Kelly <sup>294</sup> .....	Raleigh	4-19-43	4-5-47
Millard F. Jones <sup>295</sup> .....	Rocky Mount	2-3-44-44	4-5-44-48

TOWN OF ATLANTIC BEACH<sup>296</sup>

Newman Willis, Mayor.....	Morehead City	4-29-41	5-1-45
E. L. Baker.....	Greenville	4-29-41	5-1-45
Mrs. Emma D. Blades.....	New Bern	4-29-41	5-1-45

<sup>284</sup> The council is composed of five members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. No member shall have held political office or have been an officer in a political organization during the year preceding his appointment nor shall he hold such office during his term. *P. L., 1941, Chap. 378.*

<sup>285</sup> Succeeded Charles A. Hines, resigned.

<sup>286</sup> Succeeded John W. Harrelson, resigned.

<sup>287</sup> Succeeded James B. Boyce, resigned.

<sup>288</sup> Succeeded Dr. Paul P. McCain, resigned.

<sup>289</sup> The board consists of seven members; five members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and two ex officio members consisting of the state treasurer and the superintendent of public instruction. One appointee by the governor must be a member of the teaching profession and one member must be a state employee. After the first appointments the terms are for four years. *P. L., 1941, Chap. 25.*

<sup>290</sup> Succeeded John H. Folger, resigned.

<sup>291</sup> Succeeded K. G. Phillips, resigned.

<sup>292</sup> Succeeded Lorimer W. Medgett, resigned.

<sup>293</sup> Succeeded H. E. Stacy.

<sup>294</sup> Succeeded L. D. Moore.

<sup>295</sup> Succeeded D. Collin Barnes.

<sup>296</sup> The mayor and four aldermen appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 433, Sec. 9.*



*Name of Appointee*  
*Date of Expiration*  
 5-1-45  
 5-1-45

*Date Appointed*  
 4-29-41  
 4-29-41

*Address*

L. G. Cooper.....Greenville  
 D. J. Wichard.....Greenville

### NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE INSTITUTE COMMISSION<sup>297</sup>

R. L. Harris, *Vice-Chairman*.....Roxboro  
 O. M. Mull.....Shelby  
 C. A. Rudisill.....Cherryville  
 J. B. Vogler.....Charlotte  
 Charles A. Cannon.....Concord  
 F. B. Bunch.....Statesville  
 T. E. Browne.....Raleigh  
 Harley B. Gaston<sup>298</sup>.....Belmont  
 J. Harold Lineberger<sup>299</sup>.....Belmont

### SPECIAL OFFICERS, HIGHWAY PRISON DEPARTMENT<sup>300</sup>

C. L. Miller.....Raleigh  
 Jesse S. Creech.....Raleigh  
 Kyle Matthews.....Raleigh  
 J. S. Braswell.....Raleigh  
 Bruce Poole.....Raleigh  
 Ralph R. McLean.....Raleigh  
 H. H. Honeycutt.....Raleigh  
 Swain Norman.....Tarboro  
 P. E. Mallison.....Greenville  
 J. R. Hooks.....Kenansville  
 W. R. Brooks.....Wilson  
 Hamilton Currin.....Greensboro  
 J. E. Woods.....Asheboro  
 J. Frank Biles.....Albemarle

J. M. Horn.....	Lenoir	8-12-41
Fred L. Alley.....	Shelby	8-12-41
R. C. Reid.....	Asheville	8-12-41
EAST CAROLINA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL <sup>301</sup>		

	Clinton	
W. J. Jones*	Salemburg	10-28-41-44
Carlisle Jackson*	Clinton	10-28-41-44
Levi Emanuel.....	Codwin	10-28-41
Percy Simmons.....	Clinton	10-28-45
D. V. Carter.....	Clinton	10-28-47
J. G. Butler.....	Clinton	10-28-47

COMMISSION TO STUDY STATE BUILDINGS<sup>302</sup>

Gordon Gray, <i>Senator</i> .....	Winston-Salem	11-4-41
Van S. Watson, <i>Senator</i> .....	Rocky Mount	11-4-41
U. B. Blalock, <i>Chairman, Representative</i> .....	Wadesboro	11-4-41
W. Frank Taylor, <i>Representative</i> .....	Goldsboro	11-4-41
Hubert C. Jarvis, <i>Representative</i> .....	Asheville	11-4-41

COMMISSION TO STUDY USURY LAWS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA<sup>303</sup>

William Hayes Simpson.....	Durham	11-7-41
Roy Rowe.....	Burgaw	11-7-41

<sup>301</sup> The commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor, five of whom shall be experienced textile operators. *P. L., 1941, Chap. 360.*

<sup>302</sup> Succeeded F. B. Bunch, Sr., resigned.

<sup>303</sup> Succeeded Harley B. Gaston who declined to serve.

The governor is authorized to appoint officers for the purpose of transferring prisoners from place to place in the State, said officers to be commissioned specifically or generally to return escaped prisoners or other fugitives from outside the State. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 257.*

<sup>304</sup> The board is composed of six trustees appointed by the governor for six-year terms after the first appointments. The superintendent of public instruction is ex officio chairman. *P. L., 1941, Chap. 370.*

<sup>305</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor, two from the senate and three from the house of representatives. The commission is to report to the 1943 General Assembly. *P. L., 1941, Res. 38.*

<sup>306</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor and is to report its findings to the General Assembly of 1943. *P. L., 1941, Res. 23.*



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Shelly B. Caveness.....	Greensboro	11-7-41	
George R. Uzzell.....	Salisbury	11-7-41	
R. Emmet Kerr.....	Charlotte	11-7-41	
<b>JUDGE AND SOLICITOR, DAVIDSON COUNTY COURT<sup>304</sup></b>			
S. Eugene Raper, <sup>305</sup> <i>Solicitor</i> .....	Lexington	7-1-42-42-44	12-1-42-44-46
Paul C. Stoner, <sup>306</sup> <i>Judge</i> .....	Lexington	11-27-42	12-1-44
T. S. Wall, Jr., <sup>307</sup> <i>Judge</i> .....	Lexington	3-15-44-44	12-1-44-46

**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION<sup>308</sup>**

(succeeding State School Commission)

William C. Dawson, <i>1st District</i> .....	Elizabeth City	3-5-43	4-1-45
Alonzo C. Edwards, <i>2nd District</i> .....	Hookerton	3-5-43	4-1-47
Archibald McL. Graham, <i>3rd District</i> .....	Clinton	3-5-43	4-1-45
Dr. L. M. Massey, <i>4th District</i> .....	Zebulon	3-5-43	4-1-47
Sanford Martin, <i>5th District</i> .....	Winston-Salem	3-5-43	4-1-45
Henry R. Dwire, <i>6th District</i> .....	Durham	3-5-43	4-1-47
Horace E. Stacy, <i>7th District</i> .....	Lumberton	3-5-43	4-1-45
Ryan McBryde, <i>8th District</i> .....	Raeford	3-5-43	4-1-47
Harry E. Isenhour, <i>9th District</i> .....	Salisbury	3-5-43	4-1-45
Julian S. Miller, <i>10th District</i> .....	Charlotte	3-5-43	4-1-47
Carl A. Rudisill, <i>11th District</i> .....	Cherryville	3-5-43	4-1-45
Mrs. E. L. McKee, <i>12th District</i> .....	Sylva	3-5-43	4-1-47
A. S. Brower, <sup>309</sup> <i>6th District</i> .....	Durham	7-26-44	4-1-47

**COMMISSION TO PRESERVE THE BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW JACKSON<sup>310</sup>**

Robert W. Winston.....	Chapel Hill	4-7-43	At pleasure of governor
Graham H. Andrews.....	Raleigh	4-7-43	At pleasure of governor
Joe H. Weathers.....	Raleigh	4-7-43	At pleasure of governor

At pleasure of governor  
At pleasure of governor  
At pleasure of governor  
At pleasure of governor  
At pleasure of governor  
At pleasure of governor

4-7-43  
4-7-43  
4-7-43  
4-7-43  
4-7-43  
4-7-43

William P. Little.....Raleigh  
Willis C. Briggs.....Raleigh  
Mrs. J. H. Highsmith.....Raleigh  
Mrs. Ashby L. Baker.....Raleigh  
Mrs. John W. Harrelson.....Wake Forest  
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw.....

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY SOCIETY, INCORPORATED<sup>311</sup>

3-10-45  
3-10-45  
3-10-47  
3-10-47

5-26-43  
5-26-43  
5-26-43  
5-26-43

George M. Stephens.....Asheville  
Mrs. Robert Dunn.....Charlotte  
T. Holt Haywood.....Winston-Salem  
Mrs. Kay Dixon.....Gastonia

NORTH CAROLINA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION<sup>312</sup>

6-11-43  
6-11-43  
6-11-43  
6-11-43  
6-11-43

Roy Rowe, *Chairman*.....Burgaw  
E. C. Brooks, Jr.....Durham  
Lee H. Smith.....Burlington  
Ben E. Douglas.....Charlotte  
William C. Olson.....Raleigh

<sup>309</sup> The governor is authorized to appoint the judge and solicitor of the Davidson County Recorder's Court for two-year terms. *P. L., 1913, Chap. 276; P. L., 1933, Chap. 82.*  
<sup>310</sup> Succeeded Paul G. Stoner, resigned to go on leave of absence.  
<sup>311</sup> Succeeded D. L. Pickard.  
<sup>312</sup> Succeeded Paul G. Stoner, leave of absence to enter military service.  
<sup>313</sup> The board consists of one member from each Congressional District appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly.  
<sup>314</sup> Appointments are for four-year terms after the first appointments. The lieutenant governor, the state treasurer, and the superintendent of public instruction are also members. *P. L., 1941, Chap. 151.*  
<sup>315</sup> Succeeded Henry R. Dwir, deceased.  
<sup>316</sup> The commission is composed of nine members appointed by the governor. The secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission and the president of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities are ex officio members and Josephus Daniels is honorary chairman. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 707.*  
<sup>317</sup> The board consists of sixteen members of which the governor and the superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio members and four other members shall be named by the governor. The remaining ten members shall be chosen by the North Carolina Symphony Society. The appointees of the governor shall serve for four-year terms after the first appointments. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 755.*  
<sup>318</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor and the commission is to report its findings to the governor. *S. L., 1943, Chap. 538.*



ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE MEMORIAL COMMISSION<sup>313</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. Wesley Jones.....	Statesville	6-10-43	
Hugh C. Mitchell.....	Statesville	6-10-43	
C. C. Crittenden.....	Raleigh	6-10-43	
L. P. McLendon.....	Greensboro	6-10-43	
McDaniel Lewis.....	Greensboro	6-10-43	
Thurmond Chatham.....	Elkin	6-10-43	
Will N. Reynolds.....	Winston-Salem	6-10-43	
John Sprunt Hill.....	Durham	6-10-43	
Cameron Morrison.....	Charlotte	6-10-43	
R. R. Williams.....	Asheville	6-10-43	
D. E. Turner, Sr.....	Moorestville	6-10-43	
Zeb. V. Turlington.....	Moorestville	6-10-43	
Mrs. J. F. Hayden.....	High Point	6-10-43	
Mrs. W. H. Belk.....	Charlotte	6-10-43	
Mrs. Clay Williams.....	Winston-Salem	6-10-43	
Mrs. Charles A. Cannon.....	Concord	6-10-43	
Mrs. Alfred Williams, Sr.....	Raleigh	6-10-43	
Mrs. J. Edwin Woodard.....	Wilson	6-10-43	
Mrs. O. Max Gardner.....	Shelby	6-10-43	
Mrs. H. P. Grier, Sr.....	Statesville	6-10-43	
Mrs. J. S. Rowe.....	Hickory	6-10-43	
Mrs. Z. B. Vance, Jr.....	New Bern	6-10-43	
Mrs. W. Bonner Knox.....	Statesville	6-10-43	
Mrs. J. Laurence Sprunt.....	Wilmington	6-10-43	
Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory.....	Salisbury	6-10-43	
Mrs. J. H. Small <sup>314</sup> .....	Washington	11-13-43	
Mrs. C. V. Henkle, Sr. <sup>315</sup> .....	Statesville	11-13-43	

COMMISSION TO CONSIDER PROVISIONS FOR A SUITABLE MEMORIAL FOR  
ANDREW JACKSON, JAMES K. POLK, AND ANDREW JOHNSON<sup>316</sup>

A. J. Maxwell.....	Raleigh	6-30-43
Joseph Daniels, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Raleigh	6-30-43
Clarence Poe.....	Raleigh	6-30-43
C. C. Crittenden.....	Raleigh	6-30-43
Robert W. Winston.....	Chapel Hill	6-30-43
R. D. W. Connor.....	Chapel Hill	6-30-43
Roland F. Beasley.....	Monroe	6-30-43
Charles W. Tillett.....	Charlotte	6-30-43
William T. Polk.....	Greensboro	6-30-43
Gerald W. Johnson.....	Baltimore, Md.	6-30-43

NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITALS BOARD OF CONTROL<sup>317</sup>

C. Wayland Spruill*.....	Windsor	7-8-43-44
Dr. Charles C. Poindexter*.....	Greensboro	7-8-43-44
Harry L. Riddle.....	Morganton	7-8-43
Mrs. Rivers D. Johnson.....	Warsaw	7-8-43
Dr. Roscoe D. McMillan.....	Red Springs	7-8-43
J. H. Beall.....	Lenoir	7-8-43
W. A. Dees.....	Goldsboro	7-8-43
Mrs. W. R. Stanford.....	Durham	7-8-43
Dr. Wingate M. Johnson.....	Winston-Salem	7-8-43
Leonard L. Oettinger.....	Kinston	7-8-43

<sup>316</sup> The commission consists of twenty-five members appointed by the governor. S. L., 1943, Res. 29.

<sup>317</sup> Succeeded Mrs. J. Edward Woodard.

<sup>318</sup> The commission is appointed by the governor and is to report to the next General Assembly. S. L., 1943, Res. 30.

<sup>319</sup> The board is composed of sixteen members, fifteen of whom are appointed by the governor and no two of the fifteen shall be residents of the same county. The law directs that the governor shall appoint one woman and four men from each of the three sections: the eastern, central, and western. S. L., 1943, Chap. 136. The institutions that were combined under this board were: The State Hospital, Raleigh; The State Hospital, Morganton; The State Hospital, Goldsboro; and The Caswell Training School, Kinston.



<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. Dwight Barbour.....	Clayton	7-8-43	7-1-47
Mrs. Andrew Blair.....	Charlotte	7-8-43	7-1-47
W. G. Clark.....	Tarboro	7-8-43	7-1-48
N. E. Edgerton.....	Raleigh	7-8-43	7-1-48
Dr. R. H. Crawford.....	Rutherfordton	7-8-43	7-1-48
Dr. Yates S. Palmer <sup>318</sup> .....	Valdese	7-17-44	7-1-49
Dr. H. M. Baker <sup>319</sup> .....	Lumberton	2-8-44	7-1-45
NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF CORRECTION AND TRAINING <sup>320</sup>			
Dr. W. Houston Moore*.....	Wilmington	9-27-43-44	7-1-44-50
Mrs. Clarence Herr.....	Chapel Hill	9-27-43-44	7-1-44-50
Mrs. Howard G. Ethridge.....	Asheville	9-27-43-44	7-1-44-50
Dr. Rachel D. Davis.....	Kinston	9-27-43	7-1-45
Dr. A. M. Proctor.....	Durham	9-27-43	7-1-45
B. V. Hedrick.....	Salisbury	9-27-43	7-1-45
J. C. Braswell.....	Rocky Mount	9-27-43	7-1-46
Mrs. Thomas L. Riddle.....	Sanford	9-27-43	7-1-46
W. L. Parsons, Jr.....	Rockingham	9-27-43	7-1-46
Miss Gertrude Weil.....	Goldsboro	9-27-43	7-1-47
Gordon C. Hunter.....	Roxboro	9-27-43	7-1-47
Dr. William Marvin Scruggs.....	Charlotte	9-27-43	7-1-47
W. N. Harrell.....	Wilson	9-27-43	7-1-48
Herman Cone.....	Greensboro	9-27-43	7-1-48
Mrs. J. R. Page.....	Aberdeen	9-27-43	7-1-48
Clyde A. Dillon.....	Raleigh	9-27-43	7-1-49
J. J. Barnhardt.....	Concord	9-27-43	7-1-49
Dr. W. A. Stanbury.....	Winston-Salem	9-27-43	7-1-49
T. A. Haywood <sup>321</sup> .....	Rockingham	10-6-43	7-1-46
James H. McEwen <sup>322</sup> .....	Burlington	1-8-45	7-1-45

SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR STUDYING THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE PRESERVATION OF  
THE BIRTHPLACE AND HOMEPLACE OF ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE<sup>323</sup>

Haywood Parker, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Asheville	10-4-43
Low Pollock.....	Asheville	10-4-43
Brandon P. Hodges.....	Asheville	10-4-43
Mrs. Junius C. Adams.....	Asheville	10-4-43
Mrs. Zebulon V. Nettles.....	Asheville	10-4-43
Marshall W. Bell.....	Murphy	10-4-43
R. L. Moore.....	Mars Hill	10-4-43
E. F. Watson.....	Spruce Pine	10-4-43

COMMISSION TO STUDY PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODICALS AND REPORTS<sup>324</sup>

W. E. Horner.....	Sanford	11-8-43
J. B. Benton.....	Benson	11-8-43
Victor S. Bryant.....	Durham	11-8-43

COMMISSION TO STUDY SYSTEM OF EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE RATING UNDER  
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW<sup>325</sup>

J. Hampton Price, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Leaksville	8-16-44
Walter R. Sellars.....	Burlington	8-16-44

<sup>318</sup> Succeeded Harry L. Riddle.  
<sup>319</sup> The board is composed of nineteen members, eighteen of whom are to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and no two of which shall be residents of the same county. The commissioner of public welfare shall be ex officio member of the board. After the first appointments the terms of office shall be for six years. The institutions that were combined under this board were: the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, the Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys, the Industrial Farm Colony for Women, the State Home and Industrial School for Girls, the Morrison Training School, and the State Training School for Negro Girls. S. L., 1943, Chap. 776.  
<sup>321</sup> Succeeded W. L. Parsons, Jr., who declined to serve.  
<sup>322</sup> Succeeded B. V. Hedrick, deceased.  
<sup>323</sup> The commission is composed of eight persons appointed by the governor and to report to the governor and Advisory Budget Commission on or before July 1, 1944. S. L., 1943, Res. 22.  
<sup>324</sup> The commission is composed of three persons appointed by the governor who, with the assistant director of the budget, are to make a report of their findings to the governor thirty days before the convening of the 1945 General Assembly. S. L., 1943, Res. 35.  
<sup>325</sup> The commission consists of five members, three from the house of representatives and two from the senate, appointed by the governor. The commission is to report on or before October 1, 1944. S. L., 1943, Res. 17.



*Name of Appointee*  
*Date of Expiration*

*Name of Appointee*  
*Date of Expiration*

*Name of Appointee*  
*Date of Expiration*

Irving E. Carlyle.....Winston-Salem  
W. L. Lumpkin.....Louisburg  
William T. Hatch.....Raleigh

# PORTRAIT COMMITTEES, LOCKE CRAIG AND THOMAS WALTER BICKETT<sup>326</sup>

## *Craig Committee*

Charles A. Webb, *Chairman*.....Asheville  
James O. Carr.....Wilmington  
Rufus A. Doughton.....Sparta  
Josiah William Bailey.....Raleigh  
Aubrey L. Brooks.....Greensboro

## *Bickett Committee*

A. J. Maxwell, *Chairman*.....Raleigh  
E. H. Malone.....Louisburg  
Sanford Martin.....Winston-Salem  
Jones Fuller.....Durham  
L. R. Varser.....Lumberton

## COMMISSION TO STUDY NORTH CAROLINA INSURANCE LAWS<sup>327</sup>

Robert H. Wettach, *Chairman*.....Chapel Hill  
Dr. Malcolm McDermott.....Durham  
W. Frank Taylor.....Goldsboro  
Brandon P. Hodges.....Asheville  
Harry B. Caldwell.....Greensboro  
Fred Willett.....Wilmington  
Frank P. Spruill.....Rocky Mount  
Alexander Webb.....Raleigh  
Earl Johnson.....Raleigh

S. C. Otstot.....	Raleigh	8-3-44
Paul Dubuc.....	Greensboro	8-3-44
C. M. Westbrook.....	Charlotte	8-3-44
Frank B. Diltz.....	Durham	8-3-44
D. E. Buckner.....	Greensboro	8-3-44
William H. Gather.....	Charlotte	8-3-44

# COMMISSION TO STUDY CARE, TREATMENT, AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED NEGRO CHILDREN<sup>328</sup>

Thomas O'Berry, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Goldsboro	2-22-44
K. A. Pittman.....	Snow Hill	2-22-44
W. Frank Taylor.....	Goldsboro	2-22-44
Robert P. Burns.....	Roxboro	2-22-44
Charles F. Honeycutt.....	Clinton	2-22-44

# COMMITTEE FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO STUDY RETIREMENT FUND<sup>329</sup>

Victor Bryant.....	Durham	8-8-44
Kemp Battle.....	Rocky Mount	8-8-44
A. B. Andrews.....	Raleigh	8-8-44
Mrs. Laura Cone.....	Greensboro	8-8-44

<sup>329</sup> The purpose of the committees is to make arrangements for the preparation and presentation to the State of portraits of governors Locke Craig and Thomas Walter Bickett. In making these appointments, Governor Broughton stated that portraits of all deceased governors from Charles B. Aycock to Angus W. McLean have been presented to the State and have been placed either in the Governor's Mansion or in the Capitol.

<sup>328</sup> Ex officio members were: William F. Hodges, insurance commissioner; Harry McMullan, attorney general; Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of labor; and I. A. Wilson, chairman of the Industrial Commission. This commission was appointed without legislative authority. The commission made a thorough study of the laws, and as a result, many changes were made by the 1945 and 1947 sessions of the General Assembly in the insurance laws of the State.

<sup>328</sup> The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor to make a report to the governor at least thirty days prior to the convening of the 1945 session of the General Assembly, S. L., 1943, Res. 26.

<sup>329</sup> To make a report to the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina at the 1944 fall meeting.



COMMITTEE ON SPASTIC CHILDREN<sup>330</sup>

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Thomas O'Berry, <i>Chairman</i> .....	Goldsboro.....	12-29-44	
Dr. Lenox D. Baker.....	Durham.....	12-29-44	
Dr. W. M. Roberts.....	Castonia.....	12-29-44	
Dr. J. S. Galt.....	Charlotte.....	12-29-44	
Dr. Ellen Winston.....	Raleigh.....	12-29-44	
George Ross Pou.....	Raleigh.....	12-29-44	

<sup>330</sup> The committee was appointed upon the recommendation of the legislative commission which was appointed under Resolution 28 of the Session of Laws of 1943.

## MISCELLANEOUS





# HAIL TO THE CHIEF

January 9, 1941

As I lie here now and ponder on this, Your day of days,  
It comes to me how constantly our hearts should sing His praise.  
He does move in mysterious ways, His wonders to perform;  
E'en in the field of politics, He rides, as on the storm.

The first example I recall, is one, who quite unknown,  
Appeared one day at Pharoah's court, and truly rocked a throne.  
Against that throne of Egypt's might his fiery darts were hurled,  
And for himself he built a name which lives throughout the world.

When came election day last Spring, e'en though the odds were great,  
And one emerged from out the throng, to lead the old North State,  
It was not hard for me to see a parallel in kind;  
A message heard some years ago then came right to my mind.

That message I would not return to him from whom it came;  
No better platform could be drawn to build himself a name.  
From walking humbly with one's God, flows mercy, boundless, free,  
Then justice too will be dispensed in all sincerity.

We hail you as our Chief today,  
Under His guiding star;  
He'll chart your course down through the years—  
He made you what you are.

J. Nat Harrison

To my Friend—J. M. Broughton  
January 9, 1941

## CITATION IN AWARDING AN HONORARY DEGREE

June 9, 1942

By

DR. FRANK PORTER GRAHAM, president of the University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill

Joseph Melville Broughton, graduate and doctor of laws from Wake Forest; student of law at Harvard; president of the North Carolina Bar Association; and governor of North Carolina. In one of the few American states without a workman's compensation act, as state senator, he piloted through the legislature the best workman's compensation in the South. In the midst of recurring state-wide charges of election frauds, he sponsored through the legislature our first law for the Australian ballot. In his first year as governor, he largely put through a constructive state program which resulted in:

- (1) The first appropriation for state aid to county-wide libraries, to the amount of \$100,000 a year so that books could go freely to the people who need them most in every county of the State;
- (2) The beginning of the twelfth year in the public schools;
- (3) The largest provision for vocational education, desperately timely in the present crisis;
- (4) Increased provision for the state educational and humanitarian institutions; and



(5) An all round coördinated agricultural program decisively enlarged toward improving the output and life of the farm people of a potentially great agricultural state.

By a vote of the faculty and the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, we confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws with all its rights and privileges.

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### GREETINGS TO NORTH CAROLINA LABOR

August 21, 1942

Labor Day in North Carolina will this year be more significant and important than ever before. Following conferences with leaders of labor and management it has been unanimously decided to designate Labor Day, Monday, September 7, 1942, as recognition day for North Carolina labor for its part in the war program. Every industrial community in the State has been invited to coöperate.

North Carolina may well be proud of the magnificent record that has been made by labor during this period of defense and preparation for war. In the last eighteen months production in North Carolina has exceeded all previous records. Much of this production has been essential for war purposes, and both the Army and the Navy are calling on our manufacturing establishments for an ever increasing volume of war production. Both management and labor are meeting this challenge with enthusiasm and patriotism.

There are nearly a million North Carolinians who are engaged in industry in this State. They are loyal, patriotic and law-abiding citizens. The State is proud of them, and it is altogether fitting that Labor Day should be used as the occasion for North Carolina's salute to labor.

I am happy to be privileged to join in this greeting to the forces of labor in our State. I congratulate them upon the fine record that they have made, and I have every confidence that they will continue to respond to the call of our country in this critical hour.

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### RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND PLACEMENT OF WORKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

A DISCUSSION<sup>1</sup> BROADCAST OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

February 11, 1942

Governor Broughton:

Here in North Carolina we have had extensive activity so far as the national defense program is concerned. The construction of large military facilities at Fort Bragg, Camp Davis and the Marine bases provided at least 100,000 jobs. Now we are entering on the construction of another camp at Durham which will furnish additional thousands of jobs. Moreover, our textile industries are operating at an accelerated pace because of millions of dollars of Army and Navy supply contracts. At Wilmington, North Carolina, workers are building \$137,000,000 worth of cargo ships for the United States Maritime Commission. As a result of all this and other work which we may reasonably expect to follow, thousands of

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<sup>1</sup>Governor Broughton and Mr. James H. Woodall broadcast this discussion in the interest of the war effort. Mr. Woodall was acting chairman of the Regional Labor Supply Committee and regional representative of the United States Employment Service.

additional workers will be needed for defense industries in our State. And yet, paradoxically, in the midst of all this new employment, because of priorities and material shortages, we have unemployment in industries producing goods for civilian consumption. I am, of course, deeply concerned with this problem. In other words, Mr. Woodall, we have a number of problems relating to our workers. Labor, industry, and government together must work out other ways of getting the whole job done. As I understand it, Mr. Woodall, you and your associates are trying to aid us in finding a solution to these problems. Is that right? Mr. Woodall:

Yes, Governor Broughton, our committee is chiefly concerned with the problem of meeting the demand for labor and of using to the best advantage the supply of labor available.

Governor Broughton:

We are very much gratified over the meeting of your Regional Labor Supply Committee which is being held at Durham this week. We feel sure that the conferences between the members of that committee and leading representatives of industry, labor, and governmental agencies in North Carolina will result in great good for the people of this State. Tell us about your committee. What groups are represented on it?

Mr. Woodall:

I'll be very glad to do that. There are a number of agencies that are greatly concerned with one phase or another of the labor supply for war industries. About six months ago, the Office of Price Mobilization formed 12 regional committees. These committees have now been transferred to the Labor Division of the War Production Board. The regions served by the committees correspond with those established by the Social Security Board. The states served by the Fourth Regional Labor Supply Committee, of which I am acting chairman, are North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Its aim and purpose is to bring together all of the agencies concerned with the recruitment, training, and placement of workers in a concentrated effort to meet the manpower needs of war industries. Among the governmental agencies represented on this committee are the Civil Service Commission, National Youth Administration, Works Progress Administration, Department of Labor, United States Office of Education, War and Navy departments, Agriculture, and the Labor Division of the War Production Board.

Governor Broughton:

Does the committee have members other than representatives of the government?

Mr. Woodall:

Oh, yes, Governor Broughton, representatives of labor and management also serve on the committee.

Governor Broughton:

Now, Mr. Woodall, the announcer mentioned earlier that you are regional representative of the United States Employment Service as well as acting chairman of the committee. Since you are connected with the Employment Service, I would say that you are concerned chiefly with the question of labor supply. Is that correct?

Mr. Woodall:

We are interested and active in both supply and demand. It is my responsibility through the Employment Service to consult with employers who have problems in connection with the production of war materials. When we have



learned the employer's labor requirements, we then go about meeting them.  
Governor Broughton:

I can well believe that it is often difficult to meet an employer's labor requirements through local recruiting alone. I have been very much interested in this matter of transferring workers from one state to another—clearance, I believe you call it. Will you explain to our audience just exactly what you mean by clearance and how it is brought about?

Mr. Woodall:

There are more than 1,500 full-time public employment offices in the United States—46 of which are in North Carolina. All of these offices work with one another in helping to find jobs for workers and workers for vacant jobs. This, in simple words, explains what our clearance system is. We urge strongly that persons check with the local office of the United States Employment Service before leaving the city in search of work. Many needless trips and much useless expense can be avoided in this way. For like reasons, we urge that employers needing workers use their local employment offices before trying to recruit elsewhere.

Governor Broughton:

What other methods are used by the Employment Service in filling labor requirements?

Mr. Woodall:

There are several which may be put into practice as the occasion requires. One method is based on the upgrading of workers—that is, promoting good employees to fill higher skilled jobs within the plant.

Governor Broughton:

I would assume, Mr. Woodall, that the occupational analysis program of the Employment Service would also be helpful to plants which need skilled or semi-skilled workers for certain jobs.

Mr. Woodall:

You are right, Governor Broughton. When employment problems arise which cannot be solved by regular recruitment methods, these job experts may then be brought into the picture. Through studies of a job in a plant, they often find that work requiring many complex operations which only a highly skilled man can handle alone may be divided up into two or three simpler jobs, each of which would require a person with much less skill. Workers for these simpler jobs can be trained in a short period of time.

Governor Broughton:

Mr. Woodall, I am familiar with the use by textile and hosiery plants in North Carolina of these job experts for the selection of new workers through tests which indicate natural abilities. I would be interested in knowing what use is being made now of this service to help secure workers in North Carolina for war production.

Mr. Woodall:

One use is to aid in the selection of people to be given defense training courses.

Governor Broughton:

I am particularly interested in this matter of training young people for jobs in war industries, Mr. Woodall. I feel sure that our audience would like to hear you talk further on that subject.

Mr. Woodall:

At present there are four agencies cooperating in defense training; namely, the State Department of Vocational Education, National Youth Administration, Works Progress Administration, and the United States Employment Service. The first step for persons interested in defense training is to register at their nearest employment office. Then they are referred by the Employment Service to the appropriate defense training authorities at the school. Approximately 3,000 persons are now taking defense training courses in North Carolina. Some of the trades covered in these courses are: sheet metal, welding, radio, electrical repair, machine shop, shipbuilding, and aircraft. Through these training programs untrained persons, particularly young people, have an opportunity to make a substantial contribution to the war effort.

Governor Broughton:

Those of us who are concerned about the comfort and security of women workers in North Carolina have been very much perturbed over the fact that many of them are losing their jobs on account of priorities and orders limiting production. Hosiery workers, for example, have been affected by orders freezing silk. What is going to be done about that situation, Mr. Woodall?

Mr. Woodall:

Our Regional Labor Supply Committee has been working on this problem ever since it developed. Our efforts have taken two courses: (1) training these workers for employment in war industries, and (2) endeavoring to have war production plants located in North Carolina. I want to take this opportunity to urge all displaced workers to keep in close touch with their local employment offices.

Governor Broughton:

Now, I would like to ask a few questions concerning the effect of our war production on farming. Some of our farmers are greatly concerned over the question of what is happening to their usual labor supply. The slogan "Food will win the war and write the peace" is *not* bunk. The farmers of the country are making a determined effort to produce more food than ever before. This means they will need more labor than ever before, just at a time when many of their workers have been drained from rural areas to centers of war production. Where, in this labor market picture, does the farmer and his problem appear?

Mr. Woodall:

That is a most important and timely question, Governor Broughton. The Regional Labor Supply Committee is aware of the problem and will do everything possible through its constituent agencies to aid farmers in meeting it. Greatly expanded facilities for meeting farm labor problems have been set up. Each local employment office will have persons in it whose first duty it is to aid farmers in solving their labor needs. Farmers needing labor should call at their nearest local employment office. The Employment Service will help them first to utilize fully local labor sources by transferring workers promptly from one job to another. It will also assist in the importation of workers from outside the areas where such action is necessary. In this connection, the Employment Service will be working very closely with the Farm Security Administration which expects to provide mobile camps for housing these migrant workers. Our committee is fortunate in having as representative for Agriculture, Mr. Fred Drayer of the Farm Security Administration, who resides in Raleigh. Mr. Drayer is very helpful to us on farm problems.



Governor Broughton:

It occurs to me, Mr. Woodall, that farmers may find it necessary to use more old people, more young people, and more unskilled workers than has been done before. In some cases of emergency they may have to appeal to the patriotism of all citizens of the community to drop everything else and help save a threatened food crop. I believe this call would be answered. The American people are not going to let food go to waste in the fields when our soldiers need it.

Mr. Woodall:

Right you are, Governor. It takes food to win a war--enough food for our soldiers, our allies, and ourselves. It takes workers to produce the food. In war-time we cannot waste our manpower. We cannot afford to have too many workers at one point and too few at another. This holds good in agriculture as well as in industry.

Governor Broughton:

Well, summarizing, Mr. Woodall, do you think that all of these efforts we have talked about will provide the necessary manpower to produce 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, and 8,000,000 tons of shipping in 1942? If not, what other steps can be taken to provide the labor needed for this production?

Mr. Woodall:

That's just about the most important question you've asked. When we think of the problems involved in providing the 5,000,000 workers who are now engaged in war production, we realize how minor they *were* when compared with the task of providing 10,000,000 more workers in 1942. Some of the steps which are now being seriously considered to meet this need are:

- Fuller use of women and minority groups, such as Negroes.

- Allocation of manpower between military service and industry.

- Designation of the Employment Service as the sole source for the recruitment of workers in critical defense occupations.

- Giving preference for workers to employers with war contracts.

- Wider diffusion of war contracts.

- Payment of transportation costs and compensation to persons receiving training.

- Conservation of labor through additional unemployment compensation benefits for displaced workers.

Governor Broughton:

These developments are very interesting and will, of course, require careful consideration. Your statement that 10,000,000 more workers will be needed in 1942 certainly supports a position I have taken. That is, any able-bodied person who is willing to work and is properly trained should not be unemployed today.

Mr. Woodall:

I agree with your position heartily.

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## ISSUES FACING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

A DISCUSSION<sup>1</sup> BROADCAST BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND  
TABLE AND THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

July 9, 1944

Mr. Kerwin:<sup>2</sup>

We may assume, gentlemen, that Mr. Roosevelt will be the candidate for nomination by the Democratic party when its convention meets next week. I suppose, then, that we should consider the issues facing the Democrats, just as we formerly considered the issues facing the Republicans in the coming campaign.

Senator Lucas:<sup>3</sup>

There are many issues facing the country in the 1944 campaign. I submit, however, that the three major issues are, first, the winning of the war; second, creating productive jobs and getting business started after the war; and, third, making the peace.

Mr. Kerwin:

What would you say, Governor?

Governor Broughton:<sup>4</sup>

I think that fairly well sums it up. Perhaps to put it in just three words, I would say that the great issues of this campaign will be victory, jobs, and peace.

Mr. Kerwin:

In order to save some time, repetition, and the like, we can, I think, pick out from the Republican platform certain areas of agreement with the Democrats. For instance, the Republicans are agreed that there should be a Good Neighbor policy toward South America; they are agreed upon a post-war military preparedness program; they are agreed upon a broad base for social security; they are agreed on aiding agriculture and the farmers in every feasible way; they favor a system of taxation which will give the greatest incentive to business; they also favor relief and rehabilitation for the devastated areas after this war is over; and they favor aid to veterans.

Upon those things, there is a general agreement. What do the

<sup>1</sup>This discussion was published by the University of Chicago as Number 329 in the series of the University of Chicago Round Table and is reproduced by special permission.

<sup>2</sup>Jerome Kerwin, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, graduated from Dartmouth College. He did his graduate work at Columbia University, and was a member of the political science department at Dartmouth from 1921 to 1923. He has been in the political science department of the University of Chicago since 1923. He is a member of the American Political Science Association and the American Academy of Political Science.

<sup>3</sup>Scott W. Lucas, United States Senator from Illinois, is a native of Illinois. He is a lawyer, having practiced in Havana. He has served as State's Attorney of Mason County, chairman of Illinois Tax Commission, and two terms in the United States House of Representatives. He was elected Democratic Senator from Illinois in 1938.

<sup>4</sup>J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, graduated from Wake Forest College and studied law at Harvard University.

Democrats, in looking at the country, have to say that the issues are which are facing them?

Senator Lucas:

I agree with all that you have said with respect to the Republican platform, Kerwin. The truth of the matter is that they agree with practically everything that the Democratic party has done during the last eleven and one-half years. But I return to the winning of the war as one of the major issues. I say that the Democratic issue on winning the war differs from the Republican issue in that we have a Commander-in-Chief whose leadership and experience in the Nation and the world are unchallenged and unquestioned. I submit that in a great crisis there is no substitute for experience.

Governor Broughton:

Undoubtedly. Of course the war is not a partisan undertaking. This is not a Democratic war; it is not a Republican war; it is an American war in so far as our participation is concerned. But the responsibility for policy, leadership, and direction rests upon the administration. The question with the people will be whether to continue the present administration in control with its experience and training or whether to take a new administration about which the best we can do is to guess.

Mr. Kerwin:

I take it, then, that you two gentlemen are agreed that Mr. Roosevelt is indispensable in this case. Is that true?

Senator Lucas:

In so far as I am concerned, I would say absolutely "Yes," in order to continue the successful prosecution of the war and to make the kind of a peace to which the world is looking forward.

Governor Broughton:

I would add in that connection that the people of this country, regardless of differences about domestic policies or other matters, will have paramount in their thinking—and I think in their voting—the essential leadership at this moment, and undoubtedly that leadership rests with President Roosevelt.

Senator Lucas:

Let me add this on that point: Republican leaders have proclaimed that a Republican victory in November will speed up the winning of the war and an earlier return of the fighting men to their homes. Upon that issue I say definitely the Democratic party will join, and I think that we shall be able to convince the American people that they cannot, as Governor Broughton said, turn out this experienced, trusted



leadership over a long period of time for a youthful, inexperienced leadership in the greatest crisis in our history.

Mr. Kerwin:

While we people are discussing the issues facing the Democratic party, may it not be well to take into consideration the statement made by Clare Luce at the Republican Convention? She said, with regard to the conduct of war on the home front, that we live in a kingdom of "Bumbledom." That is a very picturesque phrase, you must admit, Senator.<sup>5</sup>

Senator Lucas:

Indeed so, and the gentle lady from Connecticut is full of that kind of phrases. However, it is difficult for me to understand how she could go to the country with that kind of statement in view of the miracles that have been produced in the way of implements of war—something that has astonished the world, especially Mr. Hitler and Mr. Tojo. In other words, with all the strikes, with all the slowdowns, with all the absenteeism, we have had loyal labor that has produced implements of war—tanks, machine guns, planes, and what not—which history will show is the miracle of all time.

Governor Broughton:

Of course, Mrs. Luce has a passion for exotic words. While she may not favor the New Deal, she probably would favor a new dictionary. However, if you use that word in the sense of meaning confusion and incapacity, then the country wants to know about that. Does it mean the military conduct of the war? Does it mean the work of the War Production Board under the leadership of the distinguished Chicagoan, Mr. Nelson? Or does it mean the policy of the war under Mr. Stimson and the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal?

Senator Lucas:

What you are saying is that she ought to file a bill of particulars and give the American people facts rather than a lot of rhetoric.

Governor Broughton:

Precisely.

Mr. Kerwin:

One of the things, however, that you will note that the Republicans have emphasized—and Mr. Dewey particularly emphasizes it in his very appearance—is the distinction between administration by old

<sup>5</sup>" . . . And yet, I know and you know that American women do not wish their praises sung as women. They feel no differently from men about doing their patriotic jobs. They feel no differently from men about the ever growing threats to good government. They feel no differently about inefficiency, abusiveness, evasion, self-seeking, and personal whim in the management of our country's business. Women feel no differently about these processes which have distorted little by little our Democracy into a dictatorial Bumbledom . . . ." (speech delivered by Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut at the Republican National Convention, June 27, 1944).

and administration by young men. Evidently Mr. Dewey does not believe that life begins at forty.

Senator Lucas:

I can say only that in my opinion some of the most able and the best men in America are in Washington at the present time, running the military front and the home front, and that most of these men are around sixty years of age. In other words, Mr. Dewey, in his acceptance speech, definitely told the American people that he would retain General Marshall and Admiral King—both of them, by the way, happen to be older than President Roosevelt. If he is going to retain these men, if he acknowledges that they are the great military leaders that they are, I think that the American people will acknowledge the gentleman who is responsible for these leaders.<sup>6</sup>

Governor Broughton:

I may add there that certainly two of the outstanding men in connection with our program for war and our program for peace are Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of War, and Cordell Hull, the distinguished Secretary of State. Those two men, both of them now in the seventies, have rendered such distinguished service as to win the plaudits of American people, irrespective of party.

Senator Lucas:

Yes; and they are not too old to fly everywhere. Mr. Stimson is now in Italy. Mr. Hull recently got back from Moscow. The late Frank Knox flew all over the Pacific.

Governor Broughton:

You would say then, Senator, that they could fly even further than from Albany to Chicago?

Senator Lucas:

Yes, I think so.

Mr. Kerwin:

Are there not a great many Communists among these administrators, Senator?

Senator Lucas:

In regard to that question of communism—I did not think that you were going to bring that up, but now that you have, I will say that I have been in the Congress for ten years, and I have heard the question of communism discussed over and over. You know, there are a great many people that still see Communists behind every tree in

<sup>6</sup>" . . . The military conduct of the war is outside this campaign. It is and must remain completely out of politics. General Marshall and Admiral King are doing a superb job. Thank God for both of them. Let me make it crystal clear that a change of administration, next January cannot and will not involve any change in the military conduct of the war . . ." (acceptance speech by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York at the Republican National Convention, June 2, 1944).



America, and most of those folks see them for political reasons. It is significant to advise the American people that the Dies Committee fully investigated the so-called "Communists" in government. After a lengthy and full and expensive investigation, if you please, they could find only thirty-eight government employees with communistic leanings.

I am not very much afraid of the Communists. If President Roosevelt and this administration had wanted to turn this government into communism, the great opportunity for that privilege was in 1933 when millions of people under the Hoover administration had been thrown out of work.

Governor Broughton:

This country is in no danger of becoming communistic. Many of those who are yelling communism are really thinking of reaction and of denouncing anything that has a liberal slant.

Mr. Kerwin:

Governor, what do you think are the foremost economic issues before the country and before the Democratic party?

Governor Broughton:

The first great economic issue, in terms of human experience—and that is the way we have to think—is jobs for all the people who are going to be, after the war, out of the plants that are making distinctive war implements and for the returning soldier, who likewise is hoping most for a good job.

Mr. Kerwin:

How is he going to get it?

Governor Broughton:

That is the question that the American people are going to want to know. There I would make this suggestion: Is it not true that an experienced administration—one that was able to guide this country in its transfer from peace to wartime production—will likewise be best qualified to guide it from wartime to peacetime production?

Mr. Kerwin:

What is your response to that, Senator?

Senator Lucas:

I happen to be a member of the George Committee on Post-war Economic Stabilization. I have listened, as a member of that committee, to some of the big businessmen of the nation testify. I say definitely that there is a fear as to what may happen immediately following the war when we transfer from a wartime economy over to a peacetime economy. There is an interregnum in there that is

definitely dangerous. It seems to me, however, that those who have been instrumental in winding up this economic ball of yarn should be the ones, with that experience, to unwind it so as to give jobs to the American boys and the defense workers as soon as possible. That is essential. Time is the essence.

Mr. Kerwin:

I have been listening to you gentlemen very carefully, and I have not yet heard the term "free enterprise" mentioned.

Governor Broughton:

That is a term that is loosely used. I would say that the American people believe wholeheartedly in free enterprise. For my part, I would say without qualification that if free enterprise in the proper acceptation of that phrase can give industrial expansion and employment to all our people, then that is the way it ought to be done. But, on the other hand, free enterprise ought not to be free to exploit or to monopolize. It should always be regulated by government, and it should always be supplemented by government if it fails to do the job.

Senator Lucas:

Free enterprise should not be understood as license for monopolies or international cartels. That is one of the basic differences between the Democratic party and the Republican party, so far as free enterprise is concerned.

Mr. Kerwin:

I wonder what one can say about the element of free enterprise and the necessity for reconversion after the war is over. What about the various war plants? Will we have government intervention there?

Governor Broughton:

This is a point that ought to be made and emphasized: Of course, a great many of the large war plants will have to be converted to other uses. Some of them may have to be abandoned. But I am thinking now of those areas in the western part of the United States and in the southern part where these great industries have been built and have succeeded. I do not think that after this war is over the government ought to say: "Here, free enterprise, take these, or we will junk them." They ought to be studied with a view toward distribution of industry in America to prevent the concentrations and the bottlenecks that we had when this war began. That will take government supervision.

Mr. Kerwin:

How far, then, do you think government should go in this sphere?



Do you think that free enterprise, for instance, can get us out of an economic depression?

Governor Broughton:

Free enterprise did not do it in 1930. It failed signally, and it was necessary for the government to come in.

Senator Lucas:

Of course, free enterprise is something that all Americans agree that we should have, provided people do not suffer for the want of the necessities of life under the free enterprise doctrine.

I hope that industry through courage and vision and perseverance will be able to do the job, following the war; but, in the event that business cannot do the job of finding men jobs, government, by necessity, must step in and will do so, the same as it has done in the past.

Governor Broughton:

And some of the very individuals and corporate enterprises that are now loudest in their insistence on free enterprise—free even from government regulation—were among those who in 1930 were seeking government assistance. They remind me in that respect of a colored minister friend of mine who has a favorite line in one of his prayers, in which he says, "Lord, prop us up on all our leaning sides."

Mr. Kerwin:

Who are these people who have been looking for government assistance, anyway?

Senator Lucas:

The people whom the Governor was talking about back in 1930 included everyone.

Mr. Kerwin:

In other words, it does not mean any special class at all.

Senator Lucas:

No. The government in 1933, I would add, came to the rescue and saved the capitalistic system of this country instead of turning it over to the Communists, as some folks seem to think they want to do now.

Governor Broughton:

I would like to add that I think after the war the government should in good faith make every effort to give to enterprise—individual business in America—the opportunity to do the job. It is hoped by all of us that it can be done. The effort ought to be tried sincerely; there ought to be a tax policy that allows reasonable incentive to business to grow and to expand.

Mr. Kerwin:

As I understand it, the Republicans have made a point of the fact

that, even with a great deal of government intervention, there still remained about nine million unemployed people in 1940. How could that be accounted for?

Governor Broughton:

Of course, I do not think that those figures are accurate. We must remember that even in the peak years that we have had in business in America there were always several million people who were unemployed. They are incapable, frequently misfits, who cannot be successfully employed. That number would run to several million persons. It always has.

Senator Lucas:

If that is true, I take it that several thousand of those people that were unemployed were at least living in the state of New York.

Mr. Kerwin:

Governor, I noticed in a speech that you made the other day that you used the phrase, "Victory without reaction." Exactly what do you mean by that?

Governor Broughton:

I mean this, Mr. Kerwin. We are now successfully engaged in a great war. There is coöperation, great favor, high exaltation. But there is a danger that after the war is over there will be a letdown. There is a danger that there will be those who will want to have a reaction that sweeps us back to lower wages, to lower standards of living for the American people—that seeks to wipe out the social gains that have so benefited the great mass of American people. That I think is to be avoided if humanly possible.

Mr. Kerwin:

I believe that one of the issues that confronts us is the matter of making the peace. People are asking everywhere: "Are we going to repeat 1919 and 1920?" We have had a great deal of talk about the kind of international collaboration we should have. What is going to be the stand of the Democratic party, so far as you can make it out?

Senator Lucas:

Obviously, I do not speak for the Democratic party upon what seems to me to be the great question before the American people today. However, I hope that when we meet in Chicago next week we shall do more in enlightening the American people on where we stand with respect to international collaboration than was done by the Republican platform. For instance, they talk about preventing military aggression by sovereign nations. Now I do not understand how you could prevent military aggression from the enemy unless



you used force to do that.<sup>7</sup> In so far as I am concerned, I am in favor of disarming every German and Jap soldier when this war is over. I favor the dismantling of every German and Japanese factory which makes instruments of war. I favor the destruction of all the instruments of war that we capture, unless we need them for some other reason. I also favor, if necessary, an embargo upon some critical or strategic materials that are imported by these countries and which are necessary in the making of these war machines.

Governor Broughton:

It might be summed up, so far as the Democratic party is concerned—and neither I nor the Senator can speak for that party—by saying that it is the party which I think most fully reflects the sentiment of the people of this country. That sentiment is that we must promptly and completely win the war, not listening to any of the “peace now” prattle that is going around. We want to do the job fully this time. We want to see that adequate punishment is meted out to those who have been guilty in this great tragic era. We want to strip the Axis nations of the capacity for making war, and we want to join with all peace-loving nations in such council or league as will be reasonably necessary to prevent aggression and war in the future. That will, of course, call for, if necessary, armed force. And, if so, the American people should be ready to see armed force used for peace even as they have in war.

Mr. Kerwin:

You mean an international police force?

Governor Broughton:

No, sir, I do not. I would not favor an international police force, because I think that it would become a professional army and would plague and trouble everybody; but I do favor each of the participating nations, maintaining in its relative strength an armed force which, together with other nations in the same accord, might be thrown against any aggressor anywhere in the world.

Senator Lucas:

That simply means, as I understand your position, that America, for instance, might work in the Pacific in the way of taking care of that area; Russia might work in another part of the world; and England might work in still another part. But, however, if it is necessary to join other nations in keeping down aggressor nations from starting

<sup>7</sup>“ . . . We favor responsible participation by the United States in post-war coöperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

“Such organization should develop effective coöperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives . . .” (from the Republican Platform [see *New York Times*, June 28, 1944]).

another world war, you believe that such a policy ought to be followed. Governor Broughton:

Unquestionably. And that sort of concert of action may involve occasional use of force and some loss of lives, but nothing comparable to the tragedy of the two world wars which this generation has experienced.

Senator Lucas:

It always amuses me to find folks talking about the danger that we are going to get into by joining an association of nations to keep the peace. I ask, in the name of the Almighty, whether or not we are in any danger at this moment and whether we have not been in much danger in the past as a result of world wars.

Mr. Kerwin:

Senator, you mention the method of preserving the peace by force. Do you foresee any particular nations as playing the major role as the enforcing agents?

Senator Lucas:

Definitely. China, Russia, England, and the United States must take the lead. They are now taking the lead in the winning of the war. They are doing it in a magnificent, harmonious fashion. If that spirit is continued in the making of the peace, undoubtedly we can make one that will keep away future wars.

Mr. Kerwin:

Would you agree with that, Governor?

Governor Broughton:

I would not favor any alliance basis for future peace because we have had alliances for hundreds of years, and we have had wars for hundreds of years. If by that you mean simply two or three nations agreeing that they will work together in all things, I think, as the Senator has said, that the four Allied nations will have to be the original and initial basis for organization for peace; but all peace-loving nations should have opportunity to join in such international arrangement.

Senator Lucas:

I do not take issue with the governor on that at all. I agree that nations, large and small, should have an opportunity to sit around the peace table and help make the terms.

Mr. Kerwin:

Of course, we are up against the possibility that, in the coming together of these three or four major nations to enforce the peace, that may possibly resolve itself in time into a kind of alliance which the smaller nations will come to look upon as exceedingly oppressive.



Is there any way that we are going to prevent that sort of thing?  
Governor Broughton:

The smaller nations undoubtedly should have their rightful place in any agreement, and their rights should be protected. I believe the policy should be that the smallest nation on this earth ought to have the right to establish its own government according to the will of its own people.

Senator Lucas:

That is the basis of the Atlantic Charter, and, undoubtedly, it is the position that the present administration takes with respect to large and small nations.

Mr. Kerwin:

Now, I would like to raise a final point which is far from an international question. However, the people throughout the land are asking the question: "How about this poll tax issue?" That certainly has nothing to do with the league, nothing to do with an international force; but surely it has a great deal to do with our social peace and our political peace in this country.

Governor Broughton:

Of course, as a North Carolinian and governor of a Southern state, I can see this matter from the Southern point of view. I may say, however, that my own State abolished the poll tax as a requisite for voting more than twenty years ago, and there is no sentiment whatsoever in our State for a return to it. There are about eight states in the nation that have the poll tax, and I have found that in those states many people who very zealously would like to see it done away with and who are endeavoring to get the poll tax abolished still feel just as vigorously that it ought to be done by state action and not by Federal enactment.

Senator Lucas:

Of course, I disagree with my good friend, the governor from North Carolina. Being an Illinoisan, I have to speak from an Illinois viewpoint. Definitely the great, overwhelming majority of the people of this country want the enactment of a Federal statute abolishing the poll tax. We have passed the bill in the House. It is now in the Senate, and if we can ever break in on one of those filibusters, why, we will pass it overwhelmingly in the Senate.

Mr. Kerwin:

I should say, gentlemen, that the Democrats insist that they are conducting the war with efficiency and that they challenge the Republicans to say they could do it any better. The Democrats believe that they have the experience to take care of the complicated eco-

nomic problems on the home front after the war is over. They believe that there is no intention of overthrowing the free-enterprise system. Finally, they believe in an organization for the preservation of peace at the end of this war, and they would use force, if necessary, to maintain it.





# DEATH OF SENATOR BROUGHTON





DEATH OF SENATOR BROUGHTON OF  
NORTH CAROLINA<sup>1</sup>

March 7, 1949

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, it becomes my sad and painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my distinguished colleague from North Carolina, Hon. Joseph Melville Broughton, which occurred Sunday morning, March 6, at 8:45 o'clock, as the result of a heart attack.

This is the second time within my brief service in the Senate that I have had to announce the death of my colleague from North Carolina. The first instance was the death of Senator Josiah William Bailey, which occurred on December 15, 1946, and today comes the announcement of the death of Senator Broughton, after he had served in the Senate the brief period from December 31, 1948, until his death yesterday, being only two months and six days.

Short as was the tenure of service of Senator Broughton, it was long enough for the Senate to make some appraisal of the man and to realize that if he had lived he would have achieved great distinction in this body, even as he served with high devotion and pure patriotism the people of his Commonwealth and of the Nation. Already he was taking high rank in the Senate because of his gentlemanly bearing, his attention to his duties on the committees where he served, and in the Senate, which he attended with regularity, as well as in the social contacts with the membership of this body, each of whom he esteemed most highly.

When Senator Broughton came to the Senate as the elected representative from North Carolina, he was no stranger to this membership, having served as governor of North Carolina at the same time that 16 other members of this body had served as governors of their respective states. All of them entertained high admiration for him and were acquainted with his character, ability, and high public service.

Joseph Melville Broughton was born in Raleigh, N. C., on November 17, 1888, and therefore was just a little over 60 years of age. He was educated in the common schools of North Carolina, graduated from Wake Forest College, where he studied law, and later studied law at Harvard University, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1914. He immediately entered upon the practice of law, achieved great distinction in his chosen profession, and soon obtained a lucrative practice.

<sup>1</sup>*Congressional Record: Proceedings and Debate of the 81st Congress, Vol. 95, No. 34, pp. 1695-1698.*



Senator Broughton was interested in public affairs throughout his entire career. He was elected to the state senate from Wake County in 1926, was elected governor of North Carolina in 1940, and served from January 1941 to January 1945. He made a notable record, sustaining the best traditions of service established through the long line of distinguished men who filled that high position in North Carolina.

Senator Broughton was unanimously endorsed by the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina for nominee for Vice President in 1944, and his name was presented at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, where he received the solid support of his own State and votes from many other states.

In 1948, in a hotly contested primary in North Carolina, he was chosen as the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate and was elected in the general election in November, 1948, by a majority of over 300,000, following which he began his service in the Senate on December 31, 1948.

Senator Broughton is survived by his gracious and charming wife, three sons, and one daughter, who have the deep and abiding sympathy of his host of friends in this hour of travail and sorrow.

Senator Broughton was a comparatively young man, and yet he had lived long enough before the "silver cord was loosed or the golden bowl was broken" to have established a reputation for ability, character, and integrity, together with patriotic devotion to duty, which characterized his whole private life and public career. He had won the confidence, esteem, and affection of the people of North Carolina to a remarkable degree, and his passing will be mourned by all the people of the State, as well as his many acquaintances and friends throughout the Nation.

On another occasion, and at a more appropriate time, I shall take advantage of the opportunity to pay tribute to his memory and to set forth somewhat in detail the elements of his greatness and the extent of his service.

I would not close this brief tribute without recalling that he was a man of great faith and of high Christian virtues. All his life he had been intensely active in church affairs, was a leading layman in the great Baptist denomination of North Carolina, and also one of the most outstanding Sunday school teachers in the Nation. In Raleigh, his home city, he taught a large men's Bible class for many years, including the period while he served as governor, and when he came to Washington in January, he began the teaching of another men's Bible class at the First Baptist Church in Washington, and was continuing this almost lifelong service to his fellow man. The last thing

he did Saturday night before retiring was to prepare his Sunday school lesson for his Sunday school class at 10 o'clock the following morning, but death intervened and the lesson prepared remains undelivered, except as he speaks to the members of his class and his friends and the Nation through his exalted example of high purposes and holy living.

Today in the United States Senate, of which he had been an honored member for only a brief time, he had expected to deliver his maiden speech in discussion of the proposition now pending before the Senate, upon which he had very deep convictions, and he would have spoken with great effectiveness out of the wealth of his experience and the wisdom of his counsel.

Mr. President, we can ill afford to lose a man of the type and character of Senator Broughton from public service. These days call for high thinking, noble action, and unselfish dedication to the ideals of the Republic, and a spiritual faith which shall always be a source of strength and power in every crisis. It is well to remember that there has never been a night dark enough to put out the stars, and amid all the confusion, strife and chaos extant in the earth, and likewise amid the sadnesses of sickness and death, this is still "My Father's world," but there is appointed a time for man to die. There is something majestic about death. Its very universality makes it a dreaded visitor in the homes of kings and subjects, presidents and citizens, rich and poor, white and colored, around the whole world. It levels all rank and makes a common denominator of all men. Sickness and death are not the tragedies of life; they are only the sadnesses. The age-old question propounded in the Book of Job, "If a man die, shall he live again?" is affirmatively answered by the faith of men in immortality, and all nature shares that faith as it expresses the beautiful resurrection each springtime from the death of winter.

Tomorrow, in his home city of Raleigh, N. C., we shall commit the body of Senator Broughton to the earth in his loved Carolina, even as his spirit has already ascended the heights of immortality. May God rest his memory, and bestow His kindest benedictions upon his beloved family.

Mr. President, I offer the resolution, which I send to the desk, and which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 80) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. J. Melville Broughton, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the Vice



President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I know that I speak the sentiments of each and every member on this side of the aisle, and I am sure of the entire membership of the United States Senate, when I say that we are assembled today in sorrow because of the passing of one of our colleagues. In these circumstances certainly we know no party lines.

News of the passing of the junior Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Broughton, is a painful shock to all of us.

It was not my privilege to have a long association with him, but during the little more than two months he was a member of this body I got to know him quite well, and I came quickly to respect his sincerity and his high purpose. He was almost immediately accorded the respect and the admiration of his colleagues in the Senate, because of his kind understanding and tolerant manner. I am sure that we all looked forward to much aid from him in solving the many great problems that come to the Senate for determination.

As has been so ably stated already by his colleague, the senior Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Hoey), the junior Senator from North Carolina had an illustrious career of service to his State and to his Nation—as educator, State legislator, governor, and finally as a United States Senator.

Mr. President, I personally join in the expression of profound regret over his passing, which is shared by Senators on this side of the aisle, and indeed by the entire Senate. We extend to his immediate family our sincere sympathy and condolences.

North Carolina has lost one of its leaders, and we of the Senate have lost an able colleague who advocated honorably and courageously the course of government for which he stood.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, every member of the Senate has been shocked and saddened by the sudden and untimely death of the junior Senator from North Carolina, J. Melville Broughton. His death comes as a severe blow to all of us who knew him, and it comes as a particularly severe blow to the Senator from Illinois, because, Mr. President, I have had the opportunity of knowing this distinguished man since 1940, when I first met him at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago and had the pleasure of appearing with him on the Chicago University round table program for a discussion of important issues of the day.

In the short time he spent in these halls, he impressed every Sena-

tor with the force of his personality, the keenness of his mind, and his genuine friendliness toward his fellow men. He was at the threshold of a most illustrious career in the Senate. If he had been spared, he would have taken rank among the distinguished leaders of this body.

I can personally testify as to his indefatigable work as a member of the committees to which he was assigned, because of my personal contact with him in respect to several bills which he was handling as chairman of a subcommittee.

He had already achieved a brilliant career as a lawyer and as a statesman in North Carolina. He won recognition in political circles when he served as a member of the state senate there from 1927 to 1929. In 1936 he was the temporary chairman and keynoter of the Democratic State convention. He was elevated to the governorship in 1941 and served through 1945.

He was a champion of Southern economic improvement and served at one time as chairman of the National Planning Association's committee of the South. He took an active part in the work of this committee, and he had great dreams for the future development of his native region.

In 1944, while he was still serving as governor of North Carolina, his fellow Democrats supported him for the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. He was a vigorous campaigner in the national elections in 1944 and 1948, and was a warm friend of the late President Roosevelt and of President Truman.

He regarded a place in the United States Senate as one of the highest attainments in American life, and he took his seat in this Chamber last December 31 with a serious determination to serve the American people with all his energies and abilities.

His determination to fulfill his duties wholeheartedly may have been one of the contributing causes of his death. Although he had been in poor health for some weeks, he continued to appear for the sessions of the Senate, and he presided over our deliberations as recently as last Friday.

We feel deep regret and sorrow that he was taken from us after so brief a period in the Senate. But we also feel deep pride in having known such a fine man as a colleague and friend, even for a little time.

I know I speak for all Senators who will not have an opportunity today to express their sentiments when I say that we send to his loving wife and family our deepest sympathy in their hour of trouble and bereavement.



MR. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who served with Senator Broughton for four years as a fellow governor, and for several years as a member of the executive committee of the governors' conference, I rise to pay my brief tribute to him today.

During that period of time we became close friends. I respected his judgment, I respected his word and I respected his method and common-sense manner of arriving at his conclusions. As a result of that friendship and mutual understanding I believe we were able to settle several problems which concerned our respective states more easily, more amicably, and with better results for both states in the long run.

He was the first Southerner to speak at Gettysburg on Memorial Day from the spot where Lincoln delivered his famous address. He was there, as were we all, as the guests of the then governor of Pennsylvania, now a Senator from that State (Mr. Martin). At that time Governor Broughton made a very moving address. I remember it, and I am proud of having been present on that historic occasion, where, as a Northerner, I was also invited to speak.

Senator Broughton was a man of great sense of humor. He was an inimitable story teller, and a fine comrade. Whenever he saw me he always said that he started his political career in Massachusetts. He came to Massachusetts to attend the Harvard Law School in 1912. It was the year of the campaign in which President Wilson was a candidate. Mel Broughton at that time made a few speeches in Massachusetts. He attended the victory parade, and in his elation that night he sent a telegram to his father saying, "We carried Massachusetts for President Wilson." He always referred to that incident whenever he met me.

Mr. President, this body has lost a man with whom all Senators would ultimately have become friends. His State has lost a man whose judgment and whose common sense in the affairs of public life it always valued. The fact that he had been governor of his State, and subsequently, until his death, Senator, is evidence of the confidence in which his people held him. The country will miss his unflinching judgment on many of the most difficult questions which will come before the Senate for decision.

Mr. President, I extend my sympathy to his widow and to his fine boys and to his daughter. All of us are shocked at his sudden, sad, and unexpected death.

MR. MARTIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay my brief tribute to the memory of Senator Broughton. We were all terribly shocked when the announcement of his death was made.

I wish to refer briefly to the incident which has already been brought to our attention by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Saltonstall). The governors' conference was held in Pennsylvania in 1944. On Memorial Day which is May 30 in the Northern states, it was felt appropriate that suitable exercises be held at Gettysburg. After going over the list of southern governors it was felt that the address on behalf of the South should be made by the then Governor Broughton, and the address on behalf of the North by the then Governor Saltonstall, who was the chairman of the governors' conference.

That program was carried out, and there was a Nation-wide hook-up of radio facilities. Moreover, the exercises were transcribed for the use of our armies beyond the seas. I had the honor of presiding at those exercises. The two speeches were of outstanding value so far as American patriotism is concerned, and served as a morale builder for our troops all over the world. Those speeches have been preserved in the archives of Pennsylvania, and in the archives of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission.

Senator Broughton was an ideal American. He was a man of great courage. He was a man of real eloquence, because he believed in the things which he advocated. We have had the privilege of hearing him often in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and our State is better by reason of his fine speeches. I believe that the Senate of the United States and the people of America have lost a great advocate, who believed in the highest ideals of America. Personally I have lost a fine friend.

I wish to extend to his family and to the people of North Carolina my sincerest sympathy.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. President, because of my acquaintance with the distinguished junior Senator from North Carolina over a period of years antedating his entry into this body, during which time I was a member of and served as chairman of the conference of governors, in which he participated most actively, I should like to pay a brief tribute to his memory.

In the untimely passing of the distinguished junior Senator from North Carolina, the Honorable J. Melville Broughton, the Senate of the United States and the people of our great country have lost a splendid public official, and we who have been privileged to know him over a period of years personally mourn the loss of a close friend, who has endeared himself by the excellence of his qualities and the breadth of his vision.



From the first day of contact with J. Melville Broughton, shortly after his accession to the governorship of his great State in 1941, I was deeply impressed with his outstanding personal and official qualifications. His devotion to the public interests, his thorough knowledge of the law, combined with the eminent good sense of his interpretation of the statutes; his remarkable grasp of the problems of agriculture, of business, and of industry, in all of which he had wide experience; his high ideals both as to the purpose and aims of government and, even more particularly as to his own life and conduct, set him apart, in my mind, as a gentleman whose friendship would be a true treasure and whose consultations and advice would ever furnish a sure guide.

In the various meetings and conferences among the governors of the country during the critical war years, I considered myself privileged to have available at all times his understanding knowledge of the problems with which we were mutually faced and the inspiration of his courageous efforts to devote to their solution all the capabilities which he possessed in such high measure.

No official of my acquaintance during the years since I first met Melville Broughton has had a loftier concept of the opportunities afforded in government to serve and advance the interests of all the people, not only of his own State but of the entire country. As has been indicated in the previous comments, he believed—and he acted in accordance with the conviction—that the American system of government was the ideal of all governments. The imperfections he accepted solely as challenges for the attainment of absolute perfection. He was just as firm in his convictions that his party represented the most advanced thought in the program for advancement of the people's interest, and his support was never lacking in any program which would bring greater participation in government to the people or increased benefits in daily living.

The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Saltonstall) and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Martin) have made reference to the conference of governors. As an indication of the deep impression which Senator Broughton made upon representatives from every section of the country, this instance may be cited: During a session of the governors' conferences, attended by more than 40 of the chief executives of the states of the Union, an outstanding governor of one of the largest states, who happened to be of a different political affiliation from the governor of North Carolina, asserted that if a poll were taken among the chief executives as to the one for whom the highest regard was entertained by all present, that choice would be the then Governor Broughton.

Only last Thursday, when, with a group of Senators composing a subcommittee, we were at the White House with Senator Broughton, the President of the United States, after the Senator's departure, gave expression to a tribute highly complimentary to the North Carolina Senator.

The entire period of his service in the different levels of government has been sufficient, I know, to impress deeply upon all his colleagues his thorough knowledge of governmental matters, his clear perception of fundamental principles, and his lofty idealism, all of which eminently marked him as a leader among men. Now that he is gone, I find that words are futile, indeed, to express the full meaning of his loss.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to add a word of appreciation for a dear friend who has passed on.

It so happens that my father was a native of North Carolina, as was well known to our distinguished brother and colleague, Senator Broughton. The kindly references which he made to what he was pleased to consider a somewhat close kinship between himself and me, because of the fact that my father was a North Carolinian, in no small part contributed to the affection and regard which I had for our friend.

Mr. President, his qualities were known to all of us who had been associated with him, both in the Senate and as governors of states. His wholesomeness was manifest on all occasions. His kindly simplicity was equally obvious to all who knew him. Soundness of judgment characterized him, as it did others of our great men of present and past. Finally, he possessed a delicious sense of humor. These were all qualities which were designed to, and did, endear him to those who were associated with him.

Reference has been made by several Senators today to the historic incident at Gettysburg on the 30th of May, 1944. It was my good fortune to be present on that occasion. I shall never forget the beauty of it. Great multitudes of children passed in single file and placed upon the graves of soldiers who had died scores of years ago flowers which were emblematic of the fact that today our Nation pays tribute and devotion to those of the North as well as those of the South.

I shall never forget the two notable addresses which were delivered upon that occasion, one by the governor of a Northern state, our distinguished colleague (Mr. Saltonstall), who spoke a few moments ago. He spoke on that occasion with characteristic frankness, plainness, and eloquence.



The other fine and beautiful address was delivered by our colleague from North Carolina who has gone on. Those addresses typify and symbolize to my mind the fact that today our Nation—North, South, East, and West—is united, regardless of the differences which may have separated us in years past.

So today, Mr. President, as in sorrow we express ourselves as to his departure, may we take some comfort in the fact that our great Nation, as he and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts so clearly exemplified on that notable occasion, is today drawn together by bonds of friendship and affection—North, South, East, and West—which we all trust may never be severed.

I join with our colleagues today in expressions of sorrow at his departure and in the further expression of our deepest sympathy for his sorrowing wife and other members of his family.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, since we last met here, less than 60 hours ago, the only condition in which all men, everywhere, are truly equal has befallen one of our esteemed colleagues. An inevitable death has claimed the junior Senator from my neighboring State of North Carolina.

He was struck down as he prepared to use the time now allotted to me to further a cause in which he believed. As he walked and talked among us on this very floor Saturday afternoon, few of us discerned the fate that was in store for him. Now, we pause to pay our heartfelt homage to his memory, and to extend our condolences to his bereaved family and friends.

It was my pleasure to know Senator J. Melville Broughton when he served as chief executive of his beloved state of North Carolina. He served with distinction and credit to himself and to the people of his native commonwealth. It was in his four years of service as governor that North Carolina awakened to the fact that local responsibility is essential to good government. As a tiller of the soil himself, he sought to show to all his people the advantages of crop diversification and other improvements in farming methods and marketing. He did much, also, to enhance the educational and health advantages of his people.

In addition to his official duties, he found time to be a servant of the public in other ways. He was an active, civic-minded citizen. Service as president of his State bar association and the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, and long service as teacher of Sunday school classes, mark his illustrious career. Senator Broughton was a good party man. He was selected in 1936 as temporary chairman of the Democratic State convention, and delivered the keynote speech.

A little more than 60 days ago, Senator Broughton and I took the oath of office in this body at the same time. In his short service here, he endeared himself to his colleagues and to all those with whom he came in contact. We extend our profound sympathy to his immediate family and friends. We join the people of North Carolina in grief at the loss of his services. But, to paraphrase Tennyson, now that God's fingers have touched him, he sleeps.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Hoey).

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Under the second resolving clause the Vice President appointed the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Hoey), the senior Senator from Maryland (Mr. Tydings), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Lucas), the senior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Maybank), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McClellan), the junior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Johnston), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Saltonstall), the senior Senator from Missouri (Mr. Donnell), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Baldwin), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. McGrath), the junior Senator from Maryland (Mr. O'Connor), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Thye), the junior Senator from Missouri (Mr. Kem), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Stennis), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Kerr) the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now take a recess untill tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, March 8, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.





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